to be sent to the Secretaries of the Local Branches for action.

WHEREAS, the pharmacist is so frequently alluded to as a retail liquor dealer in public print and especially so since the enforcement of wartime prohibition, and WHEREAS, no pharmacist has ever been licensed to dispense liquors because of his being a pharmacist, and

WHEREAS, pharmacists may not dispense liquors even on prescription except according to certain Federal regulations, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association go on record as opposing such allusion in public print and protest to the proper authorities against misleading classification in regulations covering the use and sale of liquors, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this resolution be sent to the Secretaries of the Local Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association and to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington.

Adjourned.

ELMER H. HESSLER,
Secretary.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

THE PRESENT STATUS OF COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.

It seems rather unnecessary in this report to discuss the details of compulsory health insurance. The purpose of the movement has been clearly outlined in previous reports of the Committee, and it is presumed that members of the Association are familiar with the situation.

Suffice it to say, therefore, that compulsory health insurance is a scheme by which practically three-fifths of the people would be insured against disease at their own expense partly, but chiefly at the expense of their employers and the state. It is *not* a plan, you understand, by means of which any business man may voluntarily put into effect a system of health insurance for the benefit of his employees—a system that he could watch and control and regulate. This is something that is to be imposed from above, with all the might and force of the state. It would be compulsory. It would be inevitable. The employer would have to go into the scheme whether he wanted to or not—and pay his heavy share of the burden. The employee would likewise have to be involved whether he wanted to be or not, and he would have to use the physician, not usually his own choice, but of the state's choice.

As has been said so frequently before, this would mean a political machine of vast proportions. It would give places to thousands of henchmen in every state. It would compel free Americans to adopt the methods of paternalistic Europeans. It would mean, and has meant in Europe, cheap drugs, poor drugs, and inefficient medical service. It would mean an enormous increase in state taxation, and an enormous addition likewise to the expense carried by every employer of labor.

At the outset of this movement physicians were inclined to favor it. It looked as though it would greatly increase their importance in the community and considerably enhance their income. Further investigation has convinced them, however, that the whole thing is a mirage, that it is not what it seems to be, that it is misbranded, that it would be wasteful and uneconomic, and that we should in America repeat the experience of Germany where the public health has been injured instead of improved as the result of compulsory health insurance.

Hence we find the medical profession at the present time arrayed almost solidly against the movement. Druggists naturally oppose it also—first because it is contrary to public policy, and secondly because it would be disastrous to the drug business itself. The state would become a competitor of the druggist, and the druggist would find more than half his business in medicinal supplies cut off at the very outset.

Bills providing for compulsory health insurance have been introduced during the last four or five years in the legislatures of sixteen different states. The issue has been more or

* Presented and adopted in Second General Session, A. Ph. A., New York meeting, 1919.

less acute in all of these states—and it will continue to be acute. In two states, however, the fight has been particularly keen. We refer to California and New York.

The danger in California has been averted for the time being. It will be recalled that in California it was found impossible to enact a bill providing for compulsory health insurance until the State Constitution had first been amended. An amendment was accordingly submitted to the voters last summer, and it provoked a State-wide campaign almost sensational in character. The scene was presented of a State commission, presumably unbiased in character, and paid out of State funds, spending large sums of money for literature, speakers, and meetings designed to push the amendment through. Fortunately the forces of sanity and reason were marshaled to the rescue, and when the vote was finally taken it was found that the people of the State in their might and majesty had rejected the idea by a very large majority.

Defeated for the moment in California, the advocates of this movement concentrated their attack during the last winter on the State of New York. It was a vigorous attack, too. The so-called Davenport measure, fathered by Senator Davenport, once a famous Bull-moose Progressive, was pushed with great vigor and narrowly escaped success. It was passed by the senate, but at the eleventh hour was killed in the assembly. At one of the hearings no fewer than twenty-five hundred people were present. The labor interests claimed to have one thousand men in the audience, and the physicians of the State were represented by three hundred of their number. The hearing lasted four hours and was dramatic and spectacular in many of its features.

