

The following members were present: Dr. Garcia Faundo, Dr. Goltz, Dr. Luisa Calonge, Dr. Sylvia C. Alacán, Dr. Ortiz, Dr. Herrera, Dr. Varela and Dr. José P. Alacán, Secretary.

JOSÉ P. ALACÁN,  
*Secretary.*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Tuesday evening, May 27, 1919, President Griffith occupying the chair.

The business of the meeting was dispensed with until after the end of the principal address on account of the other engagements of the speaker. The subject of the address was "Conditions on the Italian Front," by Lt. Colonel C. P. Franklin, of the U. S. Ambulance Service, with the Italian Army. Colonel Franklin gave a very comprehensive résumé of the activities on the Italian front, emphasizing the wonderful fighting qualities of the Italians. He contributed a number of the unfavorable impressions concerning the Italians as a part of clever German propaganda. Dr. Franklin illustrated the Italian problems in an entirely different light, and all present were well repaid after listening to the story of the wonderful achievements in the Alpine battlefields.

Before leaving for another engagement Colonel Franklin was given a rising vote of thanks. The business of the meeting then proceeded with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. The names of fourteen new members were proposed and were duly elected. The "Four-Minute Paper" was read by the Secretary and was contributed by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, on the subject, "The Narcotic Law Trouble." Dr. Dohme called attention to the mistake in having the Harrison Narcotic Law enforcement in the hands of the Revenue Department instead of the Public Health Service. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Hunsberger, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Dr. Dohme, asking for some definite plan by which to overcome the present difficulties in getting proper police powers for the Federal Government when interstate commerce was not actually concerned.

A "Prescription Clinic" followed. The discussion was led by Adley Nichols, P. D., who presented several interesting incompatibilities. Further discussion followed by Messrs. Hunsberger, Cliffe, Lowe, Griffith, Harrison, Apple, Ehman, Glass and Friedman.

A motion of adjournment was made to meet again in September. There were approximately fifty persons present.

ELMER H. HESSLER,  
*Secretary.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

### UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIAL CONVENTION OF 1920.

Article VIII, Chapter I of the By-Laws of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention provides that the President:

"Shall issue, on or about the first of May of the year immediately preceding that of the decennial meeting, a notice inviting the several bodies, entitled under the Constitution to representation therein, to send delegates to the next meeting. He shall repeat the notification, eight months later, and shall request the medical and pharmaceutical journals of the United States to publish the call for said meeting."

Article II of the Constitution provides:

"The members of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, in addition to the Incorporators and their associates, shall be delegates elected by the following organizations in the manner they shall respectively provide: Incorporated Medical Colleges, and Medical Schools connected with Incorporated Colleges and Universities; Incorporated Colleges of Pharmacy, and Pharmaceutical Schools connected with Incorporated Universities; Incorporated State Medical Associations; Incorporated State Pharmaceutical Associations; the American Medical Association, and the American Chemical Society; provided that no such organization shall be entitled to representation unless it shall have been incorporated within and shall have been in continuous operation in the United States for at least five years before the time fixed for the decennial meeting of this corporation."

Section II of the Constitution provides:

"Delegates appointed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Surgeon General of the United States Navy, and the Surgeon General of the United States Marine-Hos-

pital Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the National Dental Association, and by the organizations not hereinbefore named which were admitted to representation in the Convention of 1900, shall also be members of the corporation. Each body and each branch of the United States Government above mentioned shall be entitled to send three delegates to the meetings of this corporation. But no such delegates as are provided for in this article shall be members until their credentials shall have been examined and acted upon as provided for by the By-Laws."

In the discharge of the above required duties, I hereby ask all competent and designated bodies and authorities to name and issue credentials to the fixed number of delegates to the tenth decennial Convention to meet in Washington, D. C., on the second Tuesday of May, 1920, at 10 o'clock A.M. at a hall to be designated hereafter. The appointed delegates are requested to promptly forward their credentials to Noble P. Barnes, M.D., The Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., assistant Secretary of the Convention, who will file them for consideration of the Committee on Credentials which will be appointed by the President not later than March first, 1920, according to the requirements Chapter VII, Article I of the By-Laws.

Done at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1919.

HARVEY W. WILEY,

President of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention.

