

Mr. Antonow moved a rising vote of thanks to the retiring officers.—Carried.

Dr. Stanbury expressed appreciation for Dean Burbidge and himself of the kindnesses shown them; he will carry back to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association a great deal of information and inspiration and a feeling that there is a fraternity of interest between these two associations. He extended an invitation to the members to attend the meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association in Ottawa next year and assured the visitors of a hearty welcome.

President Johnson assured the Canadian members of a welcome always and expressed the appreciation of the ASSOCIATION because of the attendance of Dr. Stanbury and Dean Burbidge and the hope that they and others would attend the meeting in Maine next year.

The Seventy-fifth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN CORONADO HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST 22-27, 1927.

The first session of the House of Delegates, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was convened by Chairman Jacob Diner, at 1:40 P.M., Tuesday, August 23rd. The first order of business announced by the Chairman was roll call and the verifications of credentials.

Secretary Kelly called the roll and announced that each State Association is entitled to one voting delegate and if the voting delegate mentioned in the credentials is absent the alternate delegate may vote for him. The roll call showed that credentials had been received from eight Branches of the A. PH. A., from thirty-nine State Associations and from seven National Associations and the five Sections of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The names of delegates and organizations represented follow; the name of the organization or State is in italics, names of delegates in capitals and small capitals and the names of the voting delegates in bold face.

### A. PH. A. SECTIONS.

*Scientific*—F. F. Berg, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
*Education and Legislation*—A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Va.; Associate, W. J. HUSA, Gainesville, Fla.  
*Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing*—Clyde M. Snow, Chicago, Ill.  
*Commercial Interests*—Ambrose Hunsberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. F. GIDLEY, Austin, Texas.  
*Historical Pharmacy*—L. K. Darbaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

*Baltimore*—Lloyd N. Richardson, Bel Air, Md.; A. G. DUMÉZ, Baltimore.  
*Chicago*—William Gray, WILLIAM B. DAY, E. N. GATHERCOAL.  
*Cincinnati*—E. H. Thiesing, FRANK H. FRERICKS.  
*Detroit*—L. W. Rowe, L. A. SELTZER, WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.  
*Philadelphia*—J. C. Peacock, C. H. LAWALL, ADLEY B. NICHOLS.  
*Pittsburgh*—Louis Emanuel.  
*University of North Carolina*—E. V. Howell, G. A. RUSSELL.  
*University of Washington*—Charles W. Johnson.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

*American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy*—D. B. K. JOHNSON, W. F. RUDD, H. M. FASER, E. V. HOWELL, W. J. HUSA.  
*American Drug Manufacturers' Association*—Mortimer EYE, F. O. TAYLOR.  
*American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association*—J. B. Fisk, A. D. THORBURN, C. H. SEARLE.  
*National Association of Boards of Pharmacy*—W. P. PORTERFIELD, H. C. CHRISTENSEN, HERBERT M. LEROU.  
*National Wholesale Druggists' Association*—George R. Merrell, CARL F. G. MEYER, O. L. BIBBINGER.  
*National Association of Retail Druggists*—William A. Oren, SAMUEL C. DAVIS, JULIUS RIEMENSCHNEIDER, AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, SAMUEL C. HENRY.  
*Proprietary Association*—E. F. Kemp, DELTA E. COMBS, JAMES H. HOWE, FRANK A. BLAIR.

### STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

*Alabama*—W. E. Bingham, W. R. LITTLE, B. O. SHIPLETT.  
*Arizona*—Arthur G. Hulett, E. C. STULTS, E. C. MASON, A. G. CROUCH.  
*Arkansas*—Booker Latimer.  
*California*—W. Bruce Philip, LAIRD J. STABLER.  
*Colorado*—Charles J. Clayton, ERNEST J. HOWARD.  
*Connecticut*—C. Thurston Gilbert, HERBERT M. LEROU.  
*Delaware*—John O. Bosley.  
*Florida*—W. M. Hanksin, N. H. HUNTER, J. H. HAUGHTON.  
*Idaho*—E. O. Leonard.  
*Illinois*—S. L. Antonow, H. C. CHRISTENSEN, J. H. BEAL, C. H. AVERY.  
*Indiana*—Frank V. McCullough, F. W. MEISSNER, B. M. KERNE, W. A. OREN, WILLIAM RUDDER.  
*Iowa*—George Judisch, W. W. HAIRE.  
*Kansas*—A. H. King, JONATHAN SCHMITTER, JOE DEMAIN, N. G. EDELBLUTE, L. D. HAVENHILL, D. H. SPENCER.  
*Kentucky*—Gordon L. Curry, LINWOOD A. BROWN, J. W. GAYLE.  
*Maine*—R. M. HESCOCK, E. F. CARSWELL, A. P. MANSON.  
*Maryland*—R. L. Swain, JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., G. A. BUNTING.  
*Massachusetts*—John G. Godding, HERBERT PACKARD.  
*Michigan*—L. A. Seltzer, R. T. LAKEY.  
*Minnesota*—John B. Christgau, GUSTAV BACHMAN, CHARLES V. NETZ.  
*Mississippi*—Henry M. Faser, CHARLES E. WILSON, LEW WALLACE.  
*Missouri*—H. W. Reuter, W. D. AUFDENHEIDE, I. BEN MILLER, JOHN W. SCOTT, WM. A. ACKENHAUSEN.  
*Montana*—J. A. Riedel, J. A. CHAPPEL.  
*Nebraska*—Will Brookley, S. C. WILSON, C. D. BEATON, O. V. MCCracken, FRANK CLINE, A. L. JEPPESON.  
*New Hampshire*—T. J. Bradley.  
*New Jersey*—Robert P. Fischelis, CHARLES W. HOLTON.  
*New York*—Wm. C. Anderson, WILLIS G. GREGORY, H. V. ARNY.

North Carolina—E. V. Zoeller, I. W. ROSE, E. V. HOWELL.  
 North Dakota—P. H. Costello, W. P. PORTERFIELD, H. L. HAUSSAMAN, W. F. SUDRO.  
 Ohio—Frank H. Freericks, M. N. FORD, EDWARD SPEASE.  
 Pennsylvania—Lucius L. Walton, P. HENRY UTECH, J. G. NOH.  
 Rhode Island—Charles F. Gilson, FRANK J. DUFFY, ARTHUR W. BOSTON, E. E. CALDER.  
 South Carolina—W. H. Ziegler, S. C. HODGES.  
 South Dakota—Arthur Williams, HENRY J. SCHNAIDE, L. E. HIGLEY.  
 Tennessee—Samuel C. Davis, ROBERT R. FERRELL, HENRY OLIVER, GEORGE M. SADLER.  
 Texas—John A. Weeks, F. W. GIDLEY, C. A. DUNCAN, HENRY R. HENZE, WALTER H. COUSINS, WILFORD HARRISON.  
 Utah—John Culley.  
 Virginia—W. F. Rudd, W. L. LYLE, A. L. I. WINNE.  
 West Virginia—J. Lester Hayman, G. A. BERGY.  
 Wisconsin—Edward G. Raeuber.

## THE COUNCIL.

H. V. ARNY, J. H. BEAL, T. J. BRADLEY, H. C. CHRISTENSEN, W. B. DAY, JACOB DINER, A. G. DUMEZ, E. G. EBERLE, R. P. FISCHLIS, S. L. HILTON, C. W. HOLTON, A. G. HULETT, GEORGE JUDISCH, E. F. KELLY, J. A. KOCH, C. H. LAWALL.

## FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Medical Department, U. S. Army—Lt. Col. WILLIAM A. WICKLINE.  
 Public Health Service—Surgeon A. J. McLAUCHLIN.  
 Fordham University College of Pharmacy—JACOB DINER.  
 Kings County Pharmaceutical Society—HENRY B. SMITH.  
 Oregon Agricultural College, School of Pharmacy—ERNEST STUHR.  
 Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science—C. H. LAWALL, E. F. COOK, J. W. STURMER, F. P. STROUP, A. B. NICHOLS, M. S. DUNN.

