

COUNCIL BUSINESS

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, 1917-1918.

(Concluded from p. 831, September issue.)

The report of the Committee on Publication was presented as follows:

To the Members of the Council:

The Committee on Publication submits the following report:

Expenditures for the Journal.—The expenditures of the JOURNAL in 1917 for publication, etc., were \$6,282.61, which, with the editor's salary (\$3,500), totalled \$9,782.61, and the total cost of the JOURNAL for the previous year was \$9,123.07 (\$5,623.07 + \$3,500), an increase of \$659.54.

Receipts of the Journal.—The receipts of the JOURNAL in 1917 from advertisements, etc., were \$6,000.73 and for 1916 were \$5,478.21, an increase of \$522.52.

Net Cost of the Journal.—In 1917 the total cost of the JOURNAL (including salaries) was \$9,782.61, and the total receipts were \$6,000.73, making a net cost of \$3,781.88. In 1916 the net cost was \$3,644.86, or an increase in net cost for 1917 of \$137.02. In other words, there were in 1917 over 2,700 members in the Association and the Journal for 1917 cost the Association practically, only \$1.40 per member per year.

The credit for this achievement is due to Editor Eberle, who has worked most zealously, not only in keeping down the rising costs of publication and in getting and retaining advertisements—a most difficult task at this time, when there is so much business that no firm hardly wants to advertise—but also, in maintaining the high scientific character of the JOURNAL.

Printing of Journal for 1918.—The contract for printing the JOURNAL for 1918 was continued with the Eschenbach Printing Company, of Easton, Pa., on October 1, 1917, under the same exceedingly advantageous conditions as the contract of 1917 with the same company, and the service rendered has been entirely satisfactory.

Year Book for 1916 (Vol. 5).—The contract for printing the Year Book for 1916 was awarded to the Eschenbach Printing Company, of Easton, Pa., on October 1, 1917; the Eschenbach Printing Company generously consenting to print the 1916 Year Book under the same specifications, terms and conditions as the 1915 Year Book. The book was distributed in May 1918.

Reporter Army states that "the preparation of the Abstracts for the 1916 Year Book was made difficult by the absence of practically all journals from Germany, Austria and even from Switzerland. Abstracts from these sources were obtained from English, French and Dutch journals, and notably from 'Chemical Abstracts,' the editorial staff of which was able to secure sets of the 1916 journals from the Teuton nations." With these aids, the Year Book was as comprehensive as its predecessors.

The 1916 Year Book cost \$2,945.08, including expressage, which, with the salary of the Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy (\$600), totalled \$3,545.08. In 1915 the Year Book cost \$2,912.51, including expressage, etc., which, with the salary of the Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy (\$600), totalled \$3,512.51, an increased cost for the 1916 issue of \$32.57.

In other words, on the basis of 2,700 members, the Year Book for 1916 cost the Association practically, only \$1.30 per member per year.

The Year Book contains only about one-half as many reading pages as the JOURNAL, the increased relative cost being due to the fact that the Year Book does not carry advertisements.

The JOURNAL and the Year Book, therefore, cost the Association, practically, but \$2.70 per member per year.

The JOURNAL and the Year Book represent, next to the National Formulary, the most valuable assets of the Association, and it is important that they be kept so. At the present time the members of the Association are receiving very valuable services from the Editor of the JOURNAL, services which are worth more than we are paying him. We, therefore, recommend an increase in the annual salary of the Editor of \$250. (It should be more.) Our finances, we are assured, will permit the increase.

National Formulary, Fourth Edition.—25,000 copies of the N. F. IV have been printed and bound. Of these the stock remaining on hand on July 1, 1918, were 1,521 (766 muslin, 588

Buckram and 167 Interleaved). In other words, practically, 23,500 have been sold since the first copy on July 25, 1916. The General Secretary will present in his annual report a statement as to the distribution of the book and the Treasurer in his report a statement as to the receipts and expenditures.

As nearly seven years have passed since the establishment of the monthly JOURNAL of the Association, a sufficient time has elapsed to pass judgment upon the wisdom of its issuance. As the result of its study of the situation, the Committee on Publication believes that the decision to publish the JOURNAL was one of the most progressive steps ever taken by the Association. The results obtained have been more than satisfactory. No apology is needed for the JOURNAL. It stands in the front rank of scientific periodicals and exercises a potent national influence in the important domain of pharmacy and collateral sciences. It has enabled the Association to keep in touch with its membership *each month*, and has accentuated, during the year, the attention, interest and work of the membership. It is in a class of its own, and is the competitor of no other pharmaceutical journal, but the friend of all. It furnishes to its readers nearly 100 pages of reading matter each month, an amount of space that no other pharmaceutical journal of the country could possibly give to the Association, no matter how friendly it might be.

The publication of the JOURNAL marks a great advance over the former Proceedings in the presentation of reports and papers read at the annual meetings, because these are received sooner by the members, relatively, than formerly, and being received monthly, are read through, which was not the case with the annual volumes of the Proceedings, regarded chiefly as a work of reference.