#### FEDERATION OF AMERICAN PHARMACY.

The Federation Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, H. V. Army, chairman, has issued the following bulletins during the year. All of the State Pharmaceutical Associations have received copies and they have been made subjects for discussions at the annual conventions.

##### BULLETIN NO. 1.

The foremost topic of discussion at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was Pharmaceutical federation. This idea, first enunciated by H. P. Hynson, elaborated by F. J. Wulling in his presidential address of 1917, and presented in a tangible form by President Dohme, was the subject of careful consideration, and the decision arrived at, while not as comprehensive as the more sanguine friends of federation desired, is at least a long step forward and gives promise of greater progress in the future.

The Dohme plan, it will be recalled, included a federation of national pharmaceutical bodies and of State associations in a reorganized house of delegates and a council of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In addition there was planned a central board of control of three salaried officers to look after (a) editorial, (b) legislative, and (c) chemical research activities that the new greater body would conduct for the good of American pharmacy, a term meant to include every phase of pharmaceutical activity.

On August tenth a conference of the national drug associations was held to consider federation, and at this meeting a decision was reached that at this time and as far as national drug associations were concerned federated pharmacy could be best accomplished by extending the scope of the National Drug Trade Conference even to the extent of admitting the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. This tangible federation of national drug bodies was immediately followed by an agreement on the part of all delegates present that another federation conference should be held on the Saturday prior to the 1919 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

##### BULLETIN NO. 2.

The idea of federation of State pharmaceutical associations was pushed forward at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association by the enlargement of the scope and functions of the A. Ph. A. house of delegates, which, as now agreed upon, is to consist of delegates from State associations, who can vote, however, only if members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. An important forward step was the formulation of an arrangement whereby a combined State and A. Ph. A. membership may be obtained for one fee.

As the federation plan now stands, two of the three principles of union as enunciated by former President Dohme are now well along the way of accomplishment. The two, however, need a connecting link in the shape of service features, a bond that will bind together the common

interests of national and State associations. The Dohme idea of a board of control was held in abeyance chiefly because the magnitude of the task is such as calls for careful rather than hasty consideration. That some sort of service features should obtain is, however, apparent to all, and the choice of kinds will be the task of the A. Ph. A. federation committee during the coming year.

## BULLETIN NO. 3.

How can American Pharmacy be federated along the lines of mutual service? What simple type of federated service might be brought into being with the least disturbance of existing organizations? One type should deal with legislation. The Drug Trade Conference should appoint as an advisory committee the chairmen of the legislative committees of each State pharmaceutical association.

Another type of coöperation should be the federation of the research committees of the national associations, possibly with an advisory committee consisting of the chairmen of the committees on papers and queries of each State pharmaceutical association. And lastly there should be a federated committee on publicity. This is the most crying need of American pharmacy. We have talked a great deal about the remarkable influence of the American Medical Association, and on analysis we find that the cause of its power is publicity. We have wondered at the remarkable achievement of the American Chemical Society in developing public opinion to the extent of establishing a chemical corps in the Army, and when we seek the main factor of success we find publicity.

We pharmacists ask ourselves why the Edmonds' bill does not pass; why the will of one man in the Medical Corps thwarts the efforts of thousands of pharmacists; why the chemical corps gets credit for pharmaceutical work done by a pharmacist in the corps, and our answer is lack of publicity.

A federated committee with funds sufficient to conduct the work of furnishing the daily press with news items relating to pharmaceutical progress is essential if American pharmacy is to come into its own, and the creation of such a committee would be the most practical step toward the federation of pharmaceutical bodies.

## BULLETIN NO. 4.

In the preceding talk on Federation, mention was made of the possible formulation of an arrangement whereby a combined State Association and A. Ph. A. membership could be obtained for one fee. This will be accomplished if the individual associations approve of the advantageous plan suggested at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association and which, after discussion, was referred to the State Associations for discussion at their annual meetings of 1919. The idea is embodied in a proposed amendment to an A. Ph. A. by-law, which, if adopted, will offer membership in the A. Ph. A. at \$3.00 per annum, to State Association members, "if the number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who are members in good standing of any State Association shall equal 100 per centum of the actual number of members of such a State Association." (See *JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.*, October 1919, pages 883 and 909.)