The reading of the minutes of the last session of the House of Delegates at Philadelphia was omitted as these were published in the JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATION and also distributed to the delegates accredited to the last annual meeting.

As there were more than twenty-five delegates present Chairman Diner announced that the House was duly organized. The reception of fraternal delegates was the next order of business and Lt. Col. Wickline, representing the medical service of the U. S. Army, and Dr. Stanbury, Secretary of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, briefly addressed the delegates.

As Vice-Chairman Leonard A. Seltzer was not present First Vice-President George Judisch of the A. P. H. A. was asked to preside during the reading of Chairman Diner's address. (The address of Chairman Diner of the House of Delegates is printed on pp. 817-819 of the September JOURNAL.)

The address of the Chairman was on motion duly seconded and passed, accepted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chairman appointed the following Committees of the House—Committee on Nominations, Committee on Resolutions.

## COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Henry Smith, *Chairman*, New York; F. H. Freericks, Ohio; C. H. LaWall, Pennsylvania; S. L. Hilton, D. C.; W. B. Day, Illinois; W. H. Lamont, Missouri; George Judisch, Iowa; A. G. DuMez, Maryland; H. E. Duncan, Alabama.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Ambrose Hunsberger, *Chairman*, Pennsylvania; W. Bruce Philip, California; W. A. Oren, Indiana; R. L. Swain, Maryland; W. C. Anderson, New York; C. J. Clayton, Colorado; Edward Spease, Ohio; A. G. Hulett, Arizona; Charles F. Gilson, Rhode Island.

The annual report of the Council was read by Secretary Kelly. It follows:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A reorganization meeting of the Council was held on September 18, 1926, immediately after the adjournment of the final General Session of the ASSOCIATION. Dr. J. H. Beal acted as temporary Chairman.

The following have served as officers of the Council for 1926-1927:

*Chairman*, S. L. Hilton.

*Vice-Chairman*, C. H. LaWall.

*Secretary*, E. F. Kelly.

E. G. Eberle was elected Editor of the JOURNAL; A. G. DuMez, Editor of the YEAR BOOK; W. B. Day a member of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines, and Messrs. J. C. Peacock, H. W. Youngken and G. M. Beringer members of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research—the first mentioned to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

The Committee on National Formulary was continued until the next annual meeting.

An Executive Committee of the Council was authorized with the following membership: S. L. Hilton, C. H. LaWall, E. F. Kelly, T. J. Bradley, A. G. DuMez, J. A. Koch and E. G. Eberle.

The Committee appointments as submitted by President Bradley were approved and these with the committees of the Council have appeared in the official roster of the ASSOCIATION as published in the JOURNAL.

The Council held a joint meeting with the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday morning, September 21, 1926. By invitation of the Council, Former President Walton attended the meeting and presented his recommendation in reference to the consolidation of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the A. PH. A. After a general discussion of this matter the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. suggested that they be given the opportunity to study the proposal and this was agreed to. Such resolutions adopted and actions taken at the annual meeting of the A. PH. A. as were of mutual interest were presented and discussed after which the meeting adjourned.

It has not been found necessary to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council during the year and the business of the Council has been transacted by mail. Thirteen Council Letters covering 79 pages and submitting 128 items of business and 49 motions have been sent to the members of the Council.

Among the important items of business so transacted are the following:

The resignation of John Culley as a candidate for the Presidency of the ASSOCIATION was submitted and accepted.

The transfer of the contract for the agency and sale of the National Formulary V by the Chemical Catalog Co., Inc., of New York, N. Y., to the J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. was arranged for and approved.

A budget of \$41,070 for the expenses of the ASSOCIATION for 1927 was approved.

The contract for printing and mailing the YEAR BOOK, Volume 14, was awarded to the Lancaster Press of Lancaster, Pa. and the contract for printing and mailing the JOURNAL for 1927 to the Mack Printing Co. of Easton, Pa.

A. W. Pauley was elected as Local Secretary and arrangements completed for this annual meeting.

The contract for printing and binding the Recipe Book, First Edition, and its agency and sale was awarded to the J. B. Lippincott Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-five thousand dollars which had accumulated as cash balances in the Endowment, Ebert Legacy and Procter Monument Funds were invested in City of Baltimore 4 per cent registered bonds due in 1957 at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  and accrued interest.

A Special Committee to represent the ASSOCIATION in connection with the proposed consolidation of the N. A. R. D. and the A. PH. A. was appointed as follows: T. J. Bradley, J. H. Beal and L. L. Walton; and arrangements were made for a meeting of this committee with a like Committee from the N. A. R. D. in St. Louis on Tuesday morning, August 23rd.

Arrangements were made for the annual joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the N. A. R. D. and the A. PH. A. in St. Louis on Tuesday afternoon, August 23rd.

One meeting of the Council has been held during this annual meeting at which the following important business was completed:

To sell the \$15,000 Liberty Bonds of the Second Issue held by the ASSOCIATION and called for payment on November 15, 1927 and to purchase \$15,000 worth of City of Baltimore 4% registered bonds due in 1957 at 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  and accrued interest.

Appointing the members of the Standing Committee on the History and Achievements of Pharmacy.

To continue an appropriation made for the expenses of the Committee on Pharmacy Week.

The Council nominated the *Honorary President*, the *Secretary* and the *Treasurer* of the ASSOCIATION for the year 1927-1928 and these will come before the House of Delegates at the next session.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*.

On motion duly seconded and carried the report was accepted.

The first session of the House of Delegates was then adjourned.

## SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the House of Delegates, A. PH. A., was convened by Chairman Jacob Diner at 2:15 P.M., Tuesday, August 24th. He announced that unless it was requested the roll call of delegates would be omitted.

Secretary Kelly announced the name of Booker Latimer as the delegate for the Arkansas Association. There being no request for roll call business of the House of Delegates was proceeded with.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Secretary Kelly, and on motion of W. F. Rudd, seconded by W. C. Anderson and a vote the minutes were adopted.

The Committee on Nominations, through Chairman Henry B. Smith, submitted the following report:

For *President*: George Judisch, Iowa; F. W. Meissner, Indiana; David F. Jones, S. Dakota.

For *First Vice-President*: Wm. P. Porterfield, N. Dakota; Alfred W. Pauley, Missouri; C. J. Clayton, Colorado.

For *Second Vice-President*: Sam A. Williams, Alabama; E. V. Zoeller, North Carolina; W. H. Zeigler, South Carolina.

For *Members of the Council*: H. C. Christensen, Illinois; H. A. B. Dunning, Maryland; Robert P. Fischelis, New Jersey; S. L. Hilton, District of Columbia; C. W. Johnson, Washington; J. A. Koch, Pennsylvania; W. F. Rudd, Virginia; Edward Spease, Ohio; L. L. Walton, Pennsylvania.

(These names will be voted on by mail ballot.)

W. C. Anderson moved that the report of the Committee on Nominations be approved and the nominations closed. The motion duly seconded and carried.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for.

Chairman Hunsberger stated that he had no report at this time.

The Report of the Committee on Place of Meeting was called for.

Chairman Bradley stated that he had the report, but that he would rather either vote on the selection of the place now or withhold the report until that part of the program was reached, as there was a verbal discussion of this report which was essential. The report was deferred.

S. L. Antonow said that during the next year a campaign for members should be instituted by the A. PH. A.; that some one should continue the various State meetings and stir up enthusiasm for the ASSOCIATION and make the retail pharmacists better acquainted with the purposes of the A. PH. A. He also desired to call attention to certain trade practices in subsidizing advertising.

Chairman Diner suggested that Mr. Antonow present his subjects in the form of resolutions and Mr. Antonow agreed to prepare such resolutions.

W. Bruce Philip stated that the California Pharmaceutical Association had passed a resolution asking the A. PH. A. to go on record as in favor of amending the Harrison Narcotic Law so as to eliminate codeine and its salts. He further stated that he was awaiting a letter containing the resolution from Secretary Jones of the California Association.

