

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN HOTEL EASTLAND, PORTLAND, ME., AUGUST 20-25, 1928.

The first session of the House of Delegates, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was convened by Chairman L. A. Seltzer, August 21st, at 1:30 P.M.

The first order of business announced by the Chairman was roll call and the verification of credentials.

The roll call of delegates showed that a quorum was present and the House was declared as organized and open for business. No meeting of the House of Delegates having been held in the interim of the annual sessions, there were no minutes to be read.

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

(The minutes of the House of Delegates are printed here and, to avoid duplication in printing, will also answer for the reports of the transactions made to the General Sessions—the reports are abstracts of the minutes.)

A. PH. A. SECTIONS.

Scientific—J. C. Krantz, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Education and Legislation—R. H. Raabe, Ada, Ohio; Associate, J. J. GRASSER, New Orleans, La.
Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing—Clyde M. Snow, Chicago, Ill.
Commercial Interests—B. M. Keene, Indianapolis, Ind.
Historical Pharmacy—Charles Gietner, St. Louis, Mo.

A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

Baltimore—Glenn L. Jenkins, R. L. SWAIN, JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.
Chicago—I. A. Becker.
Cincinnati—Frank H. Freericks, E. H. THIERING.
Detroit—Roland T. Lakey, WALTER M. CHASE, L. W. ROWE.
New York—Hugo H. Schaefer.
Philadelphia—W. L. Cliffe, CHARLES H. LA WALL, E. F. COOK, AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, ADLEY B. NICHOLS, M. S. DUNN.
Pittsburgh—Louis Emanuel.
University of North Carolina—G. A. Russell.
University of Washington—H. A. Langenhan, C. W. JOHNSON, F. J. GOODRICH, L. W. TOBEY.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy—J. G. Beard, CHARLES H. STOCKING, HUGH C. MULDON, E. R. SERLES.
American Drug Manufacturers' Association—A. R. L. Dohme, F. O. TAYLOR, J. P. