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The Sixty-Second Annual Convention

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

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING DETROIT, MICHIGAN FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

The first general session was called to order Monday, August 19, at 3:20 p. m., by President George M. Beringer, of Camden, New Jersey, in the Convention Hall of the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit. The President called upon the Rev. Milton Lanyon Bennett, of Detroit, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the deliberations of the Convention.

The President then asked Vice-President Apple to take the chair while he presented his address, after which the President proceeded to deliver his address.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BERINGER.

Friends and Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

For the third time, the American Pharmaceutical Association is convened in Detroit; the village of Cadillac that has now grown to be one of the most progressive of industrial centers and one of the world-renowned cities of the twentieth century. Detroit is noted for its commerce and manufactures, not the least of which are the drug products with which we are all more or less familiar. Likewise, is this city famous for its hospitality, and from the pre-convention reports we learn that the citizens have made great preparations for our entertainment during our present brief sojourn. Since we have been thrice cordially welcomed, we appre-

ciate that they have more than a neighborly interest in us. Doubtless we will, one and all, enjoy to the fullest their generous entertainment and carry home with us the most pleasant and enduring recollections of their overflowing goodfellowship and generous hospitality.

Custom and the By-Laws provide for an address by the President. I would gladly have availed myself of the latitude of the provisions of the By-Laws, and have addressed you on this occasion upon some erudite subject, but the immediate problems affecting the progress of pharmacy and the welfare of this Association are of paramount importance. Duty demands that personal inclination should yield to the necessities of the time, and so probably less congenial thoughts are presented for your consideration than was my original intent. I am aware that many of the subjects presented may have a familiar sound and that at times I may follow in the footsteps and repeat the advice of a predecessor. The very fact that such repetition is deemed necessary is my apology. I can only pray that my preachment may elicit your responsive interest so that such perennial presentations may be terminated.

I will request that each member of this Association and each friend of pharmacy, spare the time necessary to calmly and deliberately peruse this address when in print and further, that it be accepted as a personal appeal for each to assume a proper share in the responsibilities and problems confronting pharmacy. With the united, enthusiastic support of the membership of this Association every problem, whether commercial, educational or legislative, no matter how classified, can be rightly settled to the lasting benefit of all pharmacists.

Progress of the Year:—A year has elapsed since at Nashville you placed the responsibility of maintaining the integrity of our Association and of advancing its work upon a new executive. I assure you that wherever opportunity offered to further the interests of the Association, neither effort nor expense, so far as my ability permitted, has been spared.

I confess that the accomplishments of the year have not measured up to my expectation. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the Association has made some progress, the value of which must be determined in the future.

In matters pharmaceutic, the year has been one noteworthy for the progress made in the work of the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, and both of these revisions are now on the eve of going to press, and it is expected that before another meeting of this Association the publication of these legal standards will have been completed.

The War Cloud:—Trade conditions were likewise brightening until, suddenly, the horizon has become overcast with the appalling war cloud of a general European war. The immediate effect on the drug business has been a complete demoralization of the commerce in drugs and chemicals. Probably no other class of merchants are more dependent upon foreign producers and foreign markets than the druggists, and so the drug trade has more promptly and more extensively felt the interruption to normal trade conditions, the uncertainty of supplies and consequent skyrocketting of prices.

The aftermath is yet to come in that the destructive influences to peaceful callings that are coincident with or follow war, are yet to be experienced. Pharma-

cists are engaged in a peaceful avocation and are essentially peace loving, and we pray that the horrors of this war and of all wars may cease and that the world's progress in the arts, sciences, professions, manufacture, agriculture and commerce be no more disturbed thereby.

Fraternal Relations.—The American Pharmaceutical Association has always considered it to be a part of its mission to coöperate with any other organization for the betterment of pharmacy, the advance of the professions and the sciences or the welfare of society. It has exchanged fraternal delegates with many of the allied national societies, and with the various State Pharmaceutical Associations and our delegates to these organizations are uniformly received with marked courtesy and distinction. This is one of the very best means of keeping in touch with the work of other national and state societies whose work and problems are frequently those which likewise demand our attention. It broadens the influence of the A. Ph. A. and introduces our aims and work to the attention of others who would otherwise not become familiar therewith, and is still another avenue for increasing the membership of the Association.

The various Departments of the Government Service in recognition of the national, professional and scientific standing of our Association, have again accepted our invitation and appointed delegates, some of whom bring special messages of interest relating to our work. This pleasant reciprocity and fraternal coöperation should be encouraged and our programme arranged to provide ample time to receive their kind messages.

Our International Relation.—The American Pharmaceutical Association is respected by the foreign national pharmaceutical societies as the representative of the profession of pharmacy in the United States. Cordial fraternal greetings and best wishes for the year 1914 were exchanged between the officers of a number of these and your President. Our delegates to the Eleventh International Congress of Pharmacy, held at The Hague last September, no doubt, will present an interesting report on that convention.

The Association is in receipt of a communication from Dr. J. J. Hofman, General Secretary at The Hague of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, inviting this Association to become an active member of the Federation. The importance of international agreements on many subjects directly associated with the practice of pharmacy is so well recognized that it is needless for me to present any argument thereon. It is very appropriate that in such an International Federation the American Pharmaceutical Association should become the representative of pharmacy in this country.

The financial obligation of such active membership depends upon the number of members we have. Membership would entitle the Association to representation in the Council of the Federation and to receive a number of its publications. I would urge that the Association express its endorsement of the objects of the International Pharmaceutical Conference, and that the Council be authorized to make application, at the appropriate time, for the active membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Membership.—The membership of this Association is unique in that it admits all who are in any way associated with the various branches of pharmacy. Con-

sequently, its scope of work is broad and its opportunities for advancing the interest of every branch of the drug trade numerous. The retailer, the wholesaler, the manufacturer, the educator, the editor, the scientist, the tradesman, the proprietor and the clerk all have the same standing, and the Association is earnest in its efforts to serve the best interests of all. Despite the heterogeneous character of our membership we are a homogeneous body. The very composite nature of our membership gives us a more comprehensive view of the entire field of pharmacy, the needs and the progress in each line of work and permits the Association to wield an influence in coördinating such work to the material advantage of all.

Society is co-dependent, one nation upon another, one avocation upon another, one branch of a calling upon the other branches, and the greatest progress undoubtedly follows a coalition and coördination of their best efforts. Herein is the great opportunity of the American Pharmaceutical Association to serve the advancement of both professional and commercial pharmacy.

Pharmacy is a progressive calling requiring continuous study on the part of its followers to keep abreast of the ever-accumulating knowledge applicable to their work. The American Pharmaceutical Association through its meetings and publications is the great teacher of pharmacists. Its mission has been defined as that of the great post-graduate school of American pharmacy. It is ever earnest in its efforts to make better pharmacists, better business men, knowing that the advance of the individual is the advance of the profession. Its moral influence, its example, its leadership are factors that can not be measured by the money standards, but should inspire every druggist in the American continent to be a member.

There is nothing that would stimulate professional pharmacy more, nor be more beneficial to this Association, than the large membership that its efforts merit. During the year, a plan for a membership campaign along more comprehensive lines was inaugurated. This contemplated the presentation of the objects and aims of the Association and the advantages of membership to every druggist, chemist and pharmaceutical teacher and examiner. This plan was not offered as a sporadic effort for this year, but as a definite scheme to be tried out thoroughly by gradually extending each year the circle of its continued effort. Only by some such permanent plan for the guidance of the Membership Committee can we expect to secure the increase desired. In recent years, there has been a steady increase in our membership and this should be a record-making year. We have to date not more than ten percent of the eligibles enrolled in the Association. These figures should be reversed by continued effort until not more than ten percent remain outside the fold.

Local Branches:—Our Local Branches are additional centers from which the influence of the Association radiates, and which in return stimulate interest in the work of the Association and serve as recruiting stations for members.

During the year, two new Branches have been organized, one at San Francisco, the other at Columbus. Efforts have been made to induce the members living in other localities to organize Local Branches, but, so far, these efforts have not culminated in success. Additional Local Branches should be established in many of the larger communities in the United States, and we should likewise have

Branches in the Canadian Provinces and in Cuba and Porto Rico, and even in the Philippines.

In connection with Local Branches, I desire to make the following recommendations:

First, that the number of members necessary for the organization of a Local Branch be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen. This should encourage the formation of many additional Local Branches in centers outside of the larger cities.

Further, that the Chairman of the Committee on Local Branches shall provide for bulletins to be issued to the Local Branches suggesting topics of importance and general interest for discussion.

The Doing of First Things First.—If one reviews the history of the Association, he becomes impressed with the fact that certain questions that have been repeatedly presented to the Association are not yet recorded in our history as accomplished. Some of these problems date back ten or even twenty years or more. Some, like the question of tax-free alcohol for medicines, have in recent years been entirely neglected. Congress has found a way to grant tax-free alcohol for other manufactures, but not for the manufacture of medicines.

This lack of successful termination of many of these problems can be placed to several causes: the plan of our organization with only annual meetings and the continual changing of officers and their undefined authority; the lack of effective coördination of the work of the Association in the interim between meetings. With the changed conditions, with an active Council and a live Journal at our command, results should be achieved. Disjointed efforts are of little avail as the initial force is expended before the application of the new effort which is largely wasted in the recovery of lost ground.

Probably the principal cause is the failure to do the first things first. The late A. T. Stewart once declared to a large gathering of business men, that his success was due to insisting that first things be always done first and that each successive step be completed in its proper order. This rule is applicable to our work and it is just as essential for the success of the work of an association as for that of an individual.

The Pre-Requisite Laws.—The nation-wide adoption of a legal requirement that every pharmacist must be a graduate of a school of pharmacy before being licensed to practice, is the very first step essential for the professional elevation of pharmacy. It is not very creditable to American pharmacy that with its numerous schools of pharmacy, many of these of a high standing, that only six or seven States have yet enacted such pre-requisite laws. An anomalous situation exists in many of the States that are supporting universities with departments of pharmacy providing for a high type of students and then leaving the door to the practice of pharmacy, through its pharmacy boards, wide open for the registration of druggists without any collegiate education.

It is only too true that our Association has, from time to time, passed resolutions against such a condition. Resolutions are valueless unless it becomes the specific duty of some one to keep hammering away until they are driven home. A century of resolutions will be out-balanced by one year of activity.

It remains as an initial duty of this Association to see that this condition is

changed and changed promptly. The Sixty-Second Annual Convention should not adjourn until it is made the special duty of some committee or some officer to agitate in every State, where a pre-requisite law has not yet been enacted, for such an amendment to the pharmacy law. Such a committee should remain actively in the campaign until this blot on professional pharmacy in America, is entirely removed. When every State, or even a majority of the States, have adopted pre-requisite laws, it will be comparatively easy to make other desirable advances in the educational requirements of pharmacists.

The Extension of Pharmaceutical Education a Twentieth Century Need:—The great development of the past century has been general and practically along every line of human thought and application. With the development in the arts and sciences has come a corresponding enlightenment of the world. Ignorance is slowly but surely giving way to universal education. The tendency toward better education is common to all civilized nations and the citizens of our own country have been highly benefited by our public-school system. A high-school education is now the common privilege, and collegiate and university educations are annually fitting more of our young people to a higher plane of useful citizenship. A better elementary foundation and an extended higher education are the premises on which the greater success of a profession is predicated.

The trend of all modern professional training has necessarily been toward decided extensions of the educational courses. Law, medicine, dentistry, engineering, etc., have all responded to this evident necessity. In pharmacy, the advances in our own calling, as well as the advances in our sister profession and in the sciences on which our work is based, have multiplied many times the instruction to be imparted and to be acquired by the student before he can be properly equipped to satisfactorily perform his duties to the public. Honor and duty demand that we do not longer attempt to blindfold pharmacy to the necessity for extending the collegiate education of pharmacists.

The Pharmaceutical Syllabus.—The completion of the revised Pharmaceutical Syllabus has been one of the notable pharmaceutical events of the year. The book now presented shows material improvement over the first production under this title, and is well worthy of the critical study of each pharmaceutical teacher and examiner. Flattering reviews and laudatory reports, however, should not blind us to its shortcomings and defects.

This Association shares in the responsibility for this publication. Honor demands scrupulous honesty and permits no statement with the endorsement of the Association that we know to be incorrect, or that cannot be carried out.

There has been crowded into this volume "outlining a *minimum* course of instruction of twelve hundred hours" a wealth of instruction that cannot possibly be imparted by a conscientious faculty in the time specified, nor could it be properly acquired even by student prodigies. In pharmaceutical education, as elsewhere, prodigies are the exception and instruction must be based upon the ability of the average student to acquire knowledge. The teacher is too prone to measure the student by his own ability rather than by the student's. Students cannot be made uniform, they cannot all be cast in the same iron mold.

To allow each faculty or individual teacher to select what portions of the

“minimum” he will teach as coming within the possibilities of the time allotted, is very unfair to the student and places the responsibility of guessing aright thereon upon the examiner; an exceedingly dangerous precedent.

The idea of a pharmaceutical syllabus was first presented to this Association by Professor William Procter, Jr. It is to be regretted that the Association did not act upon the wise forethought of that illustrious educator. The appearance of the Ninth Revision of the U. S. P. and the new edition of the National Formulary will mark a new epoch in pharmacy and, no doubt, require a number of changes and additions in the teaching of pharmacy students. This would be a very appropriate time for the American Pharmaceutical Association to consider the preparation of a pharmaceutical syllabus expressive of the views of pharmaceutical educators and devoid of extraneous influences. I would recommend that this suggestion receives the careful consideration of the Council.

The Standardizing of Pharmaceutical Degrees:—From its organization, the American Pharmaceutical Association has rightly been the forum in which the problems associated with pharmaceutical education have been discussed. Not a few of these discussions have related to the subject of appropriate titles or degrees for pharmacists. When the first pharmacy school was established in this country, there was no precedent and this pioneer in the new field of education, adopted the ordinary scholastic title “Graduate.” Considering the elementary condition of the pharmaceutical education of that period, and for some years thereafter, the academic degree of Graduate in Pharmacy was probably sufficient. With the development of pharmaceutical education and the claims of the educated pharmacist to professional rank, the appropriateness of such an academic title was seriously questioned.

Twenty-five years ago, it was commonly conceded that this title had outlived its usefulness and was unsuited for those who took up the improved courses of instruction in the better schools of pharmacy. The foremost thinkers and writers on the subject, advocated that the degree to be conferred upon the professionally educated pharmacists should be the doctorate degree the same as that conferred upon the practitioners of the other branches of medicine, so as to make parallel the degrees conferred in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

A number of the more prominent schools of pharmacy, then, adopted the Doctor of Pharmacy degree and have since conferred such diplomas upon their graduates. Many of the other schools, with less developed courses, or for some other reason, did not feel justified in following the example set by these leaders and, consequently, some retained the degree of Graduate and others sought new titles. As a result, we have a series of titles for pharmacy graduates given by the different institutions teaching pharmacy in the United States.

Unfortunately, heretofore, there has been no attempt made on the part of pharmacists themselves to properly standardize pharmaceutical degrees. The necessity for such action is now apparent. This is purely a pharmaceutical question, which can and should be settled by pharmacists themselves without undue influence from the outside.

In 1912, the New York Board of Regents, assuming that it had authority to promulgate regulations pertaining to the subject of degrees in pharmacy without

consulting with the schools of pharmacy outside of that State, issued regulations defining the conditions under which the various degrees in pharmacy should be conferred and made these new regulations regarding degrees a basis for the registration of schools of pharmacy by that State Board. This arbitrarily promulgated scheme of degrees, it is believed, covered all of the titles that had been conferred by the schools of pharmacy in America. Some of these degrees had been conferred, for many years by institutions outside of the State of New York, under entirely different conditions from those which were now prescribed. Moreover, very few of these degrees had been conferred by the schools within the State of New York. Thus the preëmption and prior use of these titles for many years, was entirely ignored.

The New York scheme of degrees is based upon an erroneous idea, that degrees in pharmacy must be in accordance with the degrees in the higher university courses. The peculiar position of pharmacy as an avocation combining professional education and practical business is lost sight of.

The New York scheme is subject to many criticisms. It proposes to perpetuate indefinitely the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, a meaningless title for a professional practice, and likewise a two years' course as sufficient for the education of pharmacists.

The doctorate degree is only to be conferred upon the completion of six years of study in a school of pharmacy. It is apparent, that, under the present condition of society, such a degree would be only exceptionally conferred upon one actually engaged in the practice of pharmacy, yet its application to others than pharmacists, would be a misnomer. Thus would New York produce a pharmaceutical parody upon the Pinafore ruler of the Queen's Navy who never went to sea, in that her doctors of pharmacy will not be pharmacists.

The degree of Master of Pharmacy has been more frequently conferred in America, as an honorary degree upon those whose educational and professional standing and work in behalf of pharmacy has merited such distinction. For reasons not generally understood, New York would reduce this degree to rank below that of the Bachelor degree.

These criticisms indicate that the New York plan of degrees is far from perfect and that it cannot be accepted as a proper solution of the question of Pharmaceutical Degrees. Yet the endorsement thereof by the American Pharmaceutical Association has been covertly sought by insidious propositions presented to the Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus.

The most serious aspect of the situation, however, is due to the fact that the New York Board of Regents has made the acceptance of its decree regarding degrees, a prime requirement for registration of schools by the New York Board. Schools that had little to lose and hoped to gain much, promptly acquiesced and so those institutions which were subservient and complied with these pedagogic demands were promptly "registered." Those schools which have held out for their honor and for principle because they could not conscientiously approve of this scheme of degrees and would not agree to disrupt their well established plans of education and curriculum, have only been "accredited."

In that unique publication, known as Handbook No. 11, relating to Pharmacy, issued by the University of the State of New York, we have presented the anoma-

lous position, in which some of the schools of pharmacy which we all recognize as second or third rate schools, are registered in full and a number of our most prominent institutions, whose standing as leaders in pharmaceutical education is well recognized, are rated simply as "accredited."

A further exhibition of this arbitrary power is the ruling that the graduates of such recognized and prominent schools of pharmacy which are accredited, before being permitted to apply for examination to practice their profession in the State of New York, must take an additional year's instruction, possibly in one of the second class institutions registered by that Board. A graduate of a high class school of pharmacy with probably a three years' course of instruction of 2000 hours or more, may thus be asked to dishonor himself and his Alma Mater and belittle his profession by taking an extra year in a school with inferior equipment and in which the instruction amounts to not more than two years of 600 hours each. Thus New York promulgates as a new principle of its professional ethics, that the license to practice pharmacy in that State shall be based upon questionable regularity rather than upon thorough education and personal competency.

No less an authority than President Butler, of Columbia University, has declared that "the real measure of the efficiency of a university is the quality of the product it turns out." Yet this basic principle is ignored by the educational board of his own State.

The pioneer institution of pharmaceutical education in America whose work in behalf of pharmacy and its elevation has not been excelled anywhere, and whose graduates have been so highly honored by the American Pharmaceutical Association and which has given to American pharmacy such shining lights as Procter, Parrish, Ebert and Hallberg, not to mention those at the present time spared to us, is thus placed in the category of the dishonored institutions and its graduates forbidden to practice in the State of New York. Why? For the reason "that the recognition of its P. D. degree under other standards than that of New York would thereby have been involved."

