

I pointed out in my address as Chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation of the A. Ph. A. this year, the fact that the two-year course in schools of pharmacy is undergoing such kaleidoscopic alterations indicates that we recognize it as inadequate. We complete two years' work with a group of men and realize that in some particular they are not ready for the game of life. We try to correct the evil by cutting here and tacking on there—only to find that the next batch has a bald spot somewhere else.

Who of us cannot pick out schools of pharmacy that are over-topped on some pharmaceutical line? An especially capable botanist builds up his department until it overshadows all else in importance at his school. An unusual chemist, an enthusiastic economist, a skilful pharmacist, may comport himself in like manner. It simply shows that two years of time would be little enough for any one of those lines when nourishment is served by a master.

Perhaps it has been fortunate for the "two-year" student that many of us have been so loaded down with divers subjects to teach that we could not develop astonishing forebrain in any one of them. Indeed many of us have taught the whole gamut of the pharmaceutic curriculum. Efficiency is incompatible with such scatter-brain assignments.

Bring on the three-year course, in pharmacy—at least the three-year course. Let me have time to teach my subjects as the age requires them. I crave, for my students, that knowledge, training, vision, and enjoyment of their chosen life-work that only a systematic, intelligent, and properly timed course of study can bring them.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.
RESEARCH INFORMATION, FEBRUARY 1924.

BY H. V. ARNY, CHAIRMAN.

The National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research is now fully organized with 10 main committees designed to transact its most important business. The members of the several committees are representatives of the following national organizations: American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, American Drug Manufacturers' Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, National Association of Retail Druggists, the Proprietary Association and the U. S. P. Revision Committee. Other national associations have been invited to join and when they enter the Research Conference their representatives will be assigned positions upon appropriate committees. As to the personnel of the ten committees, we find in the list given below, professors of pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaceutical botany, retail pharmacists, chemists and botanists in pharmaceutical manufacturing plants and governmental scientists; geographically the committees include scientists from Massachusetts to Oregon and from Minnesota to North Carolina.

The ten committees follow:

Dispensing Pharmacy: G. M. Beringer, Chairman; J. A. Koch and E. R. Selzer.

Manufacture of U. S. P. and N. F. Galenicals: E. F. Cook, Chairman; W. L. Scoville and William Kaminski.

Standardization of U. S. P. and N. F. Galenicals: W. L. Scoville, Chairman; Louis Emanuel, G. A. Kinsel, C. H. LaWall, J. P. Snyder and W. H. Zeigler.

Manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals: H. A. B. Dunning, Chairman; C. J. Ballet and E. B. Carter.

Standardization of Medicinal Chemicals: C. H. LaWall, Chairman; E. B. Carter, W. O. Emery, B. L. Murray and Joseph Rosin.

Sources and Identification of Botanic Drugs: H. W. Youngken, Chairman; D. E. Combs, W. O. Emery, Henry Kramer, Albert Schneider and H. M. Whelpley.

Standardization of Botanic Drugs: E. L. Newcomb, Chairman; G. D. Beal, W. O. Emery, E. N. Gathercoal and S. B. Penick.

Chemistry of Drug Plants: W. O. Emery, Chairman; D. E. Combs, F. W. Heyl, Arno Viechoever.

Biological Products: Reid Hunt, Chairman; W. O. Emery, A. D. Holmes and P. S. Pittenger.

Business Research in Pharmacy: A. Hunsberger, Chairman; H. C. Christensen, J. A. Koch and A. W. Pauley.

The Research Conference has suffered a great loss in the passing of Dr. J. M. Francis of Detroit. A new gift to pharmaceutical research is the establishment by Dr. F. B. Kilmer of New Brunswick, N. J., of a research fellowship in pharmaceutical botany at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

THESE HELPLESS CHILDREN OF GERMAN PHARMACISTS MAY DIE BEFORE SPRING UNLESS WE AID THEM.

Cold, hunger and despair are overwhelming large sections of German people to-day in both the occupied and unoccupied territory.

No work, no milk, no coal, no lights at night, no room to keep the sick apart from the well, and no reasonable expectation of remedy—this is the situation in thousands of German homes—this is the situation in many of the cheerless homes of widows and helpless children of German pharmacists.

Pitiful little bodies swollen with edema because of lack of fats in their diets. Rickets, scurvy, emaciation, pallor, tuberculosis, death will be the fate this winter of many of those innocent children unless we aid them. Many of them will die before spring unless we share with them the food and clothing which we have in such abundance.

THE CHILDREN SUFFER MOST.

The children are the principal sufferers. Dr. Haven Emerson, of Columbia University, who recently made a study of famine conditions in Germany, reports as follows:

"The runabout child (2-5 years) is less commonly sturdy than the infant under one, partly because no child over four, unless in hospital, and in most places no child over two, gets any fresh cow's milk and partly because of lack of suitable shoes and outer clothing. . . .

"From infancy to school age marked rickets is so common, anemia, listlessness, poor muscular bone, sunken eyes and emaciation are so generally seen that one loses a sense of proportion and is inclined to underestimate the extent of depreciation of vitality which is almost everywhere obvious among the children of the wage earners, the lesser public officials and the 20 to 40 per cent. of the adult population who are unemployed. . . .

"Lack of breakfast and often of lunch, lack of shoes, or worn out or felt shoes, lack of stockings, underclothes, winter coats are all so common that the undersized, pallid, listless thin children seem but the natural result. The weakness of children from hunger is a common cause of fainting, dizziness, headache and inability to study. Up to 20 per cent. of children applying at six years for admission to school have to be sent home as unfit to attend. . . . From 1 to 2.5 per cent. of school children in some districts are found to have open pulmonary tuberculosis.

"Few, if any, children over four have had milk in the cities since 1914, unless they were sick in hospitals.

"The use of milk in most American cities amounts to about one-half pint a day for each person. Now, the people of Berlin have about six-hundredths of a pint apiece, in Cologne 0.1 of a pint. . . .

"Three children in a bed and five or six persons in a bedroom are common in the city and country. I found a grandmother, mother and child of three all sleeping in the same bed and all with tuberculosis. Premises formerly forbidden as unfit for human habitation are now crowded. The children suffer most from these conditions.

"During the latter part of 1922, and to a constantly increasing degree through 1923, a change had occurred, with a rapidity quite explicable in view of the conditions which had prevailed from 1914-1919, which threatens to become a widespread catastrophe, at least for the children of Germany.

"The harvest of death has only begun. Starvation and disease are whetting the scythe!"

CHILDREN OF GERMAN PHARMACISTS.

Will American pharmacists aid in preventing that harvest of death in the homes of the toiling widows of German pharmacists? Will they send milk and rice and flour and sugar to those children? Will they help those brave widows in their heroic, pitiful fight against disease and starvation for the lives of their little boys and girls?

The names of a few of the neediest families have been obtained from the German Pharmaceutical Association (Deutsche Pharmazeutische Gesellschaft). Their need is urgent, they are menaced by starvation and disease and death. Will you help?

All contributions will be acknowledged and relief will be distributed through the German Pharmaceutical Association or direct by the committee. There are no administrative expenses—every cent collected will be expended for food or clothing. *Please act promptly.*

German Pharmaceutical Relief Committee.

H. V. ARNY,
President of the American
Pharmaceutical Association,

A. R. L. DOHME,
JACOB DINER,
CLYDE L. EDDY,
Chairman,

JOHN H. WEBSTER,
President of the National
Association of Retail Druggists,

H. C. CHRISTENSEN,
CLARENCE O. BIGELOW,
Treasurer, 106-6th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Make all checks payable to the treasurer.

RESOLUTION* ADOPTED FOLLOWING THE READING OF THE PAPER ON THE SAMPLING OF CRUDE DRUG.