Usually organized labor is to be found in opposition to compulsory health insurance. The American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, has throughout opposed the movement, but now and then smaller divisions of labor are seduced into support of the plan by the specious arguments and promises of its promoters. This seems to be the situation in New York State. Even the New York Commissioner of Labor, although himself a State employee, did not hesitate to go out and work actively in behalf of the Davenport measure.

Some of the labor forces in New York State are therefore behind the present movement, and it is certain that the fight will be renewed at the forthcoming session of the legislature. In the meantime the physicians, the dentists, and the nurses of the State are organizing themselves in opposition. In some counties they have consolidated, held frequent meetings, and have sought to do everything possible to marshal opposition to compulsory health insurance. The drug interests of New York State should combine with these groups, and in fact everywhere the pharmacists of the country should awaken themselves to this great danger.

If compulsory health insurance succeeds in a single State, a wedge will have been entered. It will then be easier to drive it home. It is imperative, therefore, that the Davenport or any similar measure shall be fought vigorously when it makes its appearance in the New York legislature this coming winter.

As a matter of fact, compulsory health insurance attacks the question of public health from the wrong angle. Here is an instance where prevention is far better than cure. What ought to be done is to preach and practice the gospel of health conservation. Every State should have a much more comprehensive health code than it now enjoys, together with well-trained and well paid health officers, well organized corps of nurses, diagnostic clinics, and the like. This would eventually place the science of medicine and the facilities for the prevention and cure of disease accessible to the laboring classes, and it is the only rational correction for the considerable prevalence of sickness among the lower strata in the community.

A step in this direction was taken when the so-called Hughes law was enacted at the last session of the Ohio legislature. Among other things this provided for full-time district health officers, visiting nurses, etc. It set up machinery by means of which sanitary measures may be practiced and disease may be avoided. A bill having practically this object was likewise introduced in the New York legislature last winter. It was drawn up by the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State. This bill failed of adoption, but in the meantime it commended itself to the authorities in several other States, and it is quite likely that similar measures will be introduced during the coming winter in different legislatures. The New York bill was particularly approved by the State Investigation Commission of Wisconsin, and this commission reported to the legislature that one million dollars spent in health conservation

would accomplish far more than twenty million dollars spent in erecting a compulsory health insurance system.

HUGH CRAIG, J. H. BEAL,
C. A. MAYO, W. C. ANDERSON,
FRANK H. FREERICKS, HARRY B. MASON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.*

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

The Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Government service submits the following report:

While we cannot report progress of a more definite nature than we did last year the eleventh hour has developed some new facts and also a willingness on the part of the Surgeon-General of the Army to make recommendations to Congress looking to some recognition of Pharmacy, and providing for a limited number of commissioned pharmacists as a part of a Medical Service Corps in the reorganized medical department of the Army on a peace basis. He proposes to make this recommendation to Congress but he is not yet willing to endorse the establishment of a separate pharmaceutical corps.

Our endeavors during the past year in favor of the Edmonds' bill apparently went for naught, due to the determination of Surgeon General Gorgas, that "pharmacy was a non-essential service in the Army." This statement reflected largely the views of the older men in the medical department, while the younger officers are desirous of having the assistance of trained educated pharmacists.

The National Drug Trade Conference at its meeting in January 1919, discussed the question of establishing a pharmaceutical corps in the Army and unanimously went on record favoring such action. Further, they prepared a brief and went as a body and presented the same to acting Surgeon General Richards, General Gorgas then being in Europe.

Since his return to this country and appointment as Surgeon General, Surgeon General Ireland has had more than any one man could possibly look after. For this reason we felt that it would be unwise to further burden him with the question of the recognition of Pharmacy until the size of the Army on a peace basis had been determined upon. We assume that Surgeon General Ireland has obtained vast experience abroad and has had ample opportunity of observing the workings of the several foreign Army Pharmaceutical Corps, and will give early consideration to the creation of a similar corps in the American Army.