This is not a fanciful picture, but an actual statement of the condition existing and of one of the most unwise exhibitions of power that any State Board could have made. It is so ridiculous that it is difficult to understand how those authorized to enforce a law with justice and equity, could be guilty of such a foolish outrage on pharmacy. It is a paradoxical exhibition of an honorable profession to be based upon the willingness of pharmacists to sell their honor and birth-right.

This is no longer a local question, but has become a national one fraught with grave possibilities of danger to the professional as well as the business interests of our calling. I would be derelict in my duty if I did not forcefully present it to you. One of the principles for which this Association has contended for years, has been that of the free interchange between the States of pharmaceutical license certificates. The action of New York is destructive of this principle and likewise interferes with the personal rights and liberty of the individual and with trade conditions which demand that a druggist shall have the right to employ competent help, educated either within or without his State. The pharmacists of America should condemn such an uncalled for exhibition of ultra-legislative power.

The decision that a pharmacist must be penalized and forbidden to practice in that State because he has chosen to exercise his right to select the school at which he shall obtain his education and degree is not in harmony with American ideas of personal or professional liberty. Such a status invites retaliation and an exhibition of state reprisals may be expected.

The conditions existing, demand that some national body shall prepare a comprehensive plan of standardizing the degrees to be conferred by the American Schools of Pharmacy. Such a national settlement of this question is essential to safeguard the interests of pharmacy and such a standardizing is probably the only way to arrive at a safe and definite scheme that would obtain nation-wide recognition. It is realized that this is a difficult problem to solve and calls for consideration by men of broad experience, practical knowledge, recognized probity and ability, who will judicially consider the subject and in their plan render a decision that shall be acceptable to all of the interests involved.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is the proper body to consider this subject and thereby render another signal service to pharmacy. One of its prime functions has always been, to inculcate correct theories of education. It has within its membership the proper *personnel* for such a committee. After giving to this matter earnest and careful consideration, I am constrained to recommend that the subject of the Standardizing of Pharmaceutical Degrees be referred to a Special Committee consisting of the President of the Association and the living former Presidents, with the request that this Committee give the subject prompt consideration with the hope that at the next meeting they may be able to present a report thereon.

Pharmaceutical Legislation:—Legislation continues to claim a large share of our attention. The drug trade is the target against which much unnecessary legislation is aimed. Well meaning enthusiasts, as well as fanatical agitators, consider themselves as especially commissioned to interfere with the duties and prerogatives of the pharmacist. They do not hesitate to question the honor of his calling, his integrity and the purity of his commodities, and even desire to prepare standards for his drugs.

The pharmacy laws, the anti-narcotic laws and the food and drugs laws are largely due to efforts of druggists themselves. The standards for drugs and medicines have likewise very largely resulted from their studies and investigations.

The Food and Drugs Act:—The drug trade, as a body, has been loyal in its support of the Food and Drugs Act. When the regulations for the enforcement of the Act of June 30, 1906, were framed, the representatives of the Government Departments sought the assistance of the drug interests and welcomed their advice in the framing of the regulations.

At great expense, labels were revised and reprinted to comply with the regulations then announced. In a few years, a new ruling was issued by the Department of Agriculture calling for a change in the wording of the Guaranty and again the loyal drug trade destroyed millions of labels and spent thousands of dollars in order to comply with these new regulations. The Department is now convinced that both of the Guaranty forms that it had directed to be imprinted on labels, were mistakes and have ordered that after a certain date their use be prohibited.

The vacillation of officials charged with the enactment of this law, is causing the drug trade serious annoyance and unnecessary waste of a large amount of money. A conference with the drug interests should have convinced the Department of the unjust position it was assuming in thus compelling merchants to destroy property and investments created through compliance with the Department's own ruling. Another complication arises from the fact that some of the States have passed Food and Drugs Acts closely copying the National Act and providing for the recognition on the labels of the guaranty statement of the National Food and Drugs Act.

The principles on which the food and drugs acts are founded are universally approved. The efficacy of these laws has been very largely in the educational and moral uplifting of trade conditions. The enforcement thereof should be on a high plane and free from any suspicion of unfairness. There should be no uncertainty as to the authority for the regulations promulgated or the legality thereof. Equally objectionable are prosecutions based upon trifling technicalities. In some respects the method of the enforcement of this law has been disappointing.

Postal Regulations Relating to Poisons:—The recent decision of the Post Office Department prohibits from the mails poisons. A regulation originally issued for the very proper purpose of excluding from the mail poisons of a volatile or corrosive or explosive character that would destroy other mail matter with which these might come in contact, has been extended in its meaning to preclude all forms of poisons. The handling of poisons is a necessary part of the druggists' service and his merchandise if properly protected by packing, and of a non-volatile and non-corrosive or non-explosive character should be admitted to the parcel post. Our Association should join the other trade associations in urging a modification of the postal regulations to permit of such shipment.

The Harrison Bill:—The measure providing for the control of the sale and distribution of narcotic habit-forming drugs, which in a very large measure, has been shaped by the Drug Trade Conference, has just passed the Senate. While some of the features and amendments may not meet with the unanimous approval of the drug trade, the object aimed at has had the hearty and continued support of this Association. The control by law of the sale of medicines, is admittedly a difficult problem, yet the better element of our calling have stood ready to subject themselves to no little annoyance, espionage and expense to aid in the accomplishment of this purpose.

The hope is expressed that a wise administration of the law may prove it to be entirely satisfactory to the drug trade and also a successful means of preventing the illicit trade in habit-forming drugs.

The Pharmacists in the Army Service:—Your Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service will, no doubt, present a report on their efforts to have the Hughes-Bacon Bill providing for a re-organization of the Army Hospital Corps, enacted at the present session of Congress. They deserve the thanks of the entire Association for their untiring efforts.

It has been my pleasure to keep in touch with the Committee and to cooperate with them to the limited extent possible. I am convinced that their continued

efforts have made a favorable impression and that there is a substantial foundation for the expectation that success will crown the efforts of the Association to obtain proper rank and remuneration for the pharmacists in the Army Hospital Corps.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House, has written to me: "The bills which have heretofore been introduced for the purpose of this re-organization have had for their object the re-organization of the entire Corps and have assumed that the Corps is composed altogether of pharmacists. The Army Hospital Corps consists of thirty-five hundred men; comparatively few of these men are pharmacists and the bill for a general re-organization of this Corps does not at all reach what is desired for the pharmacists. The Hughes-Bacon Bill does not confer commissioned rank and that is what is desired I suppose. If commissioned rank is desired for the pharmacists of the Army a bill should be drawn with that purpose in view."

A recent issue of the Army and Navy Register, stated that it was proposed to grant to apothecaries in the Army Service commissions as second lieutenants. I do not know who inspired this article, but it is probably indicative of the idea advanced in the Department.

I would recommend that the Committee be instructed to prepare and introduce at the next session of Congress a new bill drafted in accordance with the suggestion of Chairman Hay and with all diligence work for its enactment.

The Bichloride Question:—The agitation in the public press over the subject of poisonings by Bichloride of Mercury Tablets, has served to direct attention to the possibility of additional protection to human life by restricting the shape of these tablets.

The suggestion made by Vice-President Apple, in a paper presented to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, that Bichloride of Mercury Tablets be made in the shape of a coffin and with the word "Poison" stamped thereon, attracted more than usual attention, and has been favorably acted upon by a number of the manufacturers. Two manufacturers claimed to have a priority in the manufacture of these and have endeavored to secure patent rights thereon. In addition, Mr. Apple likewise claims a prior right and his publication seems to sustain this claim.

The interest of the public demands that if such a design is to serve the purpose for which it was proposed, that it should be free for use by all legitimate manufacturers and that the use of tablets of this shape be restricted to poison tablets. As a result of correspondence and interviews, the Norwich Pharmacal Company first proposed to prosecute its claims to completion and to assign to the Association all its claims and rights to the patent. Your officers fully explained that the Association could accept such a proposition solely in accordance with one of its declaration of principles, "the promotion of the public welfare" and not as a business proposition.

The effort to confine poison mercuric chloride tablets to a distinctive shape, not used for other medications or for foods or confections, is proving very acceptable to the manufacturers, a number of whom are already marketing the coffin shape tablet. Likewise is this shape of tablet rapidly gaining favor with

the medical profession and the drug trade. In this matter, the American Pharmaceutical Association has undoubtedly exercised its influence in the proper manner for the public good.

The A. Ph. A. Headquarters.—For several years, the proposition to establish a headquarters building has been talked of, but it has, so far been largely a matter of growing sentiment without taking definite shape. Before we can hope to make material advance on such a project, our sentiment must be replaced by well defined ideas as to the actual needs of the Association, the character of its past and future services to society, the scope of the work that it is desired to accomplish in the way of research and education, the value of such investigation to commercial interests and to the public welfare, the character and size of buildings and of grounds, the probable cost of establishing such a headquarters and the cost of its maintenance.

These are some of the questions that must first be decided and on which a few timely suggestions are offered. Our plans should contemplate ample room and facilities for carrying on the secretarial and clerical work necessitated by the activities of the Association and ample accommodations for the editorial staff of the Journal and other publications of the Association.

Well-equipped laboratories for research and study in which questions of scientific and of practical trade value, and of public health and sanitation can be systematically taken up and investigated. Many of the problems of the U. S. P. and N. F. revisions are in need of such careful study and investigation.

The formation of a Bureau of Education and Information, for the collection of data, valuable information as to drugs, such as source of supply, preparation, proper uses and dosage and to prepare and distribute to the trade reliable information on trade questions and to educate the press and the public to the proper duties of pharmacists and to give wider publicity to popular information relating to our calling and the public welfare. The Educational Bureau of the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association of the United States is notably performing a similar service to those industries. The scientific investigation and the practical application should be closely allied.