The following action was taken following the reading of the paper by A. John Schwarz before the Unofficial Conference of U. S. P. and N. F. Revision Workers at Chicago, January 12, 1924. See page 212.

E. L. Newcomb moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that in connection with the proposed official method for sampling drugs, it is recommended that a clause be inserted stating that manufacturing houses and drug millers should inspect each container of each lot of drug for the purpose of establishing the identity of the drug contained therein.

After discussion the resolution was adopted without opposition.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON DRUG ADDICTION IN LONDON, ENGLAND, BY DR. W. E. DIXON.

On January 15, Professor W. E. Dixon delivered the first of a series of public lectures on "Drug Addiction" at the Royal Institution, London. It was remarkable, he said, that caffeine, in itself tasteless and relatively harmless, had been seized upon by all nations in the form of tea, coffee, etc. Its use in the past had been violently attacked on the ground that through it men were losing their stature, and women their beauty, but in actual fact caffeine in constitution was very like beef tea. Tobacco was in effect very similar to the deadly

poison, carbon monoxide. The body, however, rapidly accustomed itself to the dose of poison, allowed so much for the blood rendered un-serviceable, and made up the deficiency. The tissues of animals trained to absorb nicotine were much more active in destroying the drug than the tissues of an untrained animal. A danger of cigarette smoking by boys lay in the fact that they developed tremors, reflected in their handwriting, but these could be cured by abstention. The real pleasure in smoking was due to the stimulus that it gave to the nervous system. Alcohol was peculiar in the fact that it was completely burnt up by the tissues.

*The resolution was received too late for inclusion at the end of the paper referred to in the title, see pp. 212-215.

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

TENTH REVISION.

ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED CHANGES WITH NEW STANDARDS AND DESCRIPTIONS.*

PART V.

The Pharmacopœial Convention of 1920 recommended that abstracts of changes proposed for the U. S. P. X and new standards and descriptions be published before final adoption, that those who are not members of the Revision Committee may have an opportunity for comment and criticism.

In compliance with this recommendation, the following abstracts are submitted. The nomenclature and the exact wording of the text do not necessarily represent that to be finally adopted and doses have not been appended.

Comments should be sent to the Chairman of the Revision Committee,
E. FULLERTON COOK,
636 South Franklin Square,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WATERS, SOLUTIONS, SPIRITS, SYRUPS, ELIXIRS.

Aquæ Aromaticæ.**General Description Added:—**

Aromatic Waters are saturated solutions (unless otherwise specified) of volatile oils or other aromatic or volatile substances in distilled water. They are clear and free from solid impurities. They possess an odor corresponding to the plant or volatile substance from which they are made, and are free from empyreumatic or foreign odors. Aromatic Waters should be protected from strong light and preferably stored in containers which are so stoppered as to allow some access of air but which do not permit the admission of dust.

General Formulas Changed:—

Aromatic Waters are prepared by one of the following general processes:

Distillation.—Place the flowers, leaves or other flavoring or odoriferous portion of the plant from which the Aromatic Water is to be prepared, in a suitable still with sufficient water and distill most of the water, carefully avoiding the development of empyreumatic odors through the burning of the plant substances. Separate any excess of oil, and preserve or use the clear aqueous portion, which should be saturated with the flavoring or aromatic principles of the plant.

Solution.—The Volatile Oil (or other specified volatile body in specified quantity), 2 cc.; Distilled Water, 1000 cc.

Shake together the volatile oil and distilled water in a capacious bottle, and repeat the thorough shaking several times during a period of about fifteen minutes. Set the mixture aside for twelve hours or over night, then filter through paper and pass enough distilled water through the filter to obtain 1000 cc.

If preferred the Aromatic Water may be prepared by thoroughly incorporating the volatile substance with sufficient purified talc, or purified siliceous earth, or pulped filter paper, then gradually adding the distilled water, agitating the mixture well and filtering, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it comes through clear.