Mr. Stanbury said that the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association conferred with the Department of Health of Ottawa and demonstrated to them that codeine and apomorphine were not habit-forming drugs; as a result the Department of Health removed codeine from the schedule, but it still comes under the various pharmacy acts of the possessions which require that it must be sold absolutely as a poison and registered as such, but it is no longer a narcotic under the Act. He stated that the elimination of codeine had worked very successfully and that there were no complaints.

J. C. Munch stated that the question of codeine addiction was discussed by the Society of American Pharmacologists at their meeting in Rochester. At that time a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation stated that he had seen a number of codeine addicts. The possibility of apomorphine addiction was also considered and after considerable discussion no action was taken.

William Gray stated that a number of the most prominent physicians of Chicago had declared that codeine was not habit-forming. Mr. Seltzer said he would like to have stypticin included with the drugs under discussion.

Mr. Antonow made the statement that Col. L. G. Nutt had told him that during the last year not a single retail pharmacist was prosecuted under the Harrison Anti-narcotic Act.

Robert P. Fischelis said that the statement made by Dr. Munch should be considered in the forming of the resolution.

Mr. Philip referred to several cases in which the testimony by experts was not very convincing.

F. H. Freericks said that the matter of the partial formula disclosure had been quite freely discussed and that the subject might be considered at this time. In his opinion this was of interest to all retail pharmacists. There is a desire based at least in part upon public welfare that medicines be distributed only through the hands of qualified pharmacists and in order to make a basis for such restriction a sufficient knowledge should be given on the container of the composition of proprietaries.

Mr. Antonow corroborated the statement of Mr. Freericks by referring to some court decisions in which it was pointed out that it would be perfectly proper for the Legislature to pass a law limiting the sale of proprietaries to pharmacists if a partial disclosure of formula was given on the package. In this way it became a measure for the protection of public health.

Robert L. Swain referred to the recent Arizona decision which reversed the lower court. However, in rendering its decision the Supreme Court said the purpose of the law was very commendable, but in the absence of specific community betterment the court was compelled to hold the law unconstitutional. The decision brought out the fact that there might be a very direct connection between public welfare and the indiscriminate sale of medicine. He hoped such a resolution as proposed would be adopted by this body.

Speaking further on the Arizona decision Mr. Philip stated that the reason of the adverse ruling was that a provision in the law allowed general dealers, a certain number of miles from a drug store, to handle packages if properly labeled and originally put up by registered pharmacists. In other words, the Supreme Court intimated that if a non-registered person three miles from a drug store could handle these packages then any other person in the State could do so.

Mr. Culley desired to make a motion that the Resolutions Committee be instructed to bring in a resolution embodying a partial formula disclosure and that the ASSOCIATION stand behind the law limiting the sale of all kinds of medicine to a drug store.

Chairman Hunsberger, of the Resolutions Committee, asked that Mr. Freericks more clearly define what shall be embodied in the Resolutions.

Mr. Hulett, Secretary of the Arizona Board, stated that in his opinion a law could be formed which would restrict the sale of all medicines to pharmacists. He also thought that there should be close cooperation between the Legislative Committees of the different States.

Mr. Freericks said that in a formula disclosure law the first aim should be not to infringe upon the rights of manufacturers. That the disclosure might be relative to the potent drug, of which there is more than an average dose in each fluidounce; that in a general way should be the basis of a proper partial formula disclosure act and would emphasize the necessary knowledge that a person should have in dealing with drugs. He desired to impress that the aim of such a resolution should be to cause no injury to the proprietary rights of manufacturers.

William C. Anderson said that the form of the motion placed the Resolutions Committee at a great disadvantage that resolutions should be presented in writing and signed by two accredited delegates.

Mr. Freericks agreed to draft the resolution.

Mr. Antonow said that the proprietary rights of manufacturers should not be infringed. His purpose was simply to protect the public and at the same time provide that only persons qualified to handle drugs dispense medicines.

Mr. Culley said that inasmuch as Chairman Hunsberger had signified his willingness to bring in such a resolution and Mr. Freericks had agreed to assist in preparing the resolution his motion was unnecessary and therefore withdrew it.

The election of officers was proceeded with resulting in the election of L. A. Seltzer as *Chairman* and Ambrose Hunsberger as *Vice-Chairman* of the House of Delegates for the year 1927-1928.

The next order of business was the election of the *Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer* of the ASSOCIATION upon nomination of the Council, the nominees being Edward Mallinckrodt for *Honorary President*, E. F. Kelly for *Secretary* and C. W. Holton for *Treasurer*. W. C. Anderson

moved that the Secretary cast one affirmative ballot for these candidates. The motion was seconded and carried.

Chairman Diner called for the Report of the Committee on Place of Meeting.

Chairman Bradley stated that it might appear a little strong to some members that the President of the ASSOCIATION is also Chairman of the Committee on Place of Meeting and for that reason explained the working of this Committee; that it was necessary for effective work to have the matter of Place of Meeting considered in advance, several years in advance, hence the Committee was more or less of a permanent one. Before making his report he asked the Chairman to recognize Dean G. A. Burbidge, who congratulated the ASSOCIATION upon the conclusion of seventy-five years of useful service. He stated that because the Canadian Association is a federation of the pharmaceutical bodies in Canada they had 100% membership. In accordance with the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at Regina he was pleased to extend an invitation to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to meet with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and hoped that the ASSOCIATION would accept the invitation.

Chairman Diner referred to the fact that the American Therapeutic Society had held annual meetings in Canada and that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held one of its annual meetings about thirty years ago in Montreal.

Chairman Bradley said he would not offer a favorable recommendation if he was not familiar with the facilities of Toronto for handling convenience and there was nothing in our By-Laws which prevented a meeting in Canada but it was necessary, if we were going to undertake a meeting there, to have notice in advance, so that it will be understood that the 1932 meeting will be held in Toronto, Canada, unless circumstances prevent.

A motion to that effect was made by W. C. Anderson and seconded by S. L. Hilton.—Carried. Chairman Bradley concluded the Report of the Committee by recommending that the 1928 meeting of the A. PH. A. be held at Poland Springs, Me.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the recommendation be approved.

E. F. Carswell of the Maine Association said he was instructed to extend to this ASSOCIATION an invitation from the Governor of Maine and the membership of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association to hold the next convention of the A. PH. A. in Maine.

Mr. Philip brought greetings from Los Angeles and an invitation to have the ASSOCIATION meet there some time in the near future.

Mr. Clayton extended an invitation from various organizations in Colorado to have the A. PH. A. meet in Denver. He said that they had a fund in savings bank sufficient to take care of the entertainment of the ASSOCIATION without a levy on anybody, and he hoped that the ASSOCIATION would take advantage of the invitation before it was decided to use the fund for some other purpose.

President Johnson stated that the Pacific Coast would like to have had the meeting of the ASSOCIATION next year, but after careful consideration he thought it would be unwise to make any change in the program of the Committee on Place and therefore favored the selection of Poland Springs.

Chairman Diner said the ASSOCIATION felt highly honored by the various invitations extended for the future meetings and he knew these invitations would have careful consideration. The motion to select Poland Springs for the next place of meeting was then voted on and carried.

### THIRD SESSION.

The third session of the House of Delegates was called to order at 9:15 A.M. by Chairman Diner.

On motion roll call of delegates and reading of the minutes of the previous session were dispensed with.

Secretary Kelly reported that the Council had held one adjourned session and one regular meeting and he brought the following items of business to the attention of the House:

The first, that Mr. Culley had appeared before the Council and reported that the secretaries of the State associations present had met on Tuesday, August 23rd and formed a temporary organization known as the Conference of Secretaries of Pharmaceutical Associations (see p. 842, September JOURNAL).

Another important item of business was that Chairman Bradley on the special committee of the Council reported that a conference had been held with a Committee of the N. A. R. D. to confer in reference to the proposed consultation of the two ASSOCIATIONS, and an agreement had been reached which is reported in Council Minutes, (item 148, on p. 877 of the September JOURNAL).

He also reported that a motion was also adopted that a Committee be appointed by the Council to carefully study the question of program, to see if a better arrangement of the features of the program could not be worked out and what might be known as a standard formula program adopted for the guidance of future meetings.