While praising the JOURNAL, the Year Book deserves no less praise. It is the equal if not, the superior, of any other annual report on the progress of pharmacy, and under the able management of its present Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, it is worthily maintaining the traditions of its predecessors.

In these two works, the JOURNAL and the Year Book, each in a class of its own—one for the publication of the detailed research work of the members of the Association and the other for the comprehensive review of *all* pharmaceutical literature and research—the Association is following the example and experience of other leading scientific bodies, such as the American Medical Association, the American Chemical Society, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the French Pharmaceutical Society, etc., and it is doing this at an exceedingly reasonable cost to the Association, as the figures previously given show.

In addition, the revision of the National Formulary of the American Pharmaceutical Association is largely based upon the research work of the members of this Association, and the recognition of the book as a legal standard for drugs has brought unusual and deserved prestige to the Association. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that, after a proper deduction for the overhead charges of the Association incurred on behalf of the National Formulary has been made, the balance should be kept as a Research Fund (as has been decided upon under Rule 14 of the General Rules of Finance), to be expended for encouraging investigation and research work upon any subject relating in any way to Pharmacy or to the collateral sciences, as may seem proper by the Council; promoting in this way the growth and development of the science and art of pharmacy for the ultimate good of all concerned.

J. W. ENGLAND, *Chairman*.

On motion of Jacob Diner, seconded by S. L. Hilton, the report was received and the recommendation of the Committee on Publication that the salary of the Editor of the JOURNAL be increased \$250 per annum, was referred to the Committee on Finance to consider and report upon later to the Council.

Adjourned until Wednesday, August 14, at 7 P.M.

J. W. ENGLAND, *Secretary*.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, 1917-1918.

The fourth session of the Council for 1917-18 was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday, August 14, 1918, at 7.30 P.M., Chairman L. C. Hopp presiding.

Present: Messrs. H. V. Arny, W. B. Day, Jacob Diner, E. G. Eberle, Frank Eldred, E. F. Kelly, J. W. England, L. C. Hopp, J. Hostmann, J. A. Koch, L. A. Seltzer, L. E. Sayre, C. M. Snow, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, and F. J. Wulling.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Applications for membership from 396 to 402, inclusive, were presented and favorably acted upon. The list was:

- No. 396. Herschel Brian McWilliams, 1100 Grand Ave., Washington, Ind., rec. by C. C. Glover and A. F. Schlichting.
- No. 397. Harry Warren Koch, 3rd Ave. & 74th Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y., rec. by Hugo H. Schaefer and J. Rehfuss.
- No. 398. Harry A. White, Wyoming, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and C. M. Snow.
- No. 399. Joseph E. Dubsky, 1901 West 51st St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by T. H. Potts and Frank Dubsky.
- No. 400. John R. Elson, 1025 Charles St., Wellsburg, W. Va., rec. by W. P. Porterfield and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 401. Miss Sylvia Ginsburg, 908 S. Ashland St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Amanda Druehl and Jean Gordon.
- No. 402. Charles T. Root, 806 Lennox Apts., Detroit, Mich., rec. by Leonard A. Belges and A. A. Wheeler.

The Report of the Research Committee was presented, as follows:

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE, A. PH. A.

To the Members of the Council:

In the early part of 1918, the Council approved of the selection of a committee on research consisting of H. V. Army, G. M. Beringer, J. A. Koch, Henry Kraemer, E. Kremers, C. H. LaWall, F. B. Power, W. L. Scoville, A. B. Stevens and H. M. Whelpley.

Since its appointment, the committee has discussed the problems before it by means of seven bulletins and the question of the wisest methods of administering the American Pharmaceutical Research Fund was discussed from all angles.

The result of our correspondence brought your committee to the view that it would be unwise to formulate, at this early date in the history of the fund, any hard and fast rules concerning minutiae and as a result the following resolutions covering the work that was entrusted to your committee were passed by substantial majorities.

1. *Resolved*, That any award that shall be made shall be assigned for the purpose of promoting those particular topics which in the opinion of the Committee are most worthy of immediate investigation and are most likely to yield practical results.

2. *Resolved*, That the topics for investigation are to be assigned in relation to their importance and to the extent that money is available for their prosecution.

3. *Resolved*, That any particular award shall be made to an individual who shall be adjudged competent to carry on the investigation and who shall be considered responsible for the results or the use of the award.

4. *Resolved*, That the whole sum available in any single year may be awarded to one investigator, or it may be divided between two or more investigators, as may be deemed wise.

5. *Resolved*, That investigators may be selected by the Committee, or may be accepted on application when in the judgment of the Committee such investigators are competent and deserving.

6. *Resolved*, That awards shall be made by the Council upon advice and recommendation of the Research Committee.

7. *Resolved*, That a vote of at least 70 percent of the Committee shall be necessary to carry motions on rules dealing with problems of financial character.

