

pharmacists as a class are not sufficiently educated and intelligent to be recognized as among the agencies qualified to be called upon to help prosecute this terrible war. Although we deny this the implication is not pleasant to contemplate. We ought forthwith to create such standards that this blot on our escutcheon would be forever removed. Talking and commiserating about the matter will not remedy the situation. A little courage and determined and united action are the remedies. The N. A. B. P. should take the initiative and all other associations should back it up energetically, forcefully and fraternally.

Possibly I should say in closing that all this is said in the most friendly spirit. We are all bound together in the bundle of life. I merely want to be helpful.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1918 MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES
AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 12-13, 1918.

BY THEODORE J. BRADLEY, *Secretary*.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties convened at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, August 12, 1918, with representatives of twenty-six schools in attendance. Three sessions were held, and, in addition, a joint session with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

Henry Kraemer of the University of Michigan was President of the Conference for 1917-1918 and presided at all sessions of the meeting. In his presidential address he discussed several topics of interest and importance to pharmacy and colleges of pharmacy, the most prominent of which was a strong plea for two distinct classes of drug stores, the commercial and the professional, with corresponding courses in colleges of pharmacy, one preparing for the practice of commercial pharmacy and the other for the practice of professional pharmacy. F. J. Wulling of Minnesota read a paper supporting the plea of President Kraemer for two kinds of pharmacies.

After consideration of recommendations made by President Kraemer, the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

1. That a special committee of three be appointed by the incoming president to consider and report on the question of the establishment of two distinct classes of pharmacies, namely, the commercial drug store and the professional pharmacy, this committee to work with a corresponding committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, if such a committee is appointed by that organization.
2. That a committee be appointed by the incoming president to work out methods of presenting the advantages of pharmacy as a calling to high school students of the country.
3. To continue the agitation for the standardization of degrees granted by colleges of pharmacy.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer T. J. Bradley of Massachusetts showed that the Conference now has forty-six member schools, and that the finances of the organization are in a prosperous condition, there being a balance of slightly more than a thousand dollars in the treasury, with all bills paid. On recommendation of the Secretary-Treasurer it was voted to request that the proceedings of the joint session of the Conference and the Association of Boards of Pharmacy be published in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Chairman J. A. Koch made a report for the Executive Committee, in which it was shown that 58 percent of the new students matriculated in 1917 in the colleges of pharmacy of the country were graduates of high schools, or had an equal or better preliminary education, and that the other 42 percent of the new matriculants had completed one to three years of high school work. It was also

reported that the Carnegie Foundation has promised to give early attention to the question of the investigation and classification of pharmacy schools, in a manner similar to the investigation made of medical schools a few years ago.

The report of the Executive Committee also dealt with the question of military instruction for students in colleges of pharmacy and this subject was discussed at length. It appears possible that students will be allowed to enlist in a reserve army for military instruction, and it is to be the policy of the Government that they be not called for service, except in great emergency, until their college courses are completed, provided that their college work is of satisfactory quality.

The report of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus Committee was presented by W. C. Anderson of New York. This committee reported that the preparation of the third edition of the *Syllabus* is well under way, and the Conference voted to continue its annual contribution of twenty-five dollars towards the expenses of this Committee.

Memoirs of the services to pharmaceutical education of men who have passed away during the past year were presented as follows: J. P. Remington, by W. B. Day; Charles Caspari, Jr., by E. F. Kelly; A. B. Husted, by William Mansfield; and J. H. Long, by M. A. Miner.

Reports were received from the nine standing committees and from one special committee, including matter of much value, which will appear in the annual volume of the proceedings of the Conference.

The Conference voted to instruct its Secretary to communicate to the Surgeon General of the United States Army its belief in the erroneousness of a statement widely published and attributed to an officer in the Surgeon General's office, that there are but eight reputable and worthy schools of pharmacy in the United States.

The officers of the Conference elected and installed for the ensuing year are: *President*, Charles B. Jordan, Purdue University School of Pharmacy, LaFayette, Indiana; *Vice-President*, William Mansfield, Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, New York; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Theodore J. Bradley, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston; *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Julius A. Koch, Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAILING AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNALS TO MEN IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In reply to your letter of the 20th *ultimo*, with regard to the THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, I have to say that the arrangement under which unwrapped and unaddressed magazines intended for soldiers and sailors may be mailed by the public at the postage of one cent each is applicable only to such publications as constitute magazines within the ordinary meaning of that term, that is, magazines devoted to literature or containing articles of general interest, and not to newspapers or other publications devoted in the main to matter of purely local or restricted interest.

In this connection, I have to say, however, that the readers of THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, desiring to send copies thereof to soldiers and sailors stationed in the cantonments or with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad, may mail them at the transient second-class rate—one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof—provided they are properly wrapped and addressed,—the name of the particular individual, together with the designation of the unit or organization to which he belongs, and the words "American Expeditionary Forces" being placed upon wrapper of each copy or package.

Respectfully,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.