On motion of J. H. Beal, seconded by H. V. Army the report was approved as presented.

H. W. Youngken presented the report of the Horticultural Nomenclature Committee which on motion by E. L. Newcomb, and seconded, was accepted. It follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.

The Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature has been carrying on its work of encouraging the use of single standardized, scientific and common plant names for the drug and horticultural plants in American commerce.

While the work entitled "Standardized Plant Names" published by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature covers mostly names of garden, orchard and ornamental plants in American commerce, a considerable number of which are medicinal, there are a number of names of American medicinal plants, as well as names of foreign plants yielding drugs, in American commerce which are excluded from the first edition because of its scope.

We believe the work could be made more useful to pharmacists and the drug trade at large, if the scope of the next edition of "Standardized Plant Names" were extended to include the names of all plants yielding drugs which occur on the American market.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. BALLARD      E. N. GATHERCOAL

H. W. YOUNGKEN, *Chairman.*

When the report of the Committee on Pharmacopoeia was called for J. H. Beal stated that a Spanish translation of the U. S. P. X had been completed. He explained that these translations had not been undertaken with the idea that they would be profitable or even pay for themselves but were issued because the Board of Trustees believed it was its duty to conduct a little propaganda in favor of American Pharmacy and Medicine and that it would encourage the use of the standard throughout the Spanish countries of the Western Continent. In South American countries the Health Departments are making use of the Spanish translation and the Pan-American Union in Washington is interested in the distribution. He also stated that the 9th revision of the U. S. P. had been translated into Chinese.

It was moved by H. V. Army, seconded and carried, that the report take the usual course.

A telegram was read from Edward Mallinckrodt expressing his appreciation of the honor in electing him *Honorary President* of the ASSOCIATION.

The report of Chairman James E. Hancock of the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund was read. It follows:

#### REPORT OF THE WILLIAM PROCTER, JR. MEMORIAL FUND.

Taking for granted that the proposed AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Headquarters Building will be located in Washington, D. C., the Committee on the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund would renew the suggestion made in its report at the last meeting of this ASSOCIATION.

Our Committee is obligated to erect a statue to the "Father of American Pharmacy" in Washington, D. C. to comport with similar memorials erected to Medicine and to Surgery in that City. Should it be agreeable to those who will have charge of the erection of the proposed Headquarters Building, we believe that we can offer them what should be a dominating feature to it by erecting the Procter Monument on a plot of ground in front of the proposed building, to create a greater public interest in the building itself and in American Pharmacy. Or what might even be a better plan, to erect the Procter Statue in the center of a mezzanine rotunda at the

entrance of the proposed building, especially if the surrounding walls of this hall would display the portraits of men prominent in American Pharmacy, thus devising our own Hall of Fame.

We appreciate that the effectiveness of any statue depends upon the perspective and the background for its proper setting; therefore, until we know what the detailed plans for the Headquarters Building may be, it is not practical to submit more definite suggestions for our work, beyond advising that we believe that we have sufficient funds to make this feature a creditable adjunct to the proposed building, and that it is the present policy of the Committee on the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund to wait for the plans of the Headquarters Building rather than to attempt something that might be regretted in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HANCOCK, *Chairman*.

E. L. Newcomb moved that this report be received and a copy sent to the Headquarters Building Campaign Committee. Seconded and carried.

Chairman A. G. DuMez reported that the Committee on Pharmaceutical Nomenclature had been inactive awaiting some definite instructions from the Committee of Revision of the U. S. P. He stated that the Revision Committee had organized what they termed a Research Committee and had taken up the matter of nomenclature and that it is possible the Committee on Nomenclature will work with the Research Committee and thus avoid duplication.

There being no objection the report was received.

C. B. Jordan presented the report of the Committee to Coöperate with the Committees from the A. A. C. P. and N. A. B. P. to obtain Prerequisite Legislation. It follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO COÖPERATE WITH COMMITTEES OF THE A. A. C. P. AND N. A. B. P. TO OBTAIN PREREQUISITE LEGISLATION.

Your Committee begs to submit the following report:

Secretary H. C. Christensen, of N. A. B. P., was conferred with to determine what States did not have prerequisite requirements by State law or Board ruling. Mr. Christensen responded giving the names of States without prerequisite requirements and also State association secretaries and addresses. At that time there were 18 States and the District of Columbia that did not have such requirements. Since that time, 3 States, Delaware, Wisconsin and California and the District of Columbia, have secured prerequisite legislation, leaving but 15 States without such requirement.

Your committee addressed a letter and a questionnaire to the Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association and the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy in each State that did not have prerequisite requirements. The letter called attention to the rapid spread of prerequisite legislation and offered the assistance of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in their efforts for such legislation. The questionnaire was as follows:

1. Name of State.
2. Have the pharmacists of your State ever tried to secure prerequisite legislation?
3. Has your Board of Pharmacy ever determined whether it is possible to secure this requirement by Board ruling?
4. Has prerequisite legislation ever been discussed at your State pharmaceutical meetings?
5. If not, why not?
6. If you have tried to secure legislation, to what do you attribute the failure to secure it?
7. Is the sentiment of the pharmacist of your State in favor of prerequisite legislation?
8. When do you think it may be secured?
9. Can the A. P. H. A., the N. A. B. P. or the A. A. C. P. assist in securing prerequisite legislation in your State?
10. If so, how?
11. Name of person making this report.



Your committee received answers from all States except three, two of which were California and Delaware, which did not need to answer because they had secured prerequisite legislation. This leaves but one State not heard from.

An analysis of these questionnaires indicates the following:

1. Have the pharmacists of your State ever tried to secure prerequisite legislation? Eight replied "Yes" and seven "No."
2. Has your Board of Pharmacy ever determined whether it is possible to secure this requirement by Board ruling. Six replied that it was impossible. Three said "Yes" indicating it had been determined that it was impossible. Three said "No." One replied that the Board had the power to establish educational requirements, indicating that the Board did not believe it opportune to make this requirement. Two failed to answer this question.
3. Has Prerequisite Legislation ever been discussed at your State association meetings? Eleven replied "Yes." Some replies were very emphatic, such as "Yes, at every meeting for the last 14 years." Three replied "No" and one did not answer.
4. If not, why not? None of those that replied in the negative answered this question.
5. If you have tried to secure legislation, to what do you attribute the failure to secure it? Six attribute it to the pharmacists of the State opposing such legislation. One to lack of organization, one stated that a bill was in the legislature with good show of passing, one to political opposition. One replied that he did not feel that it is the thing for this State.
6. Is the sentiment of the pharmacist of your State in favor of prerequisite legislation? Three "Yes," three "No," three "Divided," two "Doubtful," two "Undetermined," one "Leaders in favor, but rank and file indifferent or hostile."
7. When do you think it may be secured? Four "In two years," two "First step has been made," two "Five to ten years," one "Hopeless," one "Immediately," one "A long time hence," one "Not until a preponderance of other States requires it," one "Quien Sabe."
8. Can the A. Ph. A., the N. A. B. P., or the A. A. C. P. assist you in securing prerequisite legislation? Seven "Yes," two "No," three did not answer, one "Doubtful" and one "All work has been done."
9. If so, how? Eight did not answer this question, two "Doubtful," one "Will investigate," three "The N. A. B. P."

These answers indicate that the Boards of Pharmacy and the pharmacists are responsible, in most cases, for failure to secure prerequisite legislation. In one or two States, political opposition has blocked it. In some States a very energetic effort is being made by the leaders of pharmacy to secure prerequisite legislation, but in others the leaders are not in sympathy with it. As one man wrote, "I believe the colleges have spoiled more than one good drug clerk." These men are sincere in their views and have the courage of their convictions. It will take considerable time to change their opinions. As we see it, a campaign of education must be carried on in each State to secure the coöperation of the pharmacists, and the most effective outside forces for this campaign are the N. A. B. P. and the Colleges of Pharmacy located in the States. If the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is to assist in this work, it can best be done by sending to these States, and especially to interested parties in these States, printed material showing the advantages of such legislation.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. B. JORDAN, *Chairman.*

E. L. Newcomb stated that several years ago when he was a member of this Committee a set of fifteen or twenty statements relative to the advantages of prerequisite legislation were sent out to States not having such requirements, and many letters of appreciation were received. He hoped that the recommendation will be carried out and continued year after year until all States have such legislation.