Your Committee desires to call attention to the fact that it is a temporary body, which will go out of existence after this report is received by the Association. That such a Committee should be a permanent one there is no question, and your present Committee therefore recommends that the following amendments be made to the by-laws, creating a standing committee on Research:

That Article I of Chapter X of the By-laws of the Association be amended by adding "a Committee on Pharmaceutical Research," the article to read: "There shall be appointed or elected standing committees as follows: A Committee on United States Pharmacopoeia, a Committee on Transportation, a Committee on Resolutions, and a Committee on Pharmaceutical Research, each to consist of ten members," etc.

Also that Article XI be added, to read as follows:

"The Committee on Pharmaceutical Research shall be elected by the Council, two members to serve for a term of five years, two for a term of four years, two for a term of three years, two for a term of two years, and two for a term of one year, and after the expiration of the one-year term, two members shall be elected annually for a term of five years. The Committee on Pharmaceutical Research shall endeavor to promote research along pharmaceutical lines, and shall advise the Council as to the use of the research funds of the Association."

H. V. ARNY, *Chairman*.

On motion of F. J. Wulling, seconded by Jacob Diner, the report was adopted and its recommendation approved.

The following amendment to the By-laws, offered at the first general session of the Association and referred to the Council, was read:

Amend Chapter VIII, Article III, by adding:

"and if the number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association who are members in good standing of any State Association shall equal twenty-five per centum of the actual number of members of such a State Association, then the reduction shall be five dollars, making the net amount to be paid three dollars."

Making the amended article read:

"Every member shall pay *in advance* to the Treasurer the sum of four dollars as annual dues, and by neglecting to pay said contribution for six successive months may be dropped from the roll of members. If the annual dues (four dollars) and the annual subscription to the JOURNAL (four dollars) be paid at one and the same time, a reduction of three dollars shall be allowed, and if the number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association who are members in good standing of any State Association shall equal twenty-five per centum of the actual number of members of such a State Association, then the reduction shall be five dollars, making the net amount to be paid three dollars."

H. P. Hynson, present by invitation, explained the intent of the proposed amendment and an extended discussion upon the subject was had.

On motion of H. V. Arny, seconded by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, it was decided that the Council recommend to the House of Delegates a discussion of the subject of "combination-dues" of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the State Associations on the basis of 100 per cent membership of the State Associations, the latter collecting the combined dues and remitting to the American Pharmaceutical Association its portion of the dues.

Treasurer Whelpley made a verbal statement on the payments of dues by members and on the Joseph P. Remington Medal Fund, established by the New York Branch and approved by the Council. It amounted to date to \$1,000 invested in Liberty Bonds.

On motion of J. W. England, seconded by E. G. Eberle, a vote of thanks was directed to be given to the New York Branch for establishing the Fund and the Treasurer of the Association was authorized to keep the Fund as a separate fund and to change the bonds of the earlier issues of the Liberty Bonds into those of the Third Liberty Loan registered and of large denominations. Adjourned until Thursday, August 15, 1918, at 5 P.M.

J. W. ENGLAND, *Secretary*.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, 1917-1918.

The fifth session of the Council for 1917-18 was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Thursday, August 15, 1918, at 5.15 P.M., Vice-Chairman S. L. Hilton being called to the chair in the temporary absence of the Chairman.

Present: Messrs. H. V. Arny, W. B. Day, Jacob Diner, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, C. A. Dye, E. G. Eberle, J. W. England, J. G. Godding, S. L. Hilton, L. E. Sayre, Clyde M. Snow, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, F. J. Wulling, E. F. Kelly, L. A. Seltzer, F. R. Eldred and Dr. F. E. Stewart.

The minutes of the previous session of the Council were read and on motion approved.

Chairman Hopp assumed the chair.

Applications for membership from Nos. 403 to 407, inclusive, were presented and favorably acted upon. The list was:

No. 403. Isidore Edward Chez, 3701 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. Gray and S. L. Antonow.

- No. 404. Edgar Yager Hudson, Shenandoah, Va., rec. by W. F. Rudd and Wm. B. Day.
 No. 405. Walter L. Lyle, Bedford City, Va., rec. by W. F. Rudd and Wm. B. Day.
 No. 406. Wm. O'Neill, 337 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and Ray Whidden.
 No. 407. Robert Templeton Echols, Pullman, Ill., rec. by E. G. Eberle and E. N. Gathercoal.

The Commercial Section passed the following motion at its session on August 15 and referred the same to the Council:

"That the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association be requested to sanction the appointment of a committee of five to be known as the Committee on Conservation; this committee to consider suggestions regarding changes of formulas to aid in the conservation of glycerin and other products." (A paper read by Hugo Schaefer, of New York, entitled "The Conservation of Crude Drugs," is requested to be referred to this committee if appointed.)

The requests of the Commercial Section were agreed to and the Chairman of the Council was directed to appoint the Committee.

The following recommendations contained in address of Robert P. Fischelis, Chairman of the Commercial Section, were approved by the Section and referred to the Council.

"(1) That the American Pharmaceutical Association take the initiative or, at least an active part, in any movement designed to protect pharmaceutical interests after the war.