The formula and directions of each of the following Aromatic Waters are replaced by the following statement, "A saturated solution of Oil of . . . in distilled water prepared according to the general process for aromatic waters (page —)."

Aqua Anisi

Aqua Camphoræ

Aqua Cinnamomi

Aqua Foeniculi

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ

Aqua Menthæ Viridis

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J. H. BEAL,
801 West Nevada Street,
Urbana, Ill.)

Aqua Aurantii Florum Fortior.—Slight change in general description:—

A saturated solution of the odoriferous principles of the flowers of *Citrus Aurantium amara* Linné (Fam. *Rutaceæ*) prepared by distilling the fresh flowers with water and separating the clear, saturated portion of the distillate. Its odor is best preserved or restored by allowing a limited access of air to the container.

Aqua Chloroformi.—Process not modified.

Aqua Rosæ.—Process not modified.

Aqua Rosæ Fortior.—Slight change in general description:—

A saturated solution of the odoriferous principles of the flowers of *Rosa Centifolia* Linné (Fam. *Rosaceæ*) prepared by distilling the fresh flowers with water and separating the clear saturated portion of the distillate. Its odor is best preserved or restored by allowing a limited access of air to the container.

Elixir Aromaticum.—Process not modified.

Elixir Benzylis Benzoatis.—

Benzyl Benzoate.....	200.0	cc.
Benzosulphinide.....	5.0	Gm.
Bitter Almond Oil.....	1.5	cc.
Orange Oil.....	1.0	cc.
Glycerin.....	90.0	cc.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make..... 1000 cc.

Dissolve the benzyl benzoate, benzosulphinide and the oils in 700 cc. of alcohol and gradually add the glycerin. Add enough alcohol to make the product measure 1000 cc., mix well and filter, if necessary.

Liquor Hypophysis.—A standard and assay only will be given—no process of manufacture.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.—Directions changed. “Triturate the lead oxide to a smooth paste with 100 cc. of distilled water and transfer the mixture to a bottle of about 1000 cc. capacity, using an additional 100 cc. of distilled water, and add the solution to the lead oxide mixture. Shake vigorously for five minutes, then set it aside for seven days, shaking frequently during this time. Finally filter, protecting the solution from undue contact with air, and pass enough distilled water through the filter to make the product measure 1000 cc.

This solution may also be prepared as follows:—

Boil the mixture of lead acetate and lead oxide for half an hour in a suitable flask, adding small portions of distilled water as necessary to keep up the volume, and when cool, filtering. The funnel during filtration should be covered to protect the solution from the action of air, and enough distilled water passed through the filter to make the product measure 1000 cc.

Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi.—90 cc. of a dekanormal solution of Potassium Hydroxide or the solid Potassium Hydroxide may be employed for making the solution.

Liquor Sodii Hydroxidi.—125 cc. of a dekanormal solution of Sodium Hydroxide or the solid Sodium Hydroxide may be used for making the solution.

Spiritus Anisi.—Process not modified.

Spiritus Aurantii Compositus.—Process not modified.

Spiritus Chloroformi.—Process not modified.

Spiritus Cinnamomi.—Process not modified.

Spiritus Lavandulæ.—Process not modified.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.—Process not modified.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis.—Process not modified.

Syrupus.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Acidi Citrici.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Aurantii.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Aurantii Florum.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ.—Formula and directions changed.

Fluidextract of Ipecac.....	70	cc.
Glycerin.....	100	cc.

Syrup, a sufficient quantity, to make..... 1000 cc.

Mix the fluidextract of ipecac with the glycerin, and add enough syrup to make the product measure 1000 cc. Mix thoroughly.

Syrupus Picis Liquidæ.—Formula and directions changed.

Oil of Tar.....	1 cc.
Sugar.....	850 Gm.

Water, *a sufficient quantity*, to make..... 1000 cc.