President Johnson said that he felt that a very material help could be given to States if they would call on States having prerequisite legislation. He had the assurance of Mr. Philip

that letters from adjoining States were helpful in California. The motion made by E. L. Newcomb was carried.

Secretary Kelly read the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Biological Products which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions for action.

H. V. Army stated that the Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures—Professor Jeannot Hostmann—died during the year. He said he had continued the mid-summer meeting of the Metric Association and recommended that affiliation with that Association be continued.

The report was accepted and the matter of appropriation was referred to the Council.

Chairman J. H. Beal reported for the Commission on Proprietary Medicines that investigation had been started to determine wherein the so-called cosmetic preparations have been responsible for such an amount of injury to the public welfare as would justify some of the proposed legislation of a restricted character. Some of them have been supposed to have medicinal value and certainly if they are injurious they come within range of consideration by the Commission. He said that up to date the Commission had been unable to discover any valid foundation for the claims made that the cosmetics had been responsible for any material injury, even in the case of such a substance as lead. He said that a request would be made of the Council to ask for an appropriation to assist in carrying on the work of investigation and that the Committee may be accorded the privilege of using the JOURNAL for information. The Committee will be pleased to have any information on the subject and, especially, if accompanied by information which would enable the Committee to trace the case.

On motion of Ambrose Hunsberger and seconded the report was referred to the Council.

Chairman Hilton explained that the Committee on State and National Legislation was signed by only two members of the Committee, two of the members having died during the year and one member is in Europe; hence, although only signed by two members, Robert P. Fischelis and S. L. Hilton, it may be considered as a unanimous report.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AND STATE LEGISLATION.

The last session of Congress closed March 4th, at noon; all proposed legislation that had not been considered prior to this time died with the adjournment of Congress, therefore, any legislation proposed or pending will have to be re-introduced at the next session of Congress to receive consideration.

The only Bill affecting pharmacy, enacted by the last Congress, was the Caustic Acids Bill. The carrying out of its provisions and the regulations thereunder for its enforcement are placed with the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

The provisions of this law will not impose any great burden upon the retail drug trade, as the present pharmacy laws have practically the same provisions. It does, however, compel others handling these commodities to comply with all of its provisions and also the requirements pertaining to proper labeling and registration of such packages, which must bear the names of proper antidotes.

#### *Fair Trade Conditions.*

The question of fair trade conditions was given some consideration and made some headway. Hearings were held on the Kelly-Capper Bill; both sides were heard but were not given enough time for properly presenting all of the facts. Much interest was finally shown by the House Committee and from present indications the Bill will again be introduced in the next Congress and will, probably, receive more favorable consideration than heretofore.

I, therefore, recommend that the ASSOCIATION again go on record favoring a Fair Trade Conditions law.

Several Bills pertaining to pharmacists in the Government Service received no consideration whatever; no doubt they will be re-introduced and I would, therefore, recommend that the Committee on the Status of the Pharmacist in the Government Service give every aid possible to these bills.

The Bill to amend the Harrison Narcotic Law, on which hearings were held at the long Session of the last Congress, which was opposed by representatives of the drug trade and the American Medical Association, received no further consideration.

*Narcotic Regulations.*

Regulations for enforcing the Harrison Narcotic Law are undergoing revision; all branches of the drug trade and the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association were represented at the hearings. It is expected that the new regulations will be promulgated very soon, superseding the present regulations; they will simplify the present regulations, and will clearly indicate what can and what cannot be done in handling narcotic drugs and make it much easier for the legitimate dealer of narcotic drugs, but more difficult for the dope seller or illegitimate handler of such drugs.

*Alcoholic Regulations.*

With the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Lowman, in charge of Prohibition enforcement, and the appointment of Dr. J. M. Doran as Prohibition Commissioner, the drug trade is assured of every consideration within the purview of the National Prohibition Law, and the most impartial treatment at Dr. Doran's hands to relieve existing burdens. Dr. Doran is an officer deserving of every consideration and most eminently qualified by long experience as chief chemist and as chief of the Industrial Alcohol Division of the Prohibition Unit. He has given his time and has obtained a large experience in the uses and necessities of alcohol in the industries of the country.

Hearings have been held and many vigorous protests made to some of the contemplated provisions, all of which have been carefully considered. It is believed that the new regulations to be promulgated will be fair and satisfactory to all users of alcohol and medicinal liquors.

Your *Chairman* with Secretary Kelly took up with the Income Tax Division, Internal Revenue Bureau, the question of subscriptions to the Headquarters Building Fund. After presenting data relative to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, its objects and purposes, and filing a brief covering the various phases of the organization, we were able to secure a decision whereby donations to the Building Fund were declared to be deductible in making income tax returns. Our members will, therefore, in making their next income tax return, deduct the amount of their subscription paid during the year. Your *Chairman*, at the suggestion of Secretary Kelly, has taken up the question of deducting expenses (transportation and hotel) incident to attending the annual meetings. The Board of Tax Appeals has rendered a decision in a case wherein a claim was made by a member of the American Chemical Society that all expenses incident to attending its meeting were deductible. After due consideration the Board rendered a decision that such expenses were deductible, but this decision has not as yet been approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If the decision is approved notice will be given in the JOURNAL, so the members can, accordingly, make deductions in their Income Tax returns, which will represent quite a saving.

In closing this report as Chairman of your Committee on National Legislation, may I point out that it is most difficult for anyone actively engaged in the retail drug business to give the time and attention necessary to properly look after this work and attend on every occasion to present proper arguments.

When the Headquarters Building is completed and occupied some provision should be made for a paid officer of the organization to have entire charge of all matters pertaining to National Legislation and Executive Regulations, consulting, of course, with members conveniently located.

Respectfully submitted,  
S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*  
ROBERT P. FISCHELIS.

J. G. Noh said he had been in close touch with Washington and felt the ASSOCIATION was indebted to Chairman Hilton and his associates for the splendid work that had been done by them. He did not advocate legislation as a panacea for all pharmaceutical ills but it cannot be overlooked that legislation plays an important part in the conduct of the pharmacy. He had found that in promoting legislation each Committee has to carry on its efforts without support of other legislative committees, whereas coöperation would be helpful. He, therefore, presented a resolution to bring about coöperation between legislative committees.—See Resolution No. 13, September JOURNAL, p. 887 (1927).

Chairman Hunsberger said that looking after national legislative matters meant a tre-

mendous drain on Mr. Hilton's spare time, if it may be so characterized. The ASSOCIATION owed him a vote of thanks. Mr. Hunsberger brought up for consideration proposed cosmetic legislation. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that exaggerated statements had been indulged in by proposers of such legislation. He favored coöperation of legislative committees.

Chairman Hilton favored changing the title of the committee to Committee on National Legislation.—See Resolution No. 23, p. 889, September JOURNAL.

J. H. Beal in referring to the excellent address of Chairman Hilton said that he thought the Chairman intended to express the fact that we are asking for a restoration of our common law rights of contract. We have our common law from Great Britain and no other source. In Great Britain it is freely admitted by the authorities that there is the right of contract existing in the manufacture of a controlled preparation. Dr. Beal thought there was no intention at the time the Sherman Act was passed to take away that common law right. Nevertheless it had been construed otherwise by courts. We are really not asking for price maintenance legislation. We are not asking anything which would place the slightest degree of compulsion upon any manufacturer in the United States, but we are asking that our right of contract as suggested under the common law be restored to us.

He desired to thank Chairman Hilton for his excellent report and stated that he would, when it was in order, prepare a suitable resolution stating our stand on cosmetic legislation. He said, if there was need for it he had not discovered it.