(2) In accordance with the rules of the A. Ph. A., the Section on Commercial Interests shall each year propose a topic for discussion by State Pharmaceutical Associations and report on the results the following year. The topic suggested for the ensuing year is "Pharmacy and Pharmacists after the War," and this may include considerations of such question as the help problem, the problem of correct prices, on attitude toward imported merchandise, and similar problems."

On motion of E. G. Eberle, seconded by Wm. B. Day, the action on above request was postponed until a subsequent meeting.

On motion of J. W. England seconded by W. B. Day, Oliver Franklin Fuller, of Chicago, was elected Honorary President of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1918-19.

E. G. Eberle presented his report as Editor, as follows:

REPORT OF THE EDITOR AND ADVERTISING MANAGER OF THE JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1918.

To the Council and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

In submitting my report as editor and advertising manager for the year of 1917, I can present nothing new or very different from the report of the Publication Committee.

The total expenses for the year 1917 amounted to \$6,282.61, while for 1916 they were \$5,623.07, a difference of \$659.54, due to the advanced cost of everything that goes into the production of the JOURNAL. There is also an increased cost of \$23.02 for postage, due to the fact that we must mail and remail copy, proof, and pay postage on reprints. The advanced cost of publication accounts for \$470.08 of the \$659.54; the other cost, aside from postage, was for reprints, as the clerical expenses were practically the same.

Our receipts were \$6,000.73 against \$5,478.21 of 1916; part of this increase was due, however, to receipts from reprints. The JOURNAL cost us \$137.02 more than the year previous, or about \$12.00 per issue more.

The year of 1917 was a favorable one for advertising; we had a year's contract for a page from the General Sales Agents of the National Formulary, valued at \$300.00, and advertising on account of the National Dispensatory and other text and reference books.

It should be understood by the members that in these figures no credit is given to the JOURNAL for subscriptions through membership, and we of course persuade most prospective subscribers to become members of the Association. If the JOURNAL were credited with, say, \$2.00 for each subscribing member, then the JOURNAL would pay its own way, including the editor's salary, and pay some money back into the treasury. But this is only for those who look upon the JOURNAL as an expense. All of our work is for the Association, for pharmacy, for pharmacists, for service.

Our receipts from advertising in 1917 were \$5,529.84, exceeding those of the previous year by \$304.27. We need more advertising patrons, we should have them, and can have them, if some of our members will use their influence in that direction.

I have here itemized and scheduled lists of receipts and expenses. Each month every member of the Publication Committee receives a monthly statement. Early this year these statements were audited with those of the treasurer's books and found correct. Bills from the publisher go to the secretary, other expenses are paid by me, and on the signed vouchers I receive my money. All checks received by me are made payable to the Association or the Treasurer.

The JOURNAL has made some progress, and we have reason to be pleased. With this as an analysis I desire to add a few statements and a request for continued coöperation, and also to extend thanks to all the pharmaceutical journals for their coöperation, which we have endeavored to reciprocate. The JOURNAL is in no sense a competitor but strictly a coöperator. Especially commendable was the publicity given for this meeting and doubtless the attendance was influenced thereby and the splendid work of the local committees.

That the JOURNAL is being more and more appreciated is evidenced by those favoring the publication with contributions which they desire to have printed in a Journal of this kind. It occupies as to pharmacy the same place that the Journal of the American Medical Association does to medicine, and that of the American Chemical Society to chemistry, etc. The thing is to provide for greater opportunities—all work together. It is gratifying to report that the attachment for the JOURNAL is growing; never a month passes without letters of favorable comment and encouragement. A very few of the other kind of communications have been received, just one the other day, but it came in the same mail with another from one who, because of the JOURNAL, applied for membership in the Association, which more than offset the discouraging letter. Every member of the Membership Committee uses the JOURNAL and Year Book as a means of getting members, and we all know they are sincere in their expressions, and personally I desire to thank every one of them. It is true there is a percentage of floating membership, but when the 26 deaths of this year represent 574 years of membership, or 22 years average, the former is not so large as some would have us believe.

It is also true that all the papers read before the Association cannot be printed at one time; if they were, many would go unread. But the JOURNAL needs no apology. It needs that, as in a business, we work harmoniously and enthusiastically for it, and it is a great satisfaction that with few exceptions this is the case.

Contrary to a more general view, it has been said that the JOURNAL has little real value for the advertiser. The JOURNAL has advertising value; it has the pulling power of our membership, of pharmacists who are influential in shaping American pharmacy. In some degree it may be an expression of altruism because the advertisers are imbued with the spirit, and I praise them for it, but in the final analysis the advertisers are given full value—exceptional value. So I repeat the JOURNAL has advertising value and our confidence and sincerity are potential in its establishment; the statement is entitled to our unqualified endorsement.