The Edmonds' Bill, further than the hearing, failed to receive any consideration by the Committee on Military Affairs during the 65th Congress, and died by limitation when this Congress adjourned. Mr. Edmonds has re-introduced the bill and it has again been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In our opinion the only way that we can make any progress or have a chance to succeed in securing the merited recognition of Pharmacy in the Army is to work along with the Surgeon General and those in authority in the Medical Department and endeavor to secure their approval and coöperation as an aid to their department.

THE NAVAL BILL.

H. R. 4760, introduced by Mr. Darrow to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Navy and improve the status and efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Navy, has the approval of Surgeon General Braisted of the Navy and should have our undivided support. If enacted into law it will establish in the Hospital Corps the ranks of Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant and Ensign, all of which shall be commissioned from the chief pharmacists and pharmacists now existing and established, thus continuing the recognition and advanced standing accorded to naval pharmacists during the war.

This bill has not yet received the approval of Secretary Daniels or of the Bureau of

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* The report and recommendations therein were adopted by the Association in General Session, New York meeting, 1919.

Navigation, which bureau passes upon all measures affecting the personnel. The Hospital Corps men are the only class required to pass a general educational examination as well as an examination in their special branch on entrance and for promotion in the Navy. As a body of men they are generally well educated and have performed excellent work or they would not have received temporary commissions in the Medical Corps when we entered the war. They need our assistance to secure this much-merited recognition and unless we do something for them they will be demoted to the ranks of warrant officers. We therefore should use our best endeavors to secure the proper recognition for Pharmacy in the United States Navy and to convince Secretary Daniels of the need for his approval of this bill.

We recommend that our Association approve H. R. 4760 and that the Association use every means at its command to secure the passage of this bill. Further, that a brief be prepared and submitted to Secretary Daniels pointing out the advantages to the Service that will follow if this bill becomes a law and request his approval of the measure and his recommendations to Congress to enact such legislation.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The Public Health Service needs pharmacists; the Civil Service Commission has no eligibles that can be certified. Under existing conditions graduates in pharmacy are not entering this service. Unless provisions are made for proper ranking, better remuneration, the correcting of many existing conditions and providing for the placing of pharmacists on waiting orders, the Service will not be able to obtain any pharmacists.

While promises have been made, as yet they have not been fulfilled, but it is hoped that the situation in this department may be satisfactorily adjusted. We must lend a helping hand here to advance Pharmacy and the pharmacists in the Service as far as possible.

Recommendation. We recommend that a committee of three be appointed to coöperate with similar committees appointed by other pharmaceutical organizations to present to the Surgeon General of the Army the need of modern pharmaceutical service in the Medical Department and to further the aims of pharmacy in the other branches of the Government Service.

S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*,
WM. B. DAY, E. G. EBERLE.
GEORGE M. BERINGER, CASWELL A. MAYO.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

For a great many years your Committee on Patents and Trademarks has, in its annual report, reiterated the basic factors controlling the proper handling of patents and trademarks in the United States. From time to time we have shown how the laws governing patents and trademarks have been flagrantly violated and we have brought to you the decisions of courts in various patent and trademark suits for guidance in your interpretation of these laws. The recent war has demonstrated clearly how foreign nations have been able to take advantage of the loose interpretation of our patent and trademark laws on the part of the Patent Office, to the detriment of our American industries. It has been shown that the granting of patents and trademarks has been reduced largely to a matter of routine so that anyone who designed to evade the law has been able to do so with comparative ease.

Now we are engaged in the work of reconstruction, our country wants a chemical industry established on a fair and sound basis and we want to stop unfair monopolies on medicinal chemicals and dyes. It is generally believed that in order to accomplish these objects, we must have more intelligent supervision of the granting of patents and trademarks through the employment of experts in various technical lines in the Patent Office at Washington.