W. Bruce Philip heartily supported the remarks of Dr. Beal and was well pleased that the ASSOCIATION had such able men in and around Washington who could and would look after national legislation.

Chairman Hunsberger moved a rising vote of thanks for Chairman Hilton.

Chairman Hilton stated that the expression "price maintenance" had been so generally used that it was embodied in his report and he asked for permission to change the term.

Referring to cosmetic legislation Dean Rudd said he hoped that in drafting the bill there would be no tendency shown to decide on the question of therapeutics.

Chairman Diner called on Surgeon McLaughlin of the Public Health Service who said that he was very grateful to the Surgeon General for assigning this detail to him. While he was an outsider he had attended several of the section meetings with profit and interest. As a scientific man he expected to find the greatest interest in the Scientific Section, and he was greatly interested in some of the papers presented, but he also was intensely interested in other Section meetings which gave him an idea of the scope of this organization; the evident broadening scope challenged his admiration from a purely scientific organization; the broad statesmanship displayed in the laudable effort to bring together many divergent interests with one objective in common, namely, the advance of pharmacy. He was amazed to note the cohesion which held together such divergent groups, and if the affiliation must necessarily be loose the fact that diverse interests can get together with one common object is a most helpful augury for the future of pharmacy in the United States. He stated that, perhaps, his interest in this particular phase of the ASSOCIATION work is due to the fact that a great deal of the time of the American Public Health Association is given in an effort to weld together into an ASSOCIATION very widely divergent medical and non-medical groups. It seemed to him that the greatest usefulness, perhaps, in the future of the A. P. H. A. will be in this handling of policy—in furthering a forum and perhaps the only forum in which all these divergent interests can meet on a common ground and exchange ideas.

He desired to convey the keen interest and the hearty good wishes of the Surgeon General and the officers of the Public Health Service. He said their greatest interest outside of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary is in research work; that in the Hygienic Laboratory there are two major divisions of pharmacology and chemistry. He desired to impress clearly that the Surgeon General feels that the work the A. P. H. A. is doing is one of the greatest specialties of medicine and it is to be hoped that pharmacy will be brought back to the place where it belongs. He appreciated the tremendous problems which had been referred to at this meeting and while he was not in position to pass on them at this time he knew that in the hands of this ASSOCIATION in time these problems will be straightened out and this organization will be welded into a homogeneous alliance of these different interests. Surgeon McLaughlin closed his remarks by thanking the ASSOCIATION for the opportunity to address the members.

Chairman Diner invited Dr. McLaughlin to continue his attendance at the meetings of the several Sections and discuss any topic which interested him.

James H. Beal presented a resolution expressing the thanks of the A. PH. A. to the N. A. R. D. (See Resolution No. 14, September JOURNAL, 1927, p. 887.)

The resolution was received and referred to the Resolutions Committee for action.

Secretary E. F. Kelly in behalf of Chairman Lascoff of the Committee on Recipe Book and its Editor, Ivor Griffith, reported that the work of the Committee was practically completed and the manuscript had been turned over to the Council for publication.

The report was accepted.

Robert P. Fischelis presented the report of the Committee on Coöperative Publicity. It follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATIVE PUBLICITY.

The Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information met at Washington, D. C. on December 7, 1926.

The Director of the News Service reported that 45 Bulletins had been sent to newspapers throughout the United States during the year with very good results. The Bureau has been handicapped by a lack of funds. The total contributions from affiliated associations amounted to \$1700.00. The amount of work done each year depends entirely on the finances available. Dr. Fischelis, as Director of the news service, gives his time without remuneration of any kind. He has had associated with him an experienced newspaper man who places the bulletins in the proper channels. These services together with clerical help and clipping bureau services consumed the annual appropriation.

The Director reported that unless ways and means are found to increase the amount of money available for this work it would have to be curtailed materially at a time when it should be expanded and is ready for expansion.

A committee on finance was appointed to look into this problem. It was also decided to endeavor to enlist the aid of State associations in the work and to urge the member associations to increase their financial support, if possible.

Dr. Fischelis and Mr. Christensen were reelected, respectively, President and Secretary of the Bureau.

H. V. Army moved that the report of the Committee be received with thanks of the ASSOCIATION. Because of the matter of finance, William B. Day amended the motion that the report be referred to the Council.

As amended, the report was accepted.

Chairman Hunsberger stated that he was ready to report on the resolutions as far as the Committee had approved them.

It was decided to act on each resolution separately and Chairman Hunsberger read the first resolution and moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and carried. He also read Resolutions Numbers 2 and 3 and moved their approval to be referred to the Council for action. There was considerable discussion relative to the resolutions on the Headquarters. The motion by William B. Day was made that these resolutions, relating to the Headquarters, be referred to the Council without recommendation. This motion was seconded by S. L. Antonow and carried.

A resolution expressing thanks to the cities which submitted invitations for the Headquarters Building was read and referred back for changes and afterwards adopted (see Resolution No. 22, p. 888, September JOURNAL).

Resolutions up to No. 12 were read and approved. It was voted that the term "Fair Trade" legislation should be used in Resolution No. 12 instead of "Price Maintenance."

Discussion on these several resolutions was participated in by Messrs. Hilton, Hunsberger, Day, Antonow, Newcomb, Beal and others. The resolutions involving finances were referred to the Council.

E. L. Newcomb, referring back to the Resolution relative to membership campaign, spoke of the value of Dr. Beal's address in that connection and said that full use of this should be made in the effort to increase the membership because it would inform those who did not know of the work, principal purposes and ideals of the A. PH. A. The address should be distributed

through the various national and State associations with a strong letter urging the members of these organizations to coöperate in increasing the membership of the A. PH. A. Like effort should be made by the different State associations. He said there were many in attendance at this meeting who could assist in this work and all of them should have with them application blanks for membership. He suggested that the National Wholesale Druggists' Association would send out a copy of the address to every member with a strong letter urging all wholesalers who are not members to affiliate.

H. V. Army agreed with what Dr. Newcomb had said and stated that if reprints are sent by the Secretary to his office he will see that they are sent with a strong letter to 500 persons whose names are on the mailing list of the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research.

E. S. Sater spoke of the opportunities in various States to acquaint pharmacists with the A. PH. A. and secure their membership.

S. L. Antonow supported the previous speakers and hoped that a strong and sustained effort would be made to enroll many retail pharmacists of the country in the A. PH. A.

Chairman Hunsberger arose to a question of personal privilege and referred to the headlines of a daily paper which implied that pharmacists were divided on resolutions on prohibition changes. He desired to say that in conference with a representative of a newspaper the reporter asked whether there was a resolution on prohibition before the ASSOCIATION that was going to stir up a lot of argument. He said to the reporter that there was absolutely no resolution relating to liquor prohibition before the ASSOCIATION.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed relative to the publicity that had been given not only in this matter but relative to other subjects.

Dean Rudd remarked that he had conversed with the reporter in a group of members, and to his utter astonishment in the next morning's paper there was a statement credited to him which had not even been mentioned during the conversation. Further discussion resulted in the Resolution which contemplates taking care of publicity at future meetings; namely, that the Council be requested to plan for the proper handling of publicity during annual meetings (Resolution No. 16, p. 887).

Chairman Hunsberger in concluding his remarks said that he simply wanted to set himself straight before his colleagues and get into the record exactly what did occur between himself and the reporter.

S. L. Hilton presented a resolution (No. 23, p. 889) to change the title of "Committee on National and State Legislation" to "Committee on National Legislation."

Secretary Kelly presented the report of the Committee on Physiologic Assaying, for Chairman Pittenger (to be Pittenger).

The report of the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks was received and referred for publication. It follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS.

On Friday evening, November 8, 1918, Dr. Herty, Editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, presented his idea of a research laboratory to the New York Section and your chairman was invited to be present and take part in the discussion. He suggested the establishment of "an institution somewhat analogous to the Mellon Institute, in which adequate provision for laboratory tests of all kinds would be made and to which, through the establishment of fellowships, manufacturing organizations could send well-trained young men for working out specific problems." And he went on to say, "Coöperation should be established between this institution and the organic laboratories of our universities, as well as with the hospitals of the country."