The members can encourage advertisers; the membership comprises members of influence who value the patronage given the JOURNAL. It is for them to tell the manufacturers so; we are promoting the science and volume of their business; we are co-laborers. It is in the advancement of pharmacy, of the drug business, that we are all interested. Let us be loyal. By devotion to the cause we give a lift; by promoting the possibilities of the work of our Association, the Year Book, the National Formulary, the JOURNAL and all of the other endeavors, we improve the service of pharmacy. Let us convey assurance that our Association and every one of its undertakings is worthy of our enterprise, our support; let us say so and act so, without equivocation or mental reservation.

I desire to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for your support, for your continued confidence, and hope that my endeavor and work meet your approbation.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. EBERLE,
Editor and Advertising Manager.

On motion of W. B. Day, seconded by S. L. Hilton, the report was approved.
Adjourned until Friday, August 16, 1918, at 11 A.M.

J. W. ENGLAND, *Secretary.*

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, 1917-1918.

The sixth session of the Council for 1917-18 was held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Friday, August 16, 1918, at 11 A.M., Chairman Hopp presiding.

Present: Messrs. H. V. Army, W. B. Day, Jacob Diner, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Clair A. Dye, E. G. Eberle, F. R. Eldred, E. F. Kelly, J. W. England, R. P. Fischelis, J. G. Godding, S. L. Hilton, L. C. Hopp, C. B. Jordan, J. A. Koch, L. E. Sayre, L. A. Seltzer, Dr. F. E. Stewart, Dr. H. M. Whelpley and F. J. Wulling.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The following applications for membership were received and favorably acted upon:

No. 408. Edward Edwin Swanson, Y. M. C. A., Indianapolis, Ind., rec. by Charles R. Eckler and E. G. Eberle.

No. 409. Clifford Florian Taplin, Milroy, Minn., rec. by E. O. Kagy and E. G. Eberle.

The report of the Committee on Standards was presented as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS.

To the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee desires to report that owing to the present conditions due to the War, work on the formulation of standards has been much impeded. This has been due not only to the difficulty of obtaining samples of products in sufficient number to be fairly representative, but mainly to the fact that the time of the different members of the committee is so taken up with important matters connected with the War that it is practically impossible to secure assistance. The committee has, however, tentatively adopted standards for three products, namely:

Potassium Guaiaicol Sulphonate

Strontium Lactate

Quinine Hydrochlorosulphate

and has prepared and under consideration at this time monographs for fourteen other drugs and chemicals, namely:

Acetylsalicylic Acid

Franciscea

Calcium Phenolsulphonate

Malvae Flores

Lithium Benzoate

Marrubium

Zinc Stearate

Piscidia

Quinine Phosphate

Pyrethri Flores

Ceanothus

Sandaraca

Fabiana

Tonga

The committee would therefore report progress.

(To be continued)

J. A. KOCH, *Chairman.*

SURGEON GENERAL CONTRADICTS RECENT STATEMENT IN CONGRESS RELATIVE TO NUMBER OF DRUG ADDICTS.

The Surgeon General of the Army on October 12, authorized a denial of a report that 200,000 men called in the first draft were drug addicts. The report was based on a speech made in the House by Representative Rainey, of Ohio.

The Representative was chairman of a committee appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to investigate the use of narcotics in the army. The inquiry has been on for months, and the Treasury Department is about ready to make public the results. The Surgeon General said:

"The records of the Surgeon General's office show that of a total of 990,592 men examined in the draft up to December 31, 1917, a total of 403 were rejected for drug addiction. To these men may be added seventy-six men discharged for drug addiction after induction and enlistment in the service. From the figures given it may be said that there is no evidence to show that there is an excessive use of drugs by enlisted men and officers of the army."

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DRUG
TRADE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE SOUTHERN
HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD., ON THE 25TH
DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1918.

Meeting called to order by President James H. Beal at 10.20 o'clock A.M.

The notice of the meeting issued September 11, 1918, was read and President Beal added the explanation that the meeting had been ordered by the Executive Committee at a meeting held August 13, 1918, for a purpose that would appear from the report of the Committee. (See report following.)

The roll was called and showed the following delegates and alternates present:

Representing The American Pharmaceutical Association: John C. Wallace, Samuel L. Hilton and James H. Beal, delegates.

Representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association: Frank E. Holliday, alternate for Charles A West; George W. Lattimer, delegate; (C. Mahlon Kline, absent).

Representing the National Association of Retail Druggists: Samuel C. Henry, James F. Finneran and Eugene C. Brokmeyer, delegates.

Representing the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists: George C. Hall, B. L. Maltbie, delegates, and Harry Noonan, alternate for Dr. W. C. Abbott.

Representing the American Drug Manufacturers' Association: Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and Charles M. Woodruff, delegates, and R. C. Stofer, also delegate appointed in the place of Adolph G. Rosengarten, resigned.

Representing the Proprietary Association of America: Philip I. Heuisler and Harry B. Thompson, delegates, and Frank A. Blair, alternate for Fred. K. Fernald.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Conference as printed and distributed were then ordered approved without reading.

REFERENDUMS.

The Secretary then announced the adoption of the following referendums without a dissenting vote:

1. To appoint the following committees:

A committee on pharmaceutical service in the army and navy.

A committee on national and state legislation regarding alcohol in pharmaceutical products.

A committee on national and state formula and label legislation.

A committee on national and state anti-narcotic legislation, and to confer power on the President of the Conference to appoint alternate delegates to membership on standing and special committees.

2. WHEREAS, Present transportation conditions make it more necessary than ever that the drug trade have the fullest facilities of the mails, and especially the parcel post, and

WHEREAS, The bill to that end introduced in the last Congress known as the Kern-Doremus Bill received the endorsement of all the association members of the National Drug Trade Conference, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Conference be and is hereby instructed to effect the introduction of a similar bill in the present Congress and to promote its passage by every lawful means possible; and be it further

Resolved, That to this end the Executive Committee be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$200.00 in printing and circulating among members of

Congress, and the medical and pharmaceutical press, proper representations respecting the urgency and justice of such measure.

3. *Resolved*, That this Conference, representing all the pharmaceutical interests of the country, hereby respectfully protests against any increase in the tax upon industrial alcohol—otherwise called non-beverage alcohol—as an unnecessary and unjust burden upon an industry which has been classed as essential to the progress of the war and the health of both the military and civic population; and this Conference further represents and protests that any marked increase in such tax, because of its prohibitive tendency, is likely to defeat the very object of the law and effect a reduction of revenue from this source rather than an increase.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

President Beal then confirmed the appointments noticed in Bulletin No. 4, which were as follows:

Committee on Pharmaceutical Corps: Samuel C. Henry, *Chairman*; Chas. J. Lynn and S. L. Hilton.

Committee on Alcohol Legislation: Charles M. Woodruff, *Chairman*; Charles A. West and James F. Finnerman.

Committee on Anti-narcotic Legislation: John C. Wallace, *Chairman*; Fred K. Fernald and Eugene C. Brokmeyer.

Committee on Formulas and Labels: Harry B. Thompson, *Chairman*; C. Mahlon Kline and Charles M. Woodruff.

The following report of the Executive Committee was read and ordered received:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Drug Trade Conference held in pursuance of a call of the President on the Municipal Pier in the City of Chicago at two o'clock P.M., August 13, 1918.

The meeting called to order by the President. Present: President James H. Beal, Secretary Charles M. Woodruff, Samuel C. Henry representing James F. Finneran, Dr. Burdick representing Dr. Wallace C. Abbott, Mr. George W. Lattimer, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and Mr. Fred. K. Fernald.

Dr. Dohme moved that the President call a meeting of the Conference at Washington or Baltimore at the earliest possible date in the interest of the creation of a Pharmaceutical Corps in the United States Army, the Conference to proceed in a body to present the matter to the proper authorities in Washington.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry, discussed, put to vote and carried.

The Secretary moved that the President appoint a committee of three to arrange for a meeting with the proper authorities and to formulate facts and arguments on the matter of a Pharmaceutical Corps in the United States Army for the consideration of the Conference.

The motion was seconded, put to vote and carried.

The President appointed as such committee: Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Mr. Samuel C. Henry and Mr. Charles M. Woodruff.

Mr. George W. Lattimer moved that the committee just appointed suggest the date of the Conference meeting. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary then announced that the Conference had adopted the referendum submitted in Bulletin No. 6 and moved that the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the Postmaster General to see if he would not agree upon some measure to relieve the drug trade of the present inconvenience and injustice arising from inability to mail small packages of medicines containing therapeutic doses of poisonous substances.

The motion was seconded, put to vote and carried. Charles M. Woodruff, W. L. Crouse and Samuel L. Hilton, were appointed members of the committee.

Mr. George W. Lattimer moved that a committee of three be appointed to consist of the President, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and one to be appointed by the President, to consider ways and means of broadening the scope of the Conference.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Mr. Lattimer was appointed the third member of the committee.

The Executive Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

JAMES H. BEAL, *President*,
CHARLES M. WOODRUFF, *Secretary*.

The Secretary-Treasurer then gave an informal report respecting the state of the funds of the Conference, details to be incorporated in his regular report to be presented at the coming regular meeting of the Conference.

Balance last report.....	\$373.18
Received from assessments.....	300.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	673.18
Expenditures.....	132.86
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$540.32

of which \$200.00 had been appropriated to forward proper efforts to secure executive or legislative relief respecting the mailing of medicinal preparations containing poisons in therapeutic doses.

The President then called for the report of the special committee appointed by the Executive Committee to arrange for a meeting with the Surgeon General of the Army and to formulate facts and arguments in favor of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army to present for the consideration of the Conference at a special meeting to be called by the President when such committee announced its readiness.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme announced that he had arranged an appointment with Acting Surgeon General Richards for 11 o'clock Thursday, September 26, 1918, and that two members of the committee had prepared written statements covering their ideas of what the Conference should unanimously agree upon, and would present both, this being acceptable to Mr. Henry and himself. He then read his draft, and Mr. Woodruff, the other member of the committee, presented his draft.