It should be understood that the patent and trademark laws, like all other laws, are primarily designed to benefit the public at large and only secondarily intended to benefit the individual. The object of the Patent Law as defined in the Constitution of the United States

* The report and recommendations therein were adopted by the Association in Genera Session, New York meeting, 1919.

is to promote progress in science and in the useful arts. The object of the Trademark Law is to standardize and regulate the use of brand marks of all kinds and thus protect the public from fraudulent substitution of one brand of goods for another. There are some who assume that the object of the Patent Law is to protect inventors in their so-called natural right to the exclusive manufacture and sale of their inventions and the object of the Trademark Law is to protect and foster monopolies. Nothing is further from the truth. The objects of the Patent and Trademark Laws are altruistic and not egoistic. When the Patent Law is so interpreted and applied as to hinder progress in science and the useful arts in this country, the patent system becomes a menace to the prosperity of the country; and when the Trademark Law is perverted for the purpose of creating and fostering monopoly, a system of monopoly is established never intended by the framers of the Constitution of the United States.

Various schemes have been practiced for circumventing the patent laws in the past, but little attention has been paid to such schemes until we found how grossly our recent enemies had offended in this direction. For example, we have been informed through the daily press that the government discovered that many patents had been obtained by German subjects for dye processes on statements which deliberately omitted an absolutely essential ingredient without which the patents were totally valueless, excepting to the patentees. In other words, the patentee by withholding the information referred to, enjoyed a complete monopoly on his product not only during the term of his patent but also after the term of the patent expired, for it was valueless to any American who cared to take up the manufacture of the patented product, because such patent did not reveal the necessary information for preparing the product. It has been estimated that frauds of this character represented property worth from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000.

Much study was given to the subject of patents and trademarks in their relation to dyes and medicinal chemicals by former Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer, now the Attorney General of the United States, and the present Alien Property Custodian, Francis P. Garvan. Out of these investigations there has come a great deal of good and we now have what is known as the Chemical Foundation, Inc., organized to assist in building up our medicinal and dye chemical industries. The following quotation from the *Chemical Age* of July 1919, page 3, is of interest in this connection:

> "Favored by the rules of our Patent Office, Germany used some 4,500 German-owned American patents to thwart the development of a native industry and made our Patent Office an outpost in her far-flung plan to dominate world trade. By means of these patents she prevented effectually imports of competing dyes of English, French and Swiss origin. If Germany could do this with a tool of our creation, why could not the same instrument in the hands of Americans be used against her as well? Accordingly, Chemical Foundation, Inc., was organized with Francis P. Garvan as President, who is credited with the execution of the plan. The Alien Property Custodian sold the German patents to Chemical Foundation, Inc., whose stock is owned by the members of the industry and whose management makes it a public institution whereby any qualified American manufacturers, regardless of stock ownership, may secure the benefits of the patents on fair and equal terms.
>
> "By the exercise of power incidental to ownership, Chemical Foundation, Inc., is in a position to prevent the importation of foreign-made competing dyes (and medicinal chemicals), which power can be made effectual in action at law for infringement upon patents owned by it and licensed to American manufacturers."

This plan of what may be designated as "compulsory license," if properly carried into effect, may overcome the serious objections pertaining to our system of so-called "product patents," by which the first inventor of a process for producing a chemical compound hitherto unproduced, by patenting both product and process, has been able to prevent all future inventors from marketing the same product until the expiration of the original patent. It has been contended that a patent system which makes it impossible for the inventor of an entirely new and original process of manufacture to employ the same in producing the product of his process until the original patent has expired, defeats the very object of the Patent Law. This scheme has been protested again and again by the American Pharmaceutical Association, also by the

National Retail Druggists' Association, and other professional and commercial organizations.

Attention had been called to the fact that most foreign countries have recognized the dangers of such a system, and that medicines have been excluded from patent protection in most foreign countries, including Germany, France, Austria Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Russia, and a number of other countries; also that many foreign countries exclude from protection, foods, chemical products and inventions relating to war materials.

Before the United States confiscated the German patents there were on the market, among other patented medicinal chemicals, advertised under names registered as trademarks, the following: Salvarsan, Neosalvarsan, Novocain and Veronal.

All of these products were known to chemical scientists under their long chemical names. The chemical name for Salvarsan, for example, is *dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol*. It is not surprising, therefore, that the medical profession and the drug trade adopted the short so-called commercial names or trademark names as the true names of the articles themselves. This is what the German houses intended that they should do, but they intended at the same time to control these names commercially by claiming them to be trademarks or brand names. They hoped thereby to maintain their commercial control over the names after the patents for the products expired, in spite of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Singer Sewing Machine Case, and similar decisions; and also in spite of the fact that these names by that time would have become completely incorporated into the language.

After the war was declared and the United States Government had confiscated the patents for these products, the Government coined names for them and licensed American chemical houses to produce these products in America. The Government name for Salvarsan is Arsphenamine; for Neosalvarsan, Neoarsphenamine. Procaine is the Government name for Novocain, and Barbital for Veronal. Several American houses have used these names and added some distinguishing name to denote their particular brands. Several questions of importance should be considered by the professions before endorsing the plan adopted by the Government in this connection.

In the first place, what will be the status of the names Salvarsan, Neoslavarsan, Novocain and Veronal, after the expiration of the product patents now owned by the Chemical Foundation, Inc.? They have already been extensively incorporated into the common language as nouns. Is it the intention to allow these names to remain permanently under the control of the manufacturers now claiming them as trademarks, and thus permit them to hold a permanent ownership in the common nouns of the language? Why deny the other manufacturers of Procaine, for example, the right to coin names for their brands of Procaine, and register them as trademarks? Of course, that would probably result in the adoption of as many names for Procaine as there would be manufacturers, resulting in the making of the confusion worse confounded. There are, for example, already fourteen names for hexamethylenamine.

It has again been definitely shown that the right to the exclusive use of a registered name of a patented product expires with the patent on that product. The opinion handed down last November by the Examiner of Interferences of the U. S. Patent Office in the Application of the United Drug Company to cancel the registration of the word "Aspirin," claimed to be the property of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., on the basis of registration under the Trademark Act of 1881 is the foundation for this statement.

The examiner states:

> "The respondent (Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.) has not the right to the exclusive use of the word "Aspirin" for the substance disclosed in Patent No. 644,077, and that it has not been used by the respondent as a trademark within meaning of the record ground of Section 13 of the Trademark Act of Feb. 20, 1905."

It is therefore recommended that the registration of the word "Aspirin" be cancelled. A limit of appeal was set and as no appeal was taken, the word "Aspirin" may be applied by any manufacturer of the monoacetic acid ester of salicylic acid.

There are now before Congress two bills H. R., 5011, entitled "A bill to establish a Patent and Trademark Office independent of any other department and to provide for com-

pensation and infringement of patents in the form of general damages, and for other purposes," and H. R. 5012, entitled "A bill to establish a United States Court of Patent Appeal, and for other purposes." Both bills were introduced by Mr. Nolan and are intended to reorganize the Patent Office on such a basis that its business may be expedited and conducted in a manner so as to avoid careless issuing of patents and a repetition of the frauds discovered when we severed relations with the Central European Powers. A separation of the Patent Office from the Interior Department, which is provided in one of these bills, and making it a separate entity, is undoubtedly a step in the direction of cutting superfluous red tape and permitting this office to conduct its business without interference from a higher authority.

The Commissioner of Patents, under the new bill, is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office during the pleasure of the President. The Commissioner is bonded to the sum of $10,000 conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties and is responsible to the proper officers of the Treasury for a true account of all moneys received and disbursed by virtue of his office. He is charged with superintending and performing all duties respecting the granting and issuing of patents and the registration of trademarks, prints and labels directed by law, and has charge of all books, papers, records, models, machines and other things belonging to the Patent and Trademark Office. He is charged with performing all acts previously provided by law to be performed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Patents, or both, with respect to the Patent and Trademark Office. He will have the power to establish regulations not inconsistent with law for the conduct of proceedings in the Patent and Trademark Office. He is empowered to purchase for the use of the Patent and Trademark Office a library of legal, scientific and technical works and periodicals, both foreign and domestic, as may aid the officers in the discharge of their duties. He is authorized to continue printing patents for inventions and designs issued by the Patent and Trademark Office, certificates of trademarks and labels registered in the Trademark Office, the Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the semi-annual report of the Commissioner of Patents to Congress, pamphlet copies of the rules of practice, pamphlet copies of Patent Laws and pamphlet copies of the laws and rules relating to trademarks and labels, and circulars relating to the business of the office. He is also authorized to publish an annual volume of the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases, indexes to patents, etc.