A somewhat similar plan was suggested by your chairman and presented to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington in May 1881. The plan, as then presented, was endorsed by the Honorable Secretary, Prof. Spencer F. Baird, as one of the most important brought to the notice of the Smithsonian during his administration. It was also endorsed by his advisers, the surgeons-general of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Hospital service.

The difference between the two plans was one of altruistic character. In discussing Dr. Herty's plan, Dr. Alsberg, chief chemist of the U. S. Agricultural Department, said that the plan "could not be conducted under governmental auspices, for the reason that the Government

and its experts and laboratories are working for the entire American people and cannot favor in its operation any one class of the community." The plan proposed to the Smithsonian Institution received endorsement because it was for the equal benefit of all concerned and not designed to favor any one class.

Standing in the way of any plan for therapeutic research in relation to alleged new remedies advertised to the medical profession is the question of materia medica monopoly. As stated by Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M.D., LL.D., of New York, in his discussion of Dr. J. E. Winters' paper on antitoxin read before the New York Academy of Medicine when antitoxin was a new remedy: "The verdict about an alleged remedy must depend upon the findings of a jury whose members should not only be competent, but also so numerous and of such difference in locality and nationality that all personal or local influences can be safely left out of account. In questions of therapeutics, personal opinions or supposed personal experiences are so beset with fallacies that errors can be minimized only by the calculus of very large averages, and if the elements for these are yet not enough, we must be content to wait until they are."

It is self evident that no such system of extensive collective therapeutic research is possible in relation to monopolized and advertised new therapeutic agents. Your chairman, recognizing this fact, advocated changes in our patent and trademark laws whereby the limitation of patents to processes and machinery for manufacture could be accomplished, leaving the products themselves, and their currently used names, free to science and commerce, thus permitting their impartial discussion by the professional societies and professional press, and their admission to the Pharmacopœia and scientific pharmaco-therapeutic literature. It was hoped that such changes might be adopted and put into effect and thus open the door to a collective investigation of the newer materia medica of the kind suggested by Dr. Thompson in his discussion.

A resolution covering this suggestion was presented to the American Medical Association at the annual meeting held in Richmond in 1881, but was rejected by the Judicial Council. As the success of the plan for materia medica research presented to the Smithsonian Institution hung upon the adoption of some method whereby new products might be opened to commercial competition, your chairman consulted several leading members of the A. Ph. A., including E. R. Squibb, A. E. Ebert, J. M. Maisch, Joseph P. Remington and others, and, after much discussion, Prof. Ebert suggested the advisability of taking up the subject of materia medica monopoly as the work of the A. Ph. A., and had a special committee on national legislation appointed, having, as one of its objects, a complete study of the subject. Later a committee on patents and trademarks was created for more special investigation of this important subject. Of these committees your chairman has been a member from their beginning and most of the time chairman.

In the meantime your chairman has been engaged in promoting the original plan presented to the Smithsonian Institution in 1881, and he has contributed more than three hundred papers and editorials to the medical and pharmaceutical press on the subject. The plan is very comprehensive in character and has been discussed from many points of view. It includes important suggestions several of which have been taken up and practically applied. As presented to the American Medical Association in 1891 it was endorsed by a Memorial to the United States Congress. As presented to the same Association in 1901 it was editorially endorsed, and, in a modified form became the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.

The A. M. A. Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry is doing excellent work as we all know; but it is open to the same objection pertaining to the plan suggested by Dr. Herty, namely, it is not sufficiently altruistic to accomplish the purpose of the original plan presented to the Smithsonian in 1881. For example, the Council plan is not one with which the clinicians can cooperate without violating the principles of the medical code of ethics. Physicians cannot report the results of their observations and experiences with monopolized and advertised materia medica products without the danger of collusion with the monopolists if the reports favor the use of the remedies, or, if the reports are unfavorable, run the risk of reprisal on the part of the commercial introducer.

It was the intent of your chairman to bring before you in this report a description of the original plan in detail for discussion but he has been prevented from so doing by a call to Scotland to take part in the ceremonies of unveiling the Scottish Memorial as Secretary of the memorial association. He hopes that the committee may be continued and enlarged so that the subject in all its bearings may be discussed at the next annual meeting. Now that the A. Ph. A. has

been successfully reorganized it would seem appropriate for consideration how best to coöperate with the A. M. A. Council in its beneficent work. Proper coöperation between the two national associations in the development of a plan for testing the therapeutic value of new additions to the materia medica would do much to elevate the practice of pharmacy from a commercial vocation to a profession in fact as well as in name.

F. E. STEWART, *Chairman*.

Chairman L. F. Kebler said he had not completed the report on the United States Pharmacopœia. He suggested that members to be appointed on the Committee, as far as this was possible, be not members of the U. S. P. Revision Committee. No definite action was taken. Reports were made by officers of the several Sections. They follow:

## REPORTS OF THE SECTIONS.

### SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The Scientific Section held three regular sessions on Thursday morning, Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, respectively, and one joint session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing on Thursday evening.

The first order of business of the first session was the reading of the Chairman's address. Following the usual course of business the address was referred to a committee on Chairman's address consisting of F. F. Berg, Chairman; L. E. Warren and Mortimer Bye, with instructions to report at the final session of the Section.

This was followed by the Secretary's report covering the activities of the Secretary's office during the past year. This report showed that appeals for papers were forwarded to three hundred and twenty-five members of the Association and a request to publish the appeal for papers was forwarded to the editors of thirty Pharmaceutical Journals. The majority of the journals complied with the request and published the appeal either in its entirety or in abstract. As a result fifty-one titles of papers were received for inclusion in the program of the Section.

The remainder of the first session was devoted to the reading of seventeen papers by the author or a duly appointed representative and three papers were read by title, and the report of the Research Committee of the A. Ph. A. was received.

*Second Session.*—During the second session eight papers were read.

*Third Session.*—The first part of the third session was devoted to the reading of fifteen papers by the authors or their representatives and three papers were read by title.

This was followed by the report of the Committee on Chairman's Address, which was presented by F. F. Berg. The Committee favorably commented upon the address and recommended the adoption of the Chairman's suggestion that the Scientific Section appoint a Committee to coöperate with the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research. It was regularly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Scientific Section approve the recommendation and appoint a Committee of three to act in this capacity.

This was followed by a report of the Committee on Nominations which presented the following names for the various section offices for the coming year: *Chairman*, L. W. Rowe; *First Vice-Chairman*, J. C. Munch; *Second Vice-Chairman*, F. J. Bacon; *Secretary*, P. S. Pittenger; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, J. C. Krantz, Jr.

As no additional nominations were received from the floor it was duly moved, seconded and unanimously carried that one vote be cast by the *Secretary* for the unanimous election of the above officers.

*Joint Session.*—The first order of business of the Joint Session was the report on U. S. Pharmacopœia, which was presented by E. Fullerton Cook. This was followed by the report on National Formulary presented by Wilbur L. Scoville.

The next order of business was the report of the Committee on Ebert Prize, which was presented by J. C. Munch, who reported that after careful consideration the committee had awarded the prize to L. W. Rowe.

This was followed by a very interesting paper by H. H. Rusby entitled "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Text of the Pharmacopœia with Special Reference to the Definitions."

PAUL S. PITTENGER, *Secretary*.



## SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The Section on Education and Legislation held two interesting and profitable sessions. A number of valuable papers were read and discussed. The following resolution was adopted in substance:

"Resolved that it is the sense of this body that the opening of unnecessary drug stores should be discouraged." Resolution No. 7 of the Committee on Resolutions, printed on p. 886, reads:

"WHEREAS, the security, well being and health of the community depends, to a large extent, upon the proper type of professional pharmaceutical service which is determined by the professional personnel, the general fitness and equipment of the pharmacists themselves and the degree of public support received, *therefore be it*

"Resolved by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in its traditional purpose of fostering and developing the highest type of pharmaceutical service, that all persons desirous of opening new stores be earnestly urged to study the needs of communities and to refrain from opening new stores in neighborhoods that are being adequately and properly served in this important matter.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, M. N. Ford; *Vice-Chairman*, W. J. Husa; *Secretary*, A. L. I. Winne; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, Rudolph Raabe; *Alternate Delegates to House of Delegates*, John J. Grasser and Wm. J. Husa.

## SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy held two sessions and one session with the Scientific Section, all of which were most interesting and a large number of papers were read and discussed.

The Section re-affirmed after considerable discussion its action of 1926 that the A. Ph. A. apply for membership in the American Association of Hospital Service. This is embodied in Resolution No. 21 printed on page 888 of the September JOURNAL.

A symposium upon substances prescribed by physicians was led by Prof. E. Fullerton Cook. At the joint session with the Scientific Section Chairman Cook of the U. S. P. Revision Committee gave a report on the U. S. P. after which Chairman Nichols introduced Dr. Rusby who addressed the sections on "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Text of the Pharmacopoeia with Special Reference to the Definitions." A report on the N. F. was presented by Chairman W. L. Scoville. The reading of papers was continued at the second session. A report of the Committee on Glass Standardization was made by Chairman H. V. Army. A motion was passed that the Committee be continued and that it be urged to continue their work on the action of pharmaceutical preparations on glass containers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, Adley B. Nichols; *First Vice-Chairman*, L. M. Monell; *Second Vice-Chairman*, J. L. Powers; *Secretary*, P. H. Dirstine; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, Clyde M. Snow.

C. V. NETZ, *Secretary*.

## SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Section on Commercial Interests held two sessions and a number of very interesting papers were presented. Quite a number of these dealt with commercial training in colleges of pharmacy and on present-day retail methods. The subjects of advertising and display are well presented in several of the papers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, C. Leonard O'Connell; *Vice-Chairman*, Denny Brann; *Secretary*, R. B. Rothrock; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, B. M. Keene.

## SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy held two interesting sessions. Papers were presented by Dr. Edward Kremers on the Apothecary in Literature. He also exhibited two family prescription books of the Winkler family. Ambrose Mueller exhibited quite a number of old pharmacy books and presented one on Chemistry published in Stuttgart, Germany. Leo Suppan presented a hand book on Pharmacognosy published by Prof. M. J. Schleiden. Lyman F. Kebler

read a paper on Dr. William Brown, father of the first Pharmacopœia (military) in America and with it a photograph of an oil painting of Dr. Brown.

A number of papers were presented relating to the activities of the late Dr. H. M. Whelpley. A history of the recently organized Society of the History of Pharmacy was presented by Prof. Otto Raubenheimer. A number of other papers were read dealing with various phases of history relating to pharmacy, and discussed. The report of the Historian deals to some extent with the opportunities of the Headquarters in establishing the Museum and Library.

The following officers were elected:

*Chairman*, W. P. Porterfield; *Secretary*, Ambrose Mueller; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Charles Gietner; the *Historian* is E. G. Eberle.

L. K. DARBAKER.

The Third Session of the House of Delegates was then adjourned.

#### FINAL SESSION.

The Final Session of the House of Delegates was called to order at 7:20 P.M. August 26th by Chairman Jacob Diner.

Roll call of the delegates was dispensed with. The minutes of the previous session were read by Secretary Kelly and approved. The report of the Committee on Standards of Drugs and Chemical Products, 1926 to 1927, was read. It follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR 1926-1927.

As many of the members of this committee have been actively engaged in the work of revision for the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, our activities were for a time curtailed. Now that these books have been finished the work of the committee has been resumed and we have again turned our attention to the standards of drugs and chemicals products. The committee has assembled a list of drugs for future study and is now engaged in preparing tentative descriptions and tests for them.

At the suggestion of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research contact has been established between two committees of the Conference and this committee. The Conference committees are the Committee on Sources and Identification of Botanic Drugs, of which Dr. Youngken is chairman, and the Committee on Standardization of Botanic Drugs, of which Dr. Newcomb is chairman. It is hoped that greater efficiency will be obtained through such co-operation and that duplication of effort will be eliminated.

Several changes in the personnel of this committee will be necessary owing to the changed conditions and connections under which some of the members are now working. With the filling by the Council of the vacancies caused by these changes, and by the expiration of the terms of three of our members, further work will be done along the line of the standardization of drugs and chemicals not official in the Pharmacopœia or the Formulary.

B. L. MURRAY, *Chairman*.

The report of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service was read and accepted. (To be printed.)

Chairman Hunsberger read further resolutions which were discussed and approved. (See Resolutions printed in the September JOURNAL on pp. 885 to 889.)

Resolution No. 3, that the Chairman of the House of Delegates visit State associations, was approved as far as this would be possible. In commenting thereon, William B. Day said that he was in favor of the resolution but thought that the Secretary should visit as many of the State associations as was possible, and also that other officers and members be delegated to make such visits. (See Resolution No. 3 and Resolution No. 24.)

Recommendations in the report of the Committee on Biological Products were embodied in Resolution No. 17. (See p. 887.)

After some further discussion by S. L. Antonow, A. G. Hulett and Chairman Hunsberger the resolution on partial Formula Disclosure legislation was adopted as printed in Resolution No. 8 on p. 886.

Secretary Kelly advised that this was the birthday of Chairman Diner and the members arose and congratulated him.

Chairman L. A. Seltzer and Vice-Chairman Ambrose Hunsberger were then installed as officers for the ensuing year.

S. L. Antonow as a first order of business made a motion that a rising vote of thanks be given the outgoing Chairman of the House of Delegates and the Committee on Resolutions. The motion was generally seconded by rising vote.

Chairman L. A. Seltzer announced the Committee on Place of Meeting, Committee on Patents and Trade Marks, and the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in Government Service. They follow:

*Place of Meeting.*—*Chairman*, T. J. Bradley, Boston, Mass.; R. A. Lyman, Lincoln, Neb.; W. F. Rudd, Richmond, Va.; C. G. Merrell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Laird J. Stabler, Los Angeles, Cal.

*Patents and Trademarks.*—*Chairman*, F. E. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. C. Henry, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Nitardy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. F. Kebler, Washington, D. C.

*Status of Pharmacists in Government Service.*—*Chairman*, E. F. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. C. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Cannon, Baltimore, Md.; R. P. Fischelis, Trenton, N. J.; C. L. Eddy, New York, N. Y.

The final session of the House of Delegates was then adjourned.

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## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COLORED GLASS CONTAINERS.

BY H. V. ARNY, CHAIRMAN.

NOTE: At the 1926 meeting of the Section on Dispensing of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION a discussion of the deterioration of certain chemicals by light rays was discussed and an outcome of the discussion was the authorization of the creation of a committee to study the problem. This committee, now known as the Committee on Glass Containers, as appointed by Chairman Nichols consisted of H. V. Arny of New York, I. A. Becker of Chicago and Fitzgerald Dunning of Baltimore. The results of their first year of work is outlined below.

Your committee, upon receiving official notification of its appointment, began operations on November 1, 1926. Realizing that a large field of work had been entrusted to us, we early agreed that the efforts of our first year should be devoted to organization. Whether we have accomplished this aim, the following report will show.

At the outset of our work we decided upon the following general principles:

1. While it is generally accepted that amber glass is the proper type of glass for delicate chemicals we take the protecting value of such glass too much for granted.
2. The mere fact that a certain glass is colored yellow does not necessarily indicate that such glass will give adequate protection against the actinic action of day-light and other sources of light.
3. Our committee should therefore investigate the light-protecting properties of various types of glass containers; not merely those made of amber glass but also those of other colors.
4. The study should also include the amount of protection afforded or deterioration produced by light rays from ultraviolet and infra-red regions of the spectrum.
5. The field is too vast to be satisfactorily solved by a committee of three. That we must obtain the cooperation of other research agencies goes without saying.
6. One of our first tasks will be to get some information as to work already performed or being now carried out by these other research agencies. In short, the preparation of a bibliography of work of this character is our first obligation.
7. As to outside agencies to whom we will turn for information and aid the following have been suggested.