Mix the oil of tar by agitation with 450 cc. of water and agitate the mixture frequently during fifteen minutes. Then set aside for twenty-four hours, agitating occasionally during that time. Filter and dissolve the sugar in the clear filtrate, and add sufficient water to make the product measure 1000 cc.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ.—The percolate flows directly into the sugar, contained in a graduated receiving bottle.

Syrupus Rhei.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Scillæ.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Scillæ Compositus.—Formula and directions changed.

Fluidextract of Squill.....	80 cc.
Fluidextract of Senega.....	80 cc.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.....	2 Gm.
Sugar.....	760 Gm.

Distilled Water, *a sufficient quantity*, to make... 1000 cc.

Dissolve the antimony and potassium tartrate in 360 cc. of distilled water, add the fluid-extracts and allow to stand 12 hours, occasionally shaking. Filter, dissolve the sugar in the clear filtrate by agitation, and add sufficient distilled water to make the product measure 1000 cc. Mix thoroughly and strain.

Syrupus Senegæ.—10 cc. of ammonia water is added to the formula.

Syrupus Sennæ.—Formula and directions changed.

Fluidextract of Senna.....	250 cc.
Coriander oil.....	5 cc.
Sugar.....	635 Gm.

Distilled Water, *a sufficient quantity*, to make... 1000 cc.

Mix the oil of coriander with the fluidextract of senna and gradually add 330 cc. of distilled water. Allow the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours in a cool place, with occasional agitation, filter, and pass enough distilled water through the filter to obtain 585 cc. of filtrate. Dissolve the sugar in this liquid, and add sufficient distilled water to make the product measure 1000 cc. Mix well and strain, if necessary.

Syrupus Tolutanus.—Process not modified.

Syrupus Zingiberis.—Process not modified.

CERATES, OINTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS GALENICALS.

Acetum Scillæ.—Process not modified.

Ceratum.—Process not modified.

Ceratum Cantharidis.—Process not modified.

Ceratum Rosinæ.—Process not modified.

Collodium.—Process not modified.

Collodium Flexile.—No change except to prepare by volume.

Decocta.—Process not modified.

Emplastrum Capsici.—Formula and directions are omitted.

Emplastrum Plumbi.—Process not modified.

Emplastrum Sinapis.—Process not modified.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.—Process not modified.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.—Process not modified.

Emulsum Asafœtidæ.—Process not modified.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ.—Process not modified.

Emulsum Olei Terebinthinæ.—Add 10 cc. of glycerin to the U. S. P. IX formula.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus.—8.5 Gm. of the sugar is used in making the original solution of the ferrous sulphate.

Gelatinum Glycerinatum.—Process not modified.

Glyceritum Acidi Tannici.—Formula changed—1 Gm. of sodium citrate is added.

Directions changed.—The tannic acid and sodium citrate are suspended in a gauze bag and allowed to dissolve in the glycerin, with the heat of a water-bath.

Glyceritum Amyli.—Increase the water from 10 cc. to 20 cc. and reduce the glycerin proportionally.

Glyceritum Boroglycerini.—Process not modified.

Glyceritum Phenolis.—Formula and directions changed. 1 Gm. of sodium citrate and 1 cc. of boiling distilled water added. The salt is dissolved in the water and then added to the mixture of glycerin and phenol, previously prepared.

Infusa.—Process not modified.

Linimentum Calcis.—Process not modified.

Linimentum Camphoræ.—Process not modified (the assay yet to be published).

Linimentum Chloroformi.—Process not modified.

Linimentum Saponis.—Process not modified.

Linimentum Saponis Mollis.—Process not modified.

Mel Depuratum.—Process not modified.

Mel Rosæ.—Process not modified.

Massa Ferri Carbonatis.—Process not modified.

Mistura Cretæ.—Formula and directions changed:—

Prepared Chalk.....	6 Gm.
Glycerin.....	10 cc.
Cinnamon Water.....	40 cc.

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to make.... 100 cc.

