

the universal adoption was only a question of time. As regards pharmacy, the sphere of the pharmacist does not offer substantive chances to take initiative steps or to lead in such a movement. He cannot, in his purchases, force the use of metric-weights and measures upon the original packages of the chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers, nor employ them independently in his retail sales. All he can do is to make himself and assistants more and more familiar with every detail of the system, to advance the dissemination of such knowledge and to advocate the early introduction of such reform.

This report was followed by a paper by Mr. F. S. Wiegand on "the disadvantages arising from an immediate adoption of the metric-system.

A very interesting paper was read by Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, on "the administration of Phosphorus, after which the Association adjourned, until 3 o'clock p. m.

The Association re-assembled at the appointed time. Dr. E. R. Squibb offered the following:

*Whereas*, By action of the American Medical Association, at its recent meeting in this city, it is proposed to discuss, at its next meeting, in Detroit, in June, 1877, a proposition for that association to assume the control of the "National Pharmacopœia;" therefore

*Resolved*, That this association offers to the American Medical Association its hearty co-operation in the work, in any way that the American Medical Association may find the services of this association most useful.

Dr. Squibb addressed the meeting in support of his resolution, and said that the American Medical Association represented the American Medical profession, pharmacy having sprung from the medical profession as a part of its necessities, being just as much a speciality of medicine as ophthalmology, their interests being identical in harmonizing to form one pharmacopœia. After a lengthy discussion the resolution was passed.

The Committee on Adulteration and Sophistication presented their report, covering about two quires of foolscap, from which some very interesting extracts were read. Particular attention was given to the adulteration of spices as well as some leading chemical preparations.

Some 12 samples of Cream Tartar were tested, resulting in none proving to be pure, and 5 having no trace whatever of Potas Bitart. Several samples of powdered Black Antimony were tested, and proved to be different proportions of marble dust and powdered Anthracite coal. This report was followed by an address by Mr. Robbins, of McKesson and Robbins, of New York, on the incapability of many who make the experimental tests for impurities, holding that a thorough analytical chemist, of year's experience, was alone capable. After the appointment of several committees, one of which