A Museum must be provided for the collection, preservation and exhibition of drugs, adulterations, research results, etc., and likewise the historical data and archives that the Association is collecting.

A Library must be founded and supplied with the standard works, books of reference and current scientific and trade journals. There can be no research investigation without access to the literature.

Ground either attached to the buildings or accessible for experimental work in drug plant cultivation.

The buildings should be commodious, fire-proof and well ventilated. Ample funds should be guaranteed or, preferably, provided by endowment, to assure the successful carrying out of a comprehensive plan along the lines of these suggestions.

An Endowment for Pharmaceutical Research.—The preceding subject touches upon one of the great needs of American Pharmacy. In foreign countries, research in pharmacy is stimulated through government aid, endowments and

special funds provided for students under the guidance of national societies and universities. In the United States, we have been compelled to depend for such original research upon the individual efforts and encouragement of a few teachers or upon the work of the laboratories of the manufacturers. The vast field of possibility for systematic original research in pharmacy has, as yet, been only indifferently opened. Medicine has been generously endowed by the Rockefeller Endowment for Medical Research, but pharmacy is yet to be provided for. This is an age of bequests and endowments and we are not without hope that the equally important pharmaceutical research will be founded by some philanthropic person or persons.

Our Ex-Presidents:—Quite a goodly number of our former Presidents have been spared to us. Where health permits, they are usually in attendance at our annual meetings and their loyalty and interest in the affairs of the Association continues throughout life. No man has yet been honored with the high office of President of this Association who has not concentrated his thought toward the betterment of the Association. The duties of the office have given him opportunities for observation and obtaining knowledge of men and affairs relating to pharmacy. The question has arisen, what are we doing to profit the Association by their special knowledge and ability? What shall we do with our Ex-Presidents?

I would advise that they be constituted as an Advisory Council to which certain questions calling for wise consideration and mature judgment may be referred by the Association or the Council.

The Committee on Publication:—The Committee on Publication will present a detailed report of its work for the year and in connection therewith, I desire to submit a few additional comments:

The Year-Book of the A. Ph. A. for 1912 was issued in June, 1914, and contains the usual excellent abstracts for which the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy under the editorship of Professor C. Lewis Diehl has been noted. The delay in its issuance, however, has created considerable comment. It is to be regretted that the Year-Book of the Association cannot be completed and published within a reasonable time after the expiration of the year which it commemorates. The immediate publication of the Year-Book for 1913 should be directed. My attention has been directed to the absence of the Code of Ethics in our publications. It is very appropriate that this be published annually in the Year-Book.

The Committee on Publication have been confronted this year with unusual difficulties. The illness of our Secretary and Editor compelled him to present his resignation, which was the most serious misfortune that could have possibly overtaken our Association. Every member of this Association appreciates the earnestness, the fidelity, the sincerity and ability exhibited by Dr. James H. Beal in the discharge of his official positions and the success of our Journal must largely be attributed to his indefatigable efforts. The Association should express in no uncertain terms its high appreciation of the services rendered by Secretary and Editor Beal.

I believe that the time has come when the A. Ph. A. must arrange for the work

of its Committee on Publication to be carried on under a more comprehensive business plan than has yet been attempted. The Committee should be given considerable more latitude than other Committees because of the character of the work assigned to it and the business problems it has to contend with. During the year, it has been necessary, at times, for the Acting Secretary to advance large sums of money to prepay postage, the expenses of the distribution of the Year-Book, for clerical assistance, etc., etc. The Association should not place the burden of carrying its finances upon any individual.

I would recommend that the Committee on Publication be given more extended powers. That it be authorized to organize an effective editorial staff and clerical force to satisfactorily carry on the work of the publication office.

That the appropriation for the use of the Committee be paid to the Committee in quarterly sums in advance. That the Committee be authorized to select one of its members as treasurer who shall disburse its funds on vouchers approved by the contracting official and countersigned by the Chairman. That the accounts of the Committee be subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee of the Association and of the Council.

National Formulary:—We are justified in our expectation that the National Formulary will be issued before our next meeting, and the Committee on Publication should have ample authority to contract for its publication and sale.

With the appearance of the new edition of the National Formulary, the first prepared as a legal standard, its importance will be greatly increased and the sale should be very extensive and the Association should reap a substantial profit.

An organized effort should be made to make it a more popular book and to acquaint the physicians as well as the drug trade in general with its character, importance and usefulness.

I would recommend that the Committee on National Formulary be instructed to appoint a specialist or else a sub-committee to prepare an epitome to be used in advertising and popularizing the work, and that subject to the approval of the Committee on Publication and the Council, an edition sufficient for these purposes be published.

Also that either an independent committee or a sub-committee of the Committee on National Formulary be appointed as a Committee on Propaganda, whose duty it shall be to acquaint the physicians with the character of the N. F. preparations, to prepare literature for distribution through our members and the drug trade in general, explaining the formulas, uses and dosage of a selected list of the more desirable preparations. Such a system of advertising the book should add very materially to its usefulness and considered solely from an advertising standpoint the Association should be amply reimbursed for the expenditures.

Association Reforms:—The discussions in the pharmaceutical journals and in the Council during the past year on the necessity of reforming the methods of transacting the business at our annual meetings and for co-ordinating the work of the Sections, are welcome evidences of the interest of the members in the internal affairs of the Association.

Some observations and suggestions are offered with the hope that they may aid

in improving the procedures of the Association. We must bear in mind that in recent years the scope of the activities of the A. Ph. A. has been greatly broadened and new avenues of usefulness to pharmacy and to the public are continually opening up to us. No line of useful activity should be discontinued until the work is accomplished.

The composite character of our membership requires equal service to many interests. What is of primary importance to one class of members is only of secondary interest to others. Our duty is plainly to serve and to protect all pharmaceutical energies and interests and to co-ordinate these to the advancement of the entire calling. The success of one line of work is a progressive influence to all.

The A. Ph. A. has a distinct field of work and this calls rather for the outlining of a distinct method of procedure and not the copying too closely of the methods and plans of procedure adopted by other national societies.

The proposition to eliminate from our meetings the customary addresses of welcome and responses is contrary to the procedure of most national organizations and deprives the Association of the public recognition that it deserves and that is usually appreciated by both the visitors and the host.

There are those who propose to eliminate from our annual programme all of the entertainment features. This is the only vacation that many of our members take and, in the attendance at our meetings, they seek a relaxation from the strain of their usual occupations. The elimination of the usual entertainments and social functions would make our meetings exceedingly dry to these fellow members and we would lose their interest and attendance and the Association would undoubtedly suffer materially from such a procedure. These entertainments are a means of getting pharmacists closer together, of encouraging good fellowship, and firmly cementing the bonds of friendship. Prof. Procter rightly declared that one of the needs for the organization of the A. Ph. A. was "that such an association is calculated to enlist the feeling of brotherhood."

The great trouble at our annual meetings is the attempt to crowd entirely too much business into the time allotted. The orderly presentation of the business of the Association and its proper consideration require time and the time must sooner or later be given, even if the meetings have to be lengthened. There are many problems regarding the general welfare of the Association which must be discussed in general session; yet we have curtailed the work of the general sessions by eliminating therefrom everything possible. As a consequence, there has been crowded out of the general sessions the consideration of many problems which should be decided therein. As an example, the report of such an important committee as the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, which must be considered in general session because it proposes amendments, has remained an unfinished order of business for two years because there was no time at the Nashville meeting for its just consideration. Some of our problems could have been solved if time had been given to the proper consideration of this important report.

I fear that in many ways our By-Laws go entirely too much into details. To legislate many years in advance for the number of general sessions and for the

number of Sections and their meetings, results in fixed and rigid programmes. More flexibility and variability is desirable to permit, from time to time, of the introduction of new and interesting features. The assignment of time to each Section should be made annually in accordance with the actual needs of the Section for that year. At present, the By-Laws fix the number of sessions for each Section. The Chairman solicits a sufficient number of papers to fill the entire time allotted and thus quantity and not quality becomes the gauge of his success.

The Committee on Programme should have the authority to arrange such details in accordance with existing conditions and requirements.

The Duties of the President:—The By-Law relating to the duties of the president, would seem to indicate that his main duty was to preside at the general sessions and to present an address. I have assumed that this was not the intent and that his function was also to keep in close touch with all of the various activities of the Association.

The power of appointing committees should be vested in either the President of the Association or in its Council. The system of the promiscuous appointment of committees should be discontinued. Committees recommended by the Sections should, upon approval, be appointed by either the President or the Council.

On March 26th, Mr. Gus Lindvall, who had been elected at Nashville, Chairman of the Commercial Section, asked to be relieved of that chairmanship as he contemplated going abroad and on April 9th presented his resignation. Your president was somewhat uncertain as to his right to accept the resignation or to appoint a successor as our by-laws do not provide for the filling of such vacancies. The matter was very happily adjusted by Mr. Harry B. Mason consenting to accept the position and the success of this Section's meetings was thereby assured. There should be no uncertainty as to the authority of your officers and the by-laws should clearly provide for the filling of all vacancies.

The Committee on Nominations:—The success of an organization depends very largely upon the character and ability of its officers and no more important duty is left to a committee than the selection of nominees for the executive officers. Calm, deliberate consideration of the needs of the Association and the fitness of the candidates for the duties of the office should take the place of the hasty and inconsiderate action that at times has marked the meeting of the Committee on Nominations. This Committee appointed at the first session, is required by the By-Laws to report at the second session. Consequently, its meeting is usually after the first general session and, if the hour is late and other appointments are scheduled shortly thereafter, its work is expedited in an unseemly rush and at times with many of the members of the committee absent. Since our elections are now held by mail, some weeks after the meeting, the report could be made at a later meeting and thus more time given to perform this important duty.