Gradually add the glycerin to the prepared chalk, in a mortar, triturating until a smooth, uniform mixture is produced. Add the cinnamon water, with trituration, transfer the mixture to a graduated vessel and rinse the mortar with enough distilled water to make the product measure 100 cc. Mix thoroughly. This preparation must not be dispensed unless it has been recently prepared.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita.—The following formula is proposed:—

Fluidextract of Glycyrrhiza.....	120.00 cc.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.....	0.24 Gm.
Camphorated Tincture of Opium.....	120.00 cc.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether.....	30.00 cc.
Glycerin.....	120.00 cc.

Water, a sufficient quantity, to make..... 1000 cc.

Mucilago Acaciæ.—One Gm. of sodium benzoate is added.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.—Process not modified.

Pilulæ Alces.—Process not modified.

Pilulæ Asafœtidæ.—Process not modified.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ.—Process not modified.

Pilulæ Phosphori.—Process not modified.

Potassii Citras Effervescens.—Process not modified.

Pulvis Cretæ Compositæ.—Process not modified.

Pulvis Effervescens Compositus.—Process not modified.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.—Process not modified.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii.—Process not modified.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.—Process not modified.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus.—Process not modified.

Sodii Phosphas Effervescens.—Process not modified.

Suppositoria (general article).—No change.

Suppositoria Glycerini.—Process not modified.

Trituraciones.—Process not modified.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.—Process not modified.

Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi.—Process not modified.

Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis.—Process not modified.

Unguentum.—Yellow wax replaces white wax.

Unguentum Acidi Borici.—Yellow wax replaces paraffin. Yellow petrolatum replaces white petrolatum.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici.—Process not modified.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ.—Process not modified.

Unguentum Chrysarobini.—Hydrous wool fat replaces benzoinated lard.

Unguentum Diachylon.—Process not modified.

Unguentum Gallæ.—Process not modified.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniata.—Liquid petrolatum replaces 10 Gm. of white petrolatum.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.—Formula changed to:—

Yellow Mercuric Oxide.....	1 Gm.
Liquid Petrolatum.....	1 Gm.
Hydrous Wool Fat.....	10 Gm.
Petrolatum.....	88 Gm.

Unguentum Iodi.—Anhydrous wool fat replaces benzoinated lard.

Unguentum Iodoformi.—Anhydrous wool fat, 20 Gm. and petrolatum, 70 Gm. replace the benzoinated lard.

Unguentum Phenolis.—Yellow wax, 5 Gm. and petrolatum, 92.75 Gm. replace the "ointment."

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.—Petrolatum replaces the lard.

Unguentum Sulphuris.—Yellow wax, 17 Gm. and petrolatum, 68 Gm., replace the benzoinated lard.

Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.—Formula changed to:—

Zinc Oxide.....	20 Gm.
Paraffin.....	15 Gm.
White Petrolatum.....	65 Gm.

To make..... 100 Gm.

FORMER CHEMICAL DECREE RENDERED IN CHEMICAL FOUNDATION SUIT.

Judge Morris in the Federal District Court at Wilmington on February 18 issued the formal decree dismissing the bill of complaint in the suit of the Government to recover from the Chemical Foundation, Incorporated certain fixed German Patents sold to it by the Alien Property Custodian. Certain costs as specified during the trial were placed upon the Government.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LAW PROVIDES FOR THE TESTING OF ALL CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Senator R. S. Copeland has introduced a bill which provides that the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce will be

required to inspect and test all clinical thermometers. The Bureau will be required, if the bill becomes a law, to certify to the correctness of clinical thermometers and to mark them accordingly before they may be shipped in Interstate Commerce or to or from a foreign country into the United States. The bill fixes a fine of \$200 and makes it a misdemeanor to introduce into any State any clinical thermometer which has not been marked and certified in accordance with the provisions of the proposed law.

PRICE MAINTENANCE BILLS SET ASIDE FOR A TIME.

At the time of this writing consideration of the various proposals for legislation providing for the maintenance of resale prices will be delayed for a time on account of other legislative matters in Congress.