From this synopsis of the bill it can be very readily seen that the importance of the Patent has been realized and if the proper administrative officers are selected, there should be a decided improvement in our methods of supervising the granting of patents and trademarks.

The other bill before Congress provides for the creation of a United States Court of Patent Appeals consisting of seven judges, a chief justice to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals and writs of error from final judgments and decrees in the District Courts of the United States, in cases arising under the laws of the United States relating to patents and inventions, and from final judgments and decrees in cases arising under the laws of the United States relating to patents for inventions rendered by any other court having jurisdiction under the laws of the United States to hear and decide such cases in the first instance provided, however, that it shall have no jurisdiction in cases originating in the Court of Claims. The decisions of the United States Court of Patent Appeals in all cases within its appellate jurisdiction shall be final, excepting that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of the United States to require by certiorari or otherwise, any such cases to be certified to for its review and determination with the same power and authority in the case as though it had been carried by appeal or writ of error from the trial court directly to the Supreme Court.

It is to be presumed that the judges appointed to this court will be particularly well versed in the Patent Law and thus, for the first time, we will have a tribunal which will be in a position to decide fairly on all cases, not only from an inherent judicial standpoint, but also from a standpoint of expert knowledge of the law and the technicalities involved.

Your Committee would recommend unqualified endorsement by the American Pharmaceutical Association of both these measures and that telegrams of such endorsement be sent at once to Mr. Nolan and the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives. When these bills are passed, every influence should be used by this Association to secure the appoint-

ment of men in the various departments of the Patent Office who are technically trained and understand the sciences as well as the law. Efforts should also be made to secure the appointment of judges whose experience covers a wide field of patent investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. STEWART, *Chairman*,
C. L. ALSBERG,
ROBERT P. FISCHELIS.

W. A. PUCKNER,
SAMUEL C. HENRY,

COUNCIL BUSINESS

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, 1918–1919 (*Concluded*).

BY-LAWS OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Object.

SECTION 1. This Section shall be known as the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

SEC. 2. The object of this Section shall be to emphasize the right and capability of women to engage in pharmaceutical pursuits as a means of livelihood; to unite the women employed in pharmaceutical pursuits for mutual encouragement and assistance; to labor for the improvement of legislation regulating the registration as pharmacists, of the women employed in the practice of pharmacy in hospitals and other public institutions; to unite the women members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the women of the families of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association in a Section for social purposes; and to coöperate in the promotion of the general progress of pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

SEC. 1. Members of this Section shall consist of the women who are regular members in good standing of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the women who are of the families of regular members in good standing of the Association.

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

SEC. 1. The officers shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Historian, all of whom shall be elected by ballot annually, and shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. Their duties shall be such as are prescribed in the parliamentary authority of the Section and in these by-laws.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the annual meeting, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to see that the by-laws are observed, and to perform such additional duties as may be delegated to her by the Section or by the Executive Board.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to preside in their order in the absence of the President, and to perform such additional duties as may be imposed from time to time by the Section or by the Executive Board.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings and the records of the Section and of the Executive Board; shall conduct the general correspondence; shall notify all committees of their appointments and of any special duties which may be imposed; and shall also notify officers not present at the time of their election, of their election.

SEC. 5. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to receive and keep an account of the funds of the Section, and pay them out on the order of the Secretary countersigned by the President.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Historian to record the progress and activities of women engaged in pharmaceutical pursuits in the several states, and to present a report of the matter accumulated at each annual meeting of the Section.