The Installation of Officers:—In most organizations, the installation of officers is considered as an important function and is attended by more or less ceremony. It is recalled that President L. C. Hopp recommended that a general session be held on the evening preceding the last day of our annual meeting for the special purpose of installing the officers. In recent years, the importance of this feature

has been minimized. The induction into office occurs at the close of the last general session and, not infrequently, in the presence of an exceedingly small audience and the new president assumes his duties with a strange feeling of vagueness and uncertainty. The iconoclast has now appeared and would destroy even the small vestige of ceremony remaining. I can not conceive that the success of the Association is going to be enhanced by such utilitarianism.

The Council.—The intent of the creation of the Council was to have a compact body to take charge of the business of the Association so that this could be promptly dispatched. As a result of amendments to the original idea, the Council is becoming too large and unwieldy and so the object of its creation, promptness of action, is being defeated. We annually elect three new members at large so that representation is assured and the communications and acts of the Council are published in the Journal and are subject to the approval of the Association. Further, the right to comment on the published proceedings and to attend the meetings of the Council, is open to any member. The custom of permitting each Local Branch to elect a member of the Council should be discontinued and I recommend that the By-Laws be so amended.

House of Delegates.—The idea associated with the creation of this House was that it was to provide for the reception of delegates and for the discussion of general topics which they might introduce. Also, that it might be developed into a sort of general governing body bearing the same relation to the Council that the House of Representatives bears to the Senate. The desirability of retaining such an organization where delegates may meet and discuss common problems is dependent entirely upon the development of a need therefor.

The suggestion that the reception of delegates be by the House of Delegates is untenable and might be construed as discourteous. The delegates bring the greetings of their societies to the American Pharmaceutical Association and not to other delegates.

It must also be recognized as contrary to accepted parliamentary proceedings to refer to a body composed of delegates, many of whom are not members of the A. Ph. A. or especially interested in its internal affairs, the consideration of resolutions relating to the policies and affairs of this Association.

I suggest that the function of the House of Delegates be restricted to the consideration of topics of general interest to the societies that they represent and that a place on the annual programme be reserved for a meeting of these delegates where they may discuss such appropriate subjects.

Committee on Resolutions.—The Association does need and should have its own Committee on Resolutions. I propose that such a Committee be appointed at each annual meeting to consist of ten members, five appointed by the President and five by the Chairman of the Council. To this Committee shall be referred by either the Association or the Council, resolutions and motions. The Committee shall hold open sessions for the discussion of matters submitted to them and learning the views of members thereon. This would materially save the time of the general sessions and of the Council.

The Women's Section.—The Women's Section was organized, by resolutions adopted at the Denver meeting, to fill a want and the interest and enthusiasm of

our lady members since this Section was formed, indicates that it is going to be a potent factor in popularizing the Association, increasing its membership and extending its usefulness. There is no necessity to have all of the Sections of the Association working along the same lines. The Women's Section has a distinct field of its own for work in behalf of the Association. Its status should now be determined. I strongly urge that it be continued and established as a permanent Section of the Association.

This raises a question, however, as to what class of membership should be provided for the ladies who are not actively engaged in the drug business and who are not active members of the Association. We cannot expect the wife or daughter of an active member to also become an active member and to contribute the full annual dues. Neither can we consider that the membership of the Association covers the ladies of a member's family nor that members of the Women's Section shall be exempt from membership in the Association and the payment of any dues. It has been suggested that we create a class of members to be known as Auxiliary Members, to which shall be eligible the women members of the families of our active members and other women engaged in pursuits associated with pharmacy and that a nominal dues only be fixed for such members. I heartily approve of such a recommendation.

The Sections:—The number of Sections should not unnecessarily be increased. By a systematic classification and re-arrangement of the other Sections, the present work can be continued and a place found for the proposed new Sections.

I would recommend that the Section on Scientific Papers be renamed the Scientific Section; that its work be divided into sub-committees: (a) Chemistry; (b) Botany and Pharmacognosy; (c) Biologic Assays; (d) Bacteriology; and that the chairman of these sub-committees be named as the associates of the Chairman of the Section to co-operate with him in securing papers and arranging the programme.

I would recommend that the Sections on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and on Commercial Interests be combined under one title, the Section on Practice of Pharmacy, and that its work be divided into sub-committees; (a) Commercial Interests and Methods; (b) Operative Pharmacy and Dispensing; (c) Pharmacopœias and Formularies; and that the chairmen of the sub-committees be named as the associates of the Chairman of the Section to co-operate with him in securing papers and the preparation of the programme.

The Section on Pharmaceutical Legislation and Education should be continued with two sub-committees; (a) Legislation, and (b) Education, with the chairmen of the sub-committees as associates of the Chairman of the Section to co-operate with him in securing papers and the preparation of the programme.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy should likewise be continued.

Affiliated Associations:—It is very desirable that the various pharmaceutical bodies, whose work is more or less associated with the work of the A. Ph. A. and whose membership is largely composed of members of our Association, should hold their meetings at the same place and about the same time as our own annual conventions. Their meetings, however, should be arranged so as not to conflict with the meetings of our Association or its Sections. I will suggest

that, wherever possible, such affiliated Associations should hold their meetings either just in advance or immediately after the meetings of this Association so as not to interfere with our business.

I am aware, that in the presentation of this address, I have departed, in some respects, from the conventional lines.

It has appeared to me, that the best interests of pharmacy and of this Association would be served by following the dictate of duty rather than that of tradition. Forgive me for having tried your patience and wearied you by such a lengthy address and I will promise never again to repeat it.

I desire to record my grateful acknowledgment for the uniform courtesy, support and co-operation that has been so generously given by the Treasurer and the Secretary and by each officer and member with whom I have corresponded or seen in person.

In conclusion, permit me to express my appreciation and sincere thanks for the honor that you have bestowed upon me, the highest honor in the gift of American pharmacy, the Presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association. As your presiding officer, I beseech your kind consideration and indulgence during this convention week.

During the reading of his address the President said:

"I want to depart just a little from my text to say a word to these pharmacists of Michigan who are gathered together with us in this Convention during the present week. Michigan has forged ahead this year with a large increase in membership. I believe that every member of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association should likewise be a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Would it not be a glowing example, an inspiration to the entire country, if the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association were to set an example this year of being the first Association to affiliate with the American Pharmaceutical Association, in its entirety? I leave this thought with you, members of the Michigan Association. I believe that a year's trial will convince you that the moderate cost of a few dollars a year will not measure the benefits that each and every one of you will receive from a year's membership and perusal of its publications."

Vice-President Apple then said: "Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association; you have heard the very able, comprehensive and valuable address of the President, which contains a number of recommendations which you must make some provision for when you dispose of this address. What is your pleasure in this matter?"

Dr. F. E. Stewart then moved that the Vice-President appoint a committee of five to consider the President's address; motion seconded.

Mr. Harry B. Mason, of Detroit, then moved an amendment that the portion of the address beginning with the sub-head "The Reforms of the Organization," or some similar title, be referred, not to this committee of five, but to the Council. Mr. Mason explained that at a meeting of the Council, held in the morning, it was made a special order of business on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock to discuss and decide definitely certain questions of internal reform embodied in the recommendations of the President. Mr. Mason felt that it would be an in-

justice to the President if the address were left entirely to this committee of five, because the committee appointed by the Chair would not report until Saturday morning at the last general session, to be ultimately acted upon. He offered the amendment out of courtesy to Mr. Beringer. Amendment seconded and carried.

The motion as amended was then put to a vote and carried.

Vice-President Apple then appointed as a Committee to consider the President's address, the following members:

Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia;
 Otto Raubenheimer, Brooklyn;
 Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa.;
 Robert H. Walker, Gonzales, Texas.
 Thomas F. Main, New York.

[Mr. Main declined to serve and the vacancy was not filled.]

The President then resumed the Chair. The President then read a cablegram from the Cuban Pharmaceutical Association.

Havana, August 23, 1914.

George M. Beringer, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit:—

Cuban Pharmaceutical Association sends its greetings to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and appoints as delegates Messrs. Gerardo Fernandez Abreu and F. Herrera.

E. C. BELLO, President.

The President, on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, extended its greeting to the Cuban representatives.

Senor Gerardo F. Abreu, of Havana, then addressed the Association, in Spanish, as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Cuban National Pharmaceutical Association, of which I have the honor to be President, on accepting the kind invitation sent by you, conferred upon us, the honor of representing it, in this act of professional solidarity and scientific work which you hold annually.

And on accepting this duty in deference to the fulfillment of this mission, I must acknowledge the unwisdom of the Cuban institution in nominating me as one of its delegates, even more so when my lack of familiarity with the English language prevents me from transmitting to you, in a language understood by all, the message of greeting and sympathy which the Cuban pharmacists send to you through us.

We are well aware of the distinction conferred on our association in inviting us to this national convention; a distinction which you have bestowed on our nation—a nation which, although small in geographical extent, is great in its desire for progress and scientific culture—for although of distinct origin, the Cuban people and the North American people are united by old and intimate ties of affection.

From those lands, in fact, came to us the splendor of your free institutions which awoke in us the desires for liberty and progress. In American soil the Cuban patriots found in the days of our heroic struggles for independence, fond affection which gave them strength to continue it. It was in North American

soil that the greatest of our poets found inspiration for the greatest of his conceptions, the beautiful ode, which the magnificent spectacle of Niagara Falls suggested to him. It was in North American soil where that great apostle of our independence—Jose Marti—preached the sacred creed of our rights for liberty. And last of all, it was in American soil and by American legislative bodies, where it was proclaimed to the world the right of our country to be independent, defending this right with money and blood, blood which, spilled in our fields, has like sacred seed germinated and brought forth as its fruit a great and undying love and affection.