This proposition is worthy of the careful consideration of every pharmacist having the welfare of his State Association close at heart.

## BULLETIN NO. 5.

The proposition outlined in the preceding "Federation Talk" offers State Associations club rates in American Pharmaceutical Association membership. It means that if the plan is carried out, the association will furnish its two great publications, the *JOURNAL* of about 1100 pages and the *Year Book* of about 500 pages, to State Association members at a remarkably low figure. To non-members, each of these publications costs \$4.00 a year, making a total cost of \$8.00; to its present regular membership, the two are furnished for the annual dues of \$5.00; and now the proposition is to furnish these volumes to members of State Associations (on a 100 per cent. membership basis) for \$3.00 a year.

In the average State Association, the annual dues are \$2.00. For this, the member gets the splendid legislative protection offered by all live State Associations; the opportunity for exchange of views at the annual conventions and the annual Proceedings, constituting an attractive volume filled with good material.

If the "club rate" suggested by the American Pharmaceutical Association goes into effect, for \$5.00 a year the State Association member will obtain all of the advantages gained at present from his \$2.00 dues, and in addition the two publications, the *JOURNAL* and the *Year Book* of

the A. Ph. A., representing a retail value of \$8.00. Ten dollars for five is surely a striking offer, but it is only a fraction of the advantages offered by A. Ph. A. membership. Of even greater value than the material offer suggested above are the intangible but very real advantages that any pharmacist gains from being a part of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

## BULLETIN NO. 6.

What are the abstract advantages of A. Ph. A. membership? To those of us who are active in its affairs, the greatest pleasure comes from the privilege of carrying on the work, so wisely planned and conducted by the great men of American Pharmacy of twenty, or forty, or even sixty years ago. For sixty-six years, the American Pharmaceutical Association has stood for the best in Pharmacy and to-day it is still living up to its traditions. The influence of the A. Ph. A. upon our calling in this country is immeasurable. Practically every State Association was founded upon its initiative. The Associations of pharmacy colleges and of State boards were organized at meetings of the A. Ph. A. and still hold their meetings at the same place as and just prior to the A. Ph. A. convention. That potent influence in national legislation, the Drug Trade Conference, was the outcome of a discussion at an A. Ph. A. meeting; in its council the A. Ph. A. wields much influence. Unsatisfactorily slow though it may be, whatever progress has been made in improving the status of pharmacists in the United States Army and Navy has been largely due to the efforts of the A. Ph. A. Committee created for that purpose in 1894.

That standard of pharmaceutical practice, the National Formulary, is a child of the A. Ph. A.; the A. Ph. A. model pharmacy laws have been of great service in framing legislation in the several States of our Union; and now, always alert to the needs of the day, the interests of our returning warrior pharmacists are being finely served by the Association's Advisory Committee for soldier and sailor pharmacists.

This shows, sketchily and incompletely, what the American Pharmaceutical Association has done in the past and is doing in the present. How much more can it do in the future, if federation with national organizations and with State Associations is brought to pass?

COÖPERATION OF THE WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The War Service Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, S. L. Hilton, chairman, supplied the French Ministry with quite a number of American pharmaceutical textbooks and standards. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers took the initiative in this work and the shipment was made by them. A letter acknowledging the contribution through Chairman S. L. Hilton follows:

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,  
No. 29 West Thirty-ninth Street,

New York, May 9, 1919.

MR. S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*,  
War Service Committee, American Pharmaceutical Association,  
Hutton & Hilton,  
22nd & L Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

To-day we are forwarding to the French Ministry via the American Embassy our third and probably our last shipment of United States Standards material which we have been collecting for the last two or three months.

The box containing the very generous contribution which was collected for us by your Committee forms a very large part of this shipment, and we desire to thank you very heartily for the very complete way in which you responded to our request for assistance in securing standard publications of this country.

Our delay in acknowledging your generous contribution has been due to two causes—first, we were desirous of examining this material personally, and second, we were desirous of delaying our shipment until all the material which we expected to receive had come to us. As our days at the office are very crowded these two conditions did not synchronize until a day or so ago.

Thanking you again for your assistance in this matter, we remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

C. B. LEPAGE, *Secretary*,  
Standards and Technical Committees.