Then followed considerable discussion, presentation of motions, etc., until it was finally voted that both drafts should be referred to a committee of five to include the original committee and President J. H. Beal and Mr. R. C. Stofer.

The matter of the amendments to the Harrison Act appearing in the War Revenue Bill (H. R. 12863) was brought up. Mr. Woodruff read a statement and petition he had prepared, moved that it be adopted as the sense of the Conference and copies sent to the members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Thompson read a presentation of the case he had prepared, whereupon Mr. Woodruff, with the consent of his second, amended his motion to include Mr. Thompson's paper, and to have 1000 copies printed, one copy to be sent to each member of the Senate and the others to be used now and in the future as occasion may warrant. The motion as so amended was carried unanimously and the special committee on narcotic legislation was instructed to look after the matter; also to arrange for a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee if possible. These papers having been printed as separate documents and duly distributed are not repeated in these minutes.

The Conference then took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference reconvened at three o'clock, P.M., all delegates being present.

The committee of five appointed at the forenoon session to harmonize the papers presented by the members of the special committee respecting a Pharmacy Corps in the Army, reported that they had agreed upon the following:

STATEMENT AND PETITION OF THE NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE
RESPECTING THE CREATION OF A PHARMACY CORPS IN THE
UNITED STATES ARMY.

To the HON. SURGEON GENERAL,
United States Army.

The following is respectfully submitted as the unanimous opinion of the delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference, a delegate body constituted and empowered according to the accompanying printed sheet, on the matter of the creation of a pharmacy corps in the United States Army.

The Conference recognizes the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army as demonstrated in the present emergency. The United States has called into the service of the country a colossal army, such as our people have never before dreamed of, and the Medical Department of the Army has, with the self-sacrificing aid of the medical profession at large, met a call that might well have seemed preposterous, if coolly considered in a time of peace. Both in methods and care the world has never before experienced such thoroughness and effectiveness. The health of our forces at home and overseas has been conserved far beyond any expectancy based on past experience in our own land or others.

But the medical profession has not reached this praiseworthy result unaided. Pharmacy has done its share and should receive its recognition and just reward. If our field and base hospitals have been more abundantly and better equipped it is because of what pharmacy has done in the way of progress during the recent years. If medicine has wrought greater results during the present than in previous wars, it is very largely because pharmacy has furnished more effective material to work with. Our Army doctors to-day have serums, toxins, vaccines, antitoxins, those of former wars never heard of. Pharmacy has furnished products controlled by methods it has discovered since previous wars were waged. Pharmacy has provided better facilities and products for sanitation, for asepsis, for anesthesia, and for prophylactic and curative treatment than were known even to the Army physician in the Spanish-American conflict.

To-day the pharmacist is a man of skill, education and training; many are adept in chemical analysis and fully equipped for bacterial examinations. Like the physician, he has devoted time and money to qualify for the work of his vocation, which has now come to be recognized as quite as important, and certainly as exact a science as medicine itself and his services in the army are invaluable.

1. We believe the services of graduated skilled pharmacists should be made available to the men in our army at least to the same extent that they are made compulsory in civil life.

2. We believe this cannot be done to the best advantage to those serving, the service, or those served, without the establishment of a properly organized, officered and coordinated pharmaceutical service.

3. We believe that skilled pharmacists graduated from colleges recognized in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, a national association of standing and repute among pharmacists and the public, are best able, under the general supervision of the Surgeon General, to organize and handle the service.

4. We believe that if the pharmaceutical service by which we mean the skillful compounding, examination as to quality and accuracy, keeping and storage, assembling, dispensing upon physician's prescription or order and if necessary, administering of all drugs and medicines supplied to the Army and taken by soldiers, were organized, executed and controlled by skilled pharmacists that that service would be greatly improved and that the chances for error and disaster following error would be materially lessened.

5. We believe that such a service can be best organized and perfected by the establishment of a pharmacy corps, analogous to the veterinary, dental and sanitary corps.

6. We hold that pharmacy should be recognized in our Army as it is in our civil life, where it is an essential feature, upon which the public health in no small degree depends; and because it was so recognized in our Revolutionary or Continental Army; and it is so recognized in the armies of both our allies and our enemies. The pharmacists of America are not recognized in the Army organization, notwithstanding their pharmacopoeia is made official by Federal and State action, and is regarded as the best in the world.

7. In substantiation of these, our averments and belief, we respectfully offer the following facts bearing upon the case in addition to those already in the possession of the Surgeon General as the result of the hearing held on March 19, 1918, before the committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives and to which we again respectfully invite his attention:

a. Most other nations have in their armies organized pharmaceutical corps and they would not have them if they were not convinced of their importance and desirability.

b. Our colleges of pharmacy offer courses of instruction that compare favorably with those of colleges of medicine and confer degrees upon those who successfully pass examinations in theory and practice of pharmacy; and such graduates compare favorably with the graduates of similar institutions where pharmacy is taught in all other countries and nations.

c. If in civil life the state and nation have seen fit to pass laws regulating pharmacy and pharmaceutical service as they have done for medicine and medical service, and if in civil life the men entering the service are entitled to receive this regulated and trained pharmaceutical service, no reason seems to exist why these same men should not be entitled to receive this same service as soldiers, notably when in the latter capacity their need for it is indisputably likely to be more urgent and more frequent.

d. Many prominent medical men of this country have expressed themselves as favorable to the establishment of such organized pharmaceutical service and as well their conviction that it would relieve the army medical service of much work which properly belongs to pharmacists.

e. Although ready manufactured medicines are necessarily largely used in the Army, still these medicines require the skill and knowledge of trained and experienced men to recognize them, identify them properly, keep and store them and examine them from time to time to know that they are of proper accuracy and strength.

It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the National Drug Trade Conference that pharmacy should receive due recognition in the United States Army that is now denied it; that pharmacists should be awarded suitable commissions with corresponding dignity and compensation, according to individual merit and services; that there should be a Pharmacy Corps as an integral part of the Medical Department, with well-defined functions, subordinate but not menial to the Medical Corps.

The Conference, however, will not assume to work out the plan of organization of such a corps, except in coöperation with those who have better knowledge of military affairs than the Conference professes to possess; but once the honorable Surgeon General announces his approval of the general proposition, this Conference, if requested so to do, will be glad to appoint a committee to work to the end we seek with any person or persons the Surgeon General may designate to represent him.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. BEAL,
R. C. STOPER,
A. R. L. DOHME,
SAMUEL C. HENRY,
CHARLES M. WOODRUFF,
Committee.

It was then voted that the report be adopted as the unanimous sense of the delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference on the matter of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, and that the Committee be instructed to present it as such to the Acting Surgeon General of the Army at the interview to be had on the 26th of September 1918.

Mr. Thompson then broached the subject of the increasing difficulty experienced by manufacturers and dealers growing out of the great variation of the legal definitions and interpretations of the term "intoxicating beverages" under the prohibition laws of the various states, and the desirability of the Conference securing some understanding with the promoters of anti-

liquor laws as to a reasonable statutory definition that would not jeopardize those who necessarily handle alcoholic medicinal products, and that could be adopted by all the states.

The subject was discussed at great length by several delegates, and on motion made by Mr. Thompson, it was voted that the Committee on Alcohol take up the matter with the proper officers of the Anti-saloon League and see if a bill could not be drawn that would be agreeable to them and that would form the basis of a uniform bill upon the subject.

A discussion followed upon the features of the War Revenue Bill that were agreeable to the various interests represented in the Conference, but no formal action was taken.

At the suggestion of President Beal it was then voted to invite the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Food, Dairy and Drug Commissioners to become members of the Conference.

Mr. Samuel L. Hilton then informed the Conference of the dire straits certain colleges of pharmacy were in owing to war conditions and the failure of the War Department to provide for the training of pharmacists for army service as they had provided for other technical vocations. It was at first thought that the conference should take some action at this meeting; but finally considered that the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was more deeply interested in the matter, best qualified to pronounce upon it, and it was therefore voted that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and after such conference to submit by referendum to the National Drug Trade Conference such preamble and resolutions as they desired the Conference to act upon.

The President appointed Mr. Samuel L. Hilton, Mr. John C. Wallace and Mr. Samuel C. Henry as such committee.

Mr. Samuel C. Henry then informed the Conference of certain action the National Association of Retail Druggists had taken respecting the request of the Public Health Service respecting the sale of remedies for venereal diseases. Mr. Samuel C. Hilton announced that the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association had a similar request under consideration. It was considered that as the other associations would probably receive similar requests, and as no request had come direct to the Conference, no action on its part was called for.

It was then intimated that the Public Health Service was contemplating organizing a Division of Pharmacy, and the opinion was expressed that the Conference might do some constructive work in connection therewith. It was voted that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject and report to the Conference at its next meeting.

The President announced that the committee was an important one and he would take time to consider whom he would appoint.

There being no other business the Conference adjourned.

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH SURGEON GENERAL *RE* PHARMACEUTICAL CORPS.

On Thursday, September 26, 1913, the Conference proceeded to Washington and interviewed Acting Surgeon General Richards upon the subject of a Pharmacy Corps in the Army. The members escorted into the presence of General Richards were President James H. Beal, Secretary Charles M. Woodruff, and Delegates Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Samuel L. Hilton, Samuel C. Henry, John C. Wallace, James F. Finneran, Eugene C. Brokmeyer, George C. Hall, R. C. Stofer, Philip I. Heuisler and Harry B. Thompson. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, as chairman of the special committee, read the statement and petition adopted by the Conference and prefaced same by a few extemporaneous remarks; Dr. Beal followed with a few words introducing in turn Mr. Henry and Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Brokmeyer concluded. The Acting Surgeon General and Col. Darnell, who was present, spoke very freely and frankly, expressing the determination of the Surgeon General's office not to create a Pharmacy Corps in the Army, giving their reasons in full detail. However, the delegates were all cordially received, and had nothing to complain of except that they did not get what they came for nor any encouragement that they ever would.