And this development of political and social sympathies in the existence of these two countries, could not but reflect itself in the professional lives, and it is for this reason that we are here in this national convention, feeling as if we were at home.

We feel sure that this Association works for the same ideals which ours do, which are those of exaltation and progress, to be accomplished solely by noble and scientific means, thus deserving the esteem and approval of the public, for which reason we feel satisfied in being associated in attaining the same aims. And on these grounds in which we feel ourselves united, we would suggest to you, since you are powerful enough to initiate it, to try to establish a Pan-American Pharmacy with the same course of studies and one and the same ideals in the whole continent.

To accomplish this, the first stone has been already laid in the translation into Spanish of the American Pharmacopœia, translation made by a Cuban of merits, very learned and kind and who should have been Cuba's worthy representative in this Convention, Dr. José Guillermo Diaz.

I have abused, ladies and gentlemen, your kindness, and allow me, therefore, to beg your pardon for having done so; and after expressing my most sincere thanks to the members of the Director's Committee in Dr. Herrera's name and in mine as well for the many kindnesses which we have received, may I express in the name of the National Cuban Pharmaceutical Association, my most sincere wishes for the enlargement and progress of your Association, that it may be able to carry out its purposes, and may the United States continue the wonderful development of its scientific and industrial progress.

The Secretary then announced that at a meeting held at 2 o'clock by the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the various sections of the Association, it was unanimously decided to call all sessions promptly to order on scheduled time, and to have 9:30 mean 9:30, and 2 o'clock to mean 2 o'clock, and that every Chairman agreed to start his section work on the stroke of the clock, regardless of how many people were in the room; and also that it was generally decided that no speaker should be given more than five minutes in extemporaneous discussion; that no speaker should be permitted to talk twice on the same question until everybody else had been heard from who desired to express himself, and that papers whose authors were not in the room when called upon in regular order should be put automatically at the end of the section program, and that the Chairmen appealed to the Association at large to cooperate with them in this movement and to be prompt in their attendance.

This statement of the Secretary was greeted with applause.

President Beringer next read a communication from the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, 17 Bloomsbury Square,
London, W. C., August 6, 1914.

Dear Sir:—I am directed by the President, Mr. E. Saville Peck, to acknowledge with thanks the invitation to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and to say that we regret we are unable to send a delegate this year.

We trust that your meeting will be a great success and that your deliberations will add materially to our common stock of pharmaceutical knowledge.

Yours faithfully,

H. FINNEMORE, Honorable Secretary.

George M. Beringer, Esq.

This communication was received with applause.

The Chair then read a communication from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

67 Lower Mount St., Dublin, August 6, 1914

My Dear Sir:—I am directed by the President to cordially thank you for your kind invitation to appoint a delegate to attend the forthcoming meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and to explain that, as our monthly Council falls on the 11th instant, it does not seem possible to avail of your kindness on this occasion; in any case, I expect the state of war existing would interfere with a delegate proceeding.

Wishing your meeting every success, I remain, my dear sir,

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR J. FERRALL, Registrar.

Mr. George M. Beringer, American Pharmaceutical Association, 501 Federal Street, Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

The Chair next read a communication from E. M. Holmes, Esq.

Ruthven, Sevenoaks, Kent, August 4, 1914.

G. M. Beringer, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—I wish to thank you and the officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association for your kind invitation to the annual meeting on August 24th. I only wish it were possible for me to do so and to meet so many American pharmacists whom I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing. Professor Remington, Professor Rusby, Mr. Squibb and some other of your pharmacists of world-wide fame, and some of your leading botanists,—Professor Asa Gray, Professor Farlow, Professor Greene, etc., I have had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with in this country, but there are so many others who, I am sure, like Professor Uri Lloyd, could teach me and show me much if I could only manage to cross the barriers that hinder one. When your invitation was received neither you nor I anticipated that European war would commence this year. I fear the crush to obtain passage to America will hinder many from attending the meeting this year. None the less I hope it may prove a very successful meeting so far as American pharmacists and excellent papers are concerned. I am looking forward to the pleasure of perusing the report when published. I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. M. HOLMES.

The Chairman then asked the Secretary to read communications from the various departments of the Federal Government and requested that the delegates

mentioned in the communications come forward and present the wishes of their respective departments to the Association.

The Secretary then read a communication from W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General U. S. Navy.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1914.

Dear Sir:—I have to acknowledge your letter of July 6th, in which you ask that a duly appointed delegate be nominated for the forthcoming meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Detroit, Michigan, August 24th to 29th.

In reply, I would say that this Bureau nominated Passed Assistant Surgeon Willard G. Steadman, Jr., U. S. Navy, Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Michigan, for this duty, and orders were issued to him by the Navy Department on July 14, 1914.

I would therefore suggest that you communicate with him at your earliest convenience and inform him of the place in Detroit where the meeting will be held.

Very respectfully,

W. C. BRAISTED,
Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

Mr. George M. Beringer, President, American Pharmaceutical Association, 501 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

The President asked if Mr. William G. Stedman was present. No response being received, the Secretary proceeded to read a communication from D. F. Houston appointing Dr. Hoover as a representative of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

July 11, 1914.

Mr. George M. Beringer, President, American Pharmaceutical Association,
Camden, N. J.:—

Dear Sir:—Replying to your kind invitation of July 7th to appoint a delegate from this Department to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit, Mich., August 24th to 29th, I beg to state that I have designated Dr. George W. Hoover, of the Bureau of Chemistry, to represent this Department.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary.

After the reading of the communication, Doctor Hoover addressed the Convention as follows:

“Mr. Chairman, Friends and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:—I wish to say I am very glad of the opportunity of being with you at this meeting in the capacity of representing the Department of Agriculture. I wish to say that the Bureau of Chemistry, with which I am connected, of the Department of Agriculture, feels very grateful for the assistance which this Association has extended to the Bureau in its work. I was particularly interested in the remarks that our President made, especially as they refer to the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. It has been my lot to have been associated with the work in connection with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, especially as it refers to the enforcement of that part of the law which applies to drugs.

“I am very glad to be here, especially in view of the impression that our President’s remarks created in my mind. He referred especially to the discontinuance of the serial number and guarantee legend causing great hardship

among the trade, and to the attention of officials to technicalities. I am perfectly satisfied that our President is very sincere in the remarks that he made, but I am frank to confess that I believe he is mistaken in some particulars. I wish to explain that portion in which, to my mind, he is mistaken. I have been connected with the Department since the passage of the Food and Drugs Act, and I am going to tell you of a few things to which the Department has given the greatest attention in the enforcement of the law, and I am going to leave the matter to you gentlemen to decide whether or not the Department is unjust, and whether it has devoted its time to technicalities. The Department has devoted its time to the examination of imported drugs and interstate drugs, and especially with regard to crude drugs and secret medicines that are brought into this country, devoting its time, for illustration, to testing belladonna root obtained from poke root up to eighty percent, and products sold as saffron, which were entirely spurious; products that are represented to cure tuberculosis, diphtheria, cancer, diabetes, Bright's disease, etc., products which would be virtually worthless for these ailments,—these products being interstate products. It has devoted its time to the examination of the same class of products which I have just mentioned that are represented to the subject as cures for cancer, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other infectious diseases. It has devoted its time to the examination of tablets that are represented to contain a certain percentage of ingredients, for example, nitro-glycerin, 1/100 of a grain found to be deficient from a hundred percent down,—some containing no nitro-glycerin at all. I am only citing that as an example. The Bureau has spent a great deal of time in the examination of preparations of cocaine, morphine, codeine, heroin, cannabis indica, chloroform, ether, etc., represented to be harmless, and some of them represented to produce natural sleep, which we all know is not true. That is the class of products that this Department has been working upon in the main.

We have devoted considerable time, probably, to technicalities. It seems necessary and it is not by choice. We would rather not refer to technicalities at all. In so far as this guarantee legend is concerned, it has been unfortunate all the way through. I am in full sympathy with our President's remarks with regard to the guarantee legend, and it appears now it was a mistake from the start in the regulation. The department has tried to correct that feature by amending the regulations but has failed, and the annoyance that that has given the manufacturers of drugs and dealers in drugs, and manufacturers of food products has been tremendous. It has cost a tremendous amount of money, for all of which we are very sorry. Of course, that does not remedy the difficulty; but, after the mistake was made it appears there was nothing else to do except to eliminate it and get it off our hands as soon as possible. I am sure that the Department regrets very much the inconvenience and expense that that feature has entailed. I am very glad to have had this opportunity to address these few words to the Association." (Applause.)

Secretary Marshall then read a letter from the Surgeon General appointing M. I. Wilbert and G. A. Morris as representatives to the Convention, as follows:

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1914.

Dr. George M. Beringer, President, American Pharmaceutical Association, 501 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.:—

Dear Sir:—Referring further to your letter of the 6th ultimo, I desire to state that Technical Assistant M. I. Wilbert of the Hygienic Laboratory of this Service, and Pharmacist G. A. Morris have been detailed to represent the Service at the meeting to be held by your Association at Detroit, Mich., August 24-29, 1914.

Very truly yours,

RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon General.

Mr. M. I. Wilbert, of Washington, D. C., then addressed the Association as follows:

“Mr. Chairmen, and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:—It gives me great pleasure indeed, to be able to present to you the felicitations of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and I am sure I am correct in assuring you of his hearty coöperation in any feature of your work that pertains to the progress of furthering of public health, and on the other hand, to request of you, your coöperation in that feature of the public health work that relates more specifically to your calling. The efforts that have been and are being made in connection with the various organizations or parts of the organizations of public health work are of interest to you, and I am sure are of material benefit to some of you in the progress of your business, and are of direct benefit to all of you in your every-day affairs.

I thank you again for the opportunity of being here, and trust that you will peruse the work being done by the service and exercise your own judgment in giving such coöperation as you may be able to do.” (Applause.)

The Chair then called upon Mr. Morris, the other representative of the Department. Mr. G. A. Morris responded to the Chair's request and said that he had no specific instructions from the Surgeon General of the Service relative to the meeting, and that his colleague, Mr. Wilbert, had covered the ground thoroughly and for that reason he did not desire to take up any further time except to say that he was very pleased to be present and meet with the Association.

The Secretary then read correspondence had with the Department of Commerce, as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 17, 1914.

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of July 7th, suggesting that representatives of this Department, and especially of the Bureau of Standards, be delegated to represent the Department at the meeting of your Association in Detroit on August 24th to 29th, I have to state that it will give me great pleasure to name one or more delegates to represent the Department at your Conference.

The representative from the Bureau of Standards will probably be Mr. Louis A. Fischer, and a suggestion from you as to what subject you would like to have him discuss will be appreciated. I will also be glad to receive any further suggestions from you in regard to this matter. Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. REDFIELD, Secretary.

Mr. George M. Beringer, American Pharmaceutical Association, No. 501 Federal Street, Camden, New Jersey.

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1914.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of July 22d, in regard to sending a delegate to represent the Department of Commerce at the meeting of the American Pharma-

ceutical Association at Detroit, August 24th to 29th, I have to say that the Department will be represented by Mr. L. A. Fischer of the Bureau of Standards, who will be prepared to suggest subjects in which the Bureau might cooperate with the Pharmaceutical Association either at present or in the future.

Among such are:

1. The adoption of the present international atomic weights based upon oxygen as 16, instead of those based upon hydrogen as 1. Such a change would involve a revision of many of the tables of the Pharmacopœia and the U. S. Dispensatory.
2. Methods for the standardization and use of solutions for volumetric analysis.
3. The possibility of improving the purity of chemicals, especially those used in analytical work and bearing analytical labels.
4. The adoption of standard tables such as those showing the relation between specific gravity and percentages of alcohol, and tables showing the relation between specific gravity and degrees of the Baumé scale.
5. The adoption of a standard temperature or temperatures at which volumetric apparatus, and hydrometers shall be standard.

Several other lines of the work of the Bureau might also be of interest to the members of your Association, but the above are sufficient to illustrate the nature of the questions our representative will briefly discuss.

It is suggested that some one from the Department of Agriculture would be best qualified to give information respecting the source of drugs, and the methods of collecting, curing, and marketing them. Respectfully,

E. F. SWEET, Acting Secretary

American Pharmaceutical Association, No. 501 Federal Street, Camden, New Jersey.

In connection therewith the Secretary read the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1914.

Geo. M. Beringer, 501 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.:—

Please change name of delegate to represent Bureau of Standards from L. A. Fischer to Dr. F. A. Wolff. E. B. ROSA.

Dr. Wolff, who was appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to attend the Convention, was not present at the time the above correspondence was read, and the Chair stated that it was to be hoped that Dr. Wolff would be present at another session to present the greetings of the Department.

The President then asked the Secretary to read a communication from the Secretary of War, in which the Secretary of War explained why he was unable to send a representative to the Convention. The letter is as follows:

Washington, D. C., August 5, 1914.

My Dear Sir:—Upon the receipt of your letter of July 24th, suggesting that this Department appoint delegates to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held in Detroit, August 24th to 29th, I took the matter up with the Surgeon-General of the Army and find the situation to be as follows:

In the appropriation act passed by Congress, and approved on June 26, 1912, there was a provision forbidding the expenditure of any of the money appropriated therein for, among other things, the attendance of officers of the government at any meeting or convention of any society or association, unless there was a specific authorization for such expenditure. There is no such specific authorization under which we could pay the expenses of any of our officers while attending your Convention. There is, therefore, no way in which we could send delegates, unless the officers saw fit to make the expenditure out of their own pockets.

From the above, I think you will realize the difficulty we have to face in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Dr. George M. Beringer, President, American Pharmaceutical Association, 501 Federal Street, Camden, New Jersey.

The Secretary then read the following communication, signed by N. H. Martin:

Ravenswood, Low Fell, Gateshead, August 13, 1914.

American Pharmaceutical Association, via Frank G. Ryan, Esq.

My Dear Mr. Ryan:—The near approach of the meeting of the A. Ph. A. in Detroit brings back so vividly the memory of my former enjoyable and profitable visits to your city that I feel that I must write to you personally and express my great regret that it is not possible to come to the meeting, a regret which is shared by my daughter, who was with me in 1905, and who would much like to come to the meeting and again renew her acquaintance with your fine city and its beautiful surroundings, as well as to meet again many of the friends whose acquaintance she made at Atlantic City.

From the program which has been published in the Journal you are sure to have one of the most, if not the most, successful meeting in the history of the Association. That is saying a great deal. I have the Journal of the Association complete since 1874 and the odd volume for 1859, so I have had an opportunity of keeping very much in touch with all the work of the Association and know its value to pharmacy.

My daughter joins me in very kind regards to you and tells me to say she retains a very happy recollection of the enjoyable time you and your wife and daughter gave her in 1905. Yours always sincerely,

(Signed) N. H. MARTIN.

The Chair then called for the delegation of the American Medical Association. Prof. William A. Puckner responded and addressed the Convention as follows:

"Mr. President of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge that I am not a delegate from the American Medical Association. Unfortunately, their Association is organized entirely along business lines. Its business is carried on by a House of Delegates, and this House has not authorized the appointment of delegates. It has been customary, however, for this Association to send a delegate to its section on Pharmacology and for this Section to send its delegate to you, and the Chairman of the Section on Pharmacology has asked me to present the greetings of the Section. First, I should say that the American Medical Association conducts its scientific program through various sections, and the section which takes up pharmaceutical matters, the action of medicines, is the so-called section on Therapeutics and Pharmacology.

On behalf of this section, and I may safely say on behalf of the entire medical profession, there is a growing need of high-class pharmacists, and the medical profession recognizes that pharmacy is striving to fill this demand. Wherever I go I hear about, from physicians in medical colleges, the recognition that the pharmacist is striving for higher things, and that this striving is thoroughly appreciated by the medical profession. Much has been said in pharmaceutical circles about drug nihilism. The medical profession, as a profession, does not recognize it. It is striving toward the intelligent use of drugs and striving with its best effort, and if anybody tells you that the medical profession is working for the abandonment of drugs, it is not true.

At this time it seems to me that the medical and pharmaceutical professions should take steps to coöperate more closely in certain directions, and I have in mind at the present time the revision of our patent laws, which medicine feels,

though pharmacy feels it still more. I think the present scarcity of drugs is bringing home to the people of the United States the need of a revision of our patent and trademark laws, and I hope that this Association will take some step toward securing a reform in these matters. I am sure that if you will take the first step, and the medical profession feels that you are better fitted to take up this work than they are,—if you will take the first step, I am sure you will receive the heartiest support from the medical profession of the country. I thank you.” (Applause.)

The Chair then called for delegates from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. Dr. William J. Schieffelin responded as follows:

“Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am very proud to be here to-day as a delegate of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and to convey their greetings and best wishes for the success of this Convention. We have long realized the importance of the work of this Association; we have long revered the leaders of this Association as the men who have not only set a standard in pharmaceutical science, but who have made it a business to be proud of, rather than to be ashamed of; a business of dealing in drugs and chemicals. When we remember Maisch, Prescott and Squibb, and when we see that work that has been done constantly for over sixty years by this Association, an association that was founded in order to combat the adulteration of drugs and to defend the health of the people of the country, we simply must say ‘God speed’ to this great organization, and we say that we are glad that the organization exists, and we are glad that it is developing along such progressive and such sane lines as have been outlined to-day in the able address of the President. It seems to me, if I may speak personally, that I have seldom, if ever, heard a more comprehensive, and a more intelligent address given by any presiding officer, even if it did take a long time; it was worth staying to hear it. (Great applause.)

It is too bad that the greetings given by the other delegates were not subject to,—I won't say question, and I won't even say debate, but to discussion. It would have interested me very much to have had a discussion on the remarks made by the first representative from the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and also to have had Doctor Puckner tell us in regard to the direction in which he wanted us to step relative to the patent laws. We would be glad to do it if we only knew, but the time is getting late and it is not exactly proper now to raise this question. In conclusion, I want to say that I am glad to be here and express the lively interest and sympathy which the wholesalers have for your great Association.” (Applause.)

The Chair then asked if there were any delegates present from the National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. Mr. C. M. Woodruff responded and said:

“Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Mr. Lovis of New York, President of the National Association of Pharmaceutical Products, has appointed Doctor A. R. L. Dohme of the well-known firm of Sharp & Dohme, Mr. Merck, of Merck & Company, and myself, as delegates to the House of Delegates, to represent our Association. I am disappointed to receive a communication from Dr. Dohme this morning advising me of his inability to be present, for I had expected he would extend the best wishes of our Association on this occasion.

Mr. President, we congratulate you upon your meeting, and upon the magnificent and thorough address you have delivered to your Association to-day. It is all that Doctor Schieffelin said of it and a little more. There are many questions that you alluded to that are close to the hearts of the manufacturers, but time will not permit me to speak of them now.

The question of the reform in patent legislation is very vital at the present moment, and if we only had the law that Canada has, and that most of the European countries have, we would not only have a revenue to save us the necessity of perhaps a stamp tax, but we would also be able either to make the synthetics in this country for which we have to depend upon Germany now, or they would have to make them here themselves. Under the patent laws in Canada we have reason to know, if you import into Canada a patented article after a certain period, you lose your rights under the patent. That is wisely devised to insure the manufacturer in Canada of the article for which you impose a tax, and within a certain time you must manufacture in Canada or lose your patent. And that is true with respect to the patent laws in some of the European countries, notably France. If we had such a law here it would not be long before we would be making these synthetic products with respect to which there is going to be a famine pretty soon.

But, sir, I will not prolong my remarks. We are going to be with you in the House of Delegates to do what service we can to promote the interests of this Association. Mr. Main claimed very rightfully at one of our meetings that the American Pharmaceutical Association was really the parent of the National Association of Medicinal Products and we want to do honor to our parent." (Applause.)

The Chair then called for the representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Mr. Mann addressed the Convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:— Unfortunately I lost my voice at the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists last week and I know that I cannot make myself very audible, but I am very greatly pleased indeed to be able to appear before you at this time to extend the greetings of the National Association of Retail Druggists. So many of our members are members of the American Pharmaceutical Association that it would seem almost that the two organizations ought to be one great united brotherhood. In fact, all of the problems of the National Association of Retail Druggists are problems of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and in order that the two great organizations may work out the best salvation for all concerned, there can only be one way that the two organizations should travel, and that must be in union. I think in the main we have been successful in traveling along the same lines of endeavor. While it is only natural that occasionally individuals of the two organizations may have slight differences, I think the organizations constituted as a whole, do not have any differences, and that we really are working as one great brotherhood.

The meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists held in Philadelphia last week was a most harmonious one. I do not believe there ever was a time when the work of that body was expedited with less friction than it was at that time, and I believe that in the matter of legislation, the two bodies are really

commencing to get a little closer together, and that it will not be long before we really will have some narcotic legislation that seems to be the fitting thing for all of us.

The President then stated that there were a number of organizations that had not as yet been heard from. One was the American Association of Pharmacal Chemists, a new organization. President Beringer said that the President of the organization, Mr. George C. Hall, had appointed as a delegate Mr. E. N. Webb, of the Columbus Pharmacal Company. The Chair called for Mr. Webb, but Mr. Webb was not at that moment in the room. President Beringer also called for Mr. Ralph R. Patch of the E. L. Patch Company; Mr. Jacob Wein-kauff, of the Sutcliff & Case Co., Peoria; the delegate from the Proprietary Association of America, none of whom were at that time in the room.

The Secretary then read the following telegrams:

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22, 1914.

Mr. Geo. M. Beringer, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Mr. President:—Unfortunately I cannot attend the meeting of our time-honored Association this month, but this will not prevent me from sending cordial fraternal greetings through you to those assembled in Detroit during the coming week. I shall be with you in spirit although absent in flesh for the first time since 1891. Kindest regards and best wishes for a pleasant and successful meeting to all the officers and members present, especially my good old friend, Prof. Diehl.

Sincerely,

CHAS. CASPARI, JR.

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 23, 1914.

Secretary American Pharmaceutical Association, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit.

May the 62d convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association be dominated by the spirit of human progress toward which the science and art of pharmacy has contributed much. May it not be unduly influenced by trade interests which detract from the dignity of the organization and the status of pharmacy as a profession; may it recognize the physician and the pharmacist as co-workers, each entitled to the other's respect, both striving for the common good. I regret my inability to take part in the proceedings. We shall meet, I hope, in San Francisco in 1915.

FRED I. LACKENBACH.

The Chair then called for the report of the Committee on Drug Reform, L. E. Sayre, Chairman. Mr. Sayre stated that, as has been the custom in the past, he would suggest that this report be made at the meeting of the Section on Education and Legislation. The suggestion of the Chairman was followed.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks. Dr. F. E. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the custom had been simply to acknowledge the report as being ready and appoint a time when it shall be presented, either to the Association or some Section for consideration, this report being made to the Section on Education and Legislation. Dr. Stewart said that since he had been in the city he had conferred with several representatives of other associations; that there had been some suggestions made and the committee contemplated incorporating some, at least, of these suggestions in their report, and asked for a time when the matter could be discussed before the General Session.

The Chair asked for the wishes of the Convention in regard to this report.

Mr. Sayre said that he was impressed with the importance of this report and he really thought it would facilitate the business of the Association if the author of the report would consent to it first being read at the meeting of the Section on Education and Legislation and at their meeting an epitome or summary of it could be made and formulated to be presented to the General Session. Therefore, in order to save time, Mr. Sayre moved that this report be presented at the meeting of the Section on Education and Legislation. This motion was seconded by Mr. Harry B. Mason, and carried.

Mr. Mason then suggested that as it was now six o'clock, the further reading of reports be dispensed with and a recess taken in order to have the Committee on Nominations appointed in the regular way. Mr. Caswell A. Mayo moved that the by-laws be suspended and that the Association proceed with the election of the Nominating Committee, which motion was duly seconded.

President Beringer stated that he did not think it would really expedite business to do this, and he had some doubt as to the legality of the proceeding.

Upon a vote of the Association, Mr. Mayo's motion was carried.

President Beringer then announced that in accordance with the motion as adopted the Association would proceed to the selection of the Nominating Committee, and that a motion to take a recess to enable each set of delegates to select its members on the Committee would be in order.

On motion of Dr. William Mansfield of New York City, duly seconded and carried, a short recess was taken.

The President then proceeded to call the roll, and each State filed two names as a Nominating Committee.

The Chair then appointed as the five members at large on the Nominating Committee, the following:

Henry M. Whelpley, of St. Louis;
Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia;
Harry V. Arny, of New York, N. Y.;
Charles Holzhauer, of Newark, N. J.;
Edmund N. Gathercoal, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Mayo then moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be received and referred to the House of Delegates; motion duly seconded and carried.

The following telegram was read and the Secretary was directed to reply that the business of the Association precluded the acceptance of the offer it embraced:

New York, Aug. 24, 1914.

G. M. Beringer, President of American Pharmaceutical Association, Pontchartrain Hotel, Detroit.

If program can be arranged we offer an address by Wm. J. Burns as a follow to his Philadelphia address before convention of National Association of Retail Druggists. Address contains no solicitation of business—strictly professional matter of general interest to pharmacists. Wire our expense fourteen fifteen one Broadway.

MEDICAL LEGAL PROTECTIVE CORPN.

Thereupon a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the Association stood adjourned to meet Tuesday morning, August 25, 1914, at 9:30 a. m.

INSTALLATION ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT C. A. MAYO.

DELIVERED AT THE LAST GENERAL SESSION.

Fellow Members of the A. Ph. A.:—

I thank you for having bestowed on me the highest honor which may come to an American pharmacist—the Presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Deeply conscious as I am of how far short I fall of the lofty standard of knowledge and ability set by my illustrious predecessors in the presidency, I can assure you that not even the greatest of them can outdo me in the sincerity of my devotion to the best interests of the Association of which all Americans, whether pharmacist, physician or layman, may justly feel proud.

It is with a profound sense of the gravity of my task that I assume the direction of the affairs of this continent-wide organization. No, not the direction of its affairs, but rather a part in its affairs. For my dear friends—and I honestly feel that I may so regard every person in the sound of my voice—this is no autocracy that I am called upon to rule. This is the purest form of democracy and as the president I realize that I am but one of scores of eager, willing, able and thoughtful workers toiling for the good of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which means for the good of every phase of pharmacy.

I fully realize and shall during my brief term of office endeavor to accentuate the fact that this association is all-embracing, all-including. From the humblest village drug-store to the most palatial emporium on Broadway, from the struggling beginner striving to wrest a meager livelihood from an unwilling public, to the vast hives of industry whose thousands of skilled workmen have made American pharmaceuticals known in the remotest markets of the world, all who have to do with honest pharmacy, are under the ægis of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

I deem it a most happy omen that it was in this city, just twenty-six years ago, that I first attended a meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Unknown and abashed I came and listened to the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of Lloyd, of Bedford, of Maisch, of Shepard, and of all that brilliant galaxy of men who then guided the fortunes of this organization. I was profoundly impressed with the knowledge, the fervor, the devotion of these leaders to the highest ideals for pharmacy. Let us hope that the young men now in the sound of my voice who have come for the first time to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association may be impressed now as I was then, by the sincerity of our devotion to the cause of pharmacy and may we be able to light in their hearts, as these leaders of 1888 lit in mine, a fire of enthusiasm for this Association which may burn unceasingly to the end of life.

I am conscious that I take up the obligations of this high office at a serious juncture. We find ourselves suddenly cut off from sources of supply upon

which we have long depended for many important drugs. It is incumbent on the American Pharmaceutical Association to assume leadership in the effort to supply these deficiencies so that the sick and the suffering may not be deprived of those drugs which will cure their illness and alleviate their pain. We have already initiated this movement and shall press it unceasingly to a successful issue.

The commerce of the world has been paralyzed by the stroke of the mailed fist of war. But that paralysis is only temporary. The millions of men engaged in mutual slaughter are the men who have furnished the greater part of the manufactured products of the world. Now their looms are idle, their anvils silent, their factories closed, but

There is some soul of goodness in things evil
Would men observingly distil it out.

And we in America, happily far from war's alarms, must earnestly endeavor to distil out the "soul of goodness" from this evil thing of war. We must carry on the commerce of the world. We must provide the products for the world's consumption which have come from European factories and laboratories. American pharmacy and chemistry must do their share of supplying the medicines of the world. We have in this crisis a wonderful field of work for all our educated and skilled pharmacists and chemists. And if our manufacturers fully utilize this opportunity we shall have such a commercial and industrial awakening as will make American pharmacists the most prosperous in the world and place this Association in such a condition of prosperity as will insure its future for all time.

Our field is the world. Our schools will be filled with foreign students, our laboratories busy with foreign orders and both our intellectual and our commercial life given an impetus which will make the United States the leader among the nations and the American Pharmaceutical Association the most powerful agent for good in pharmacy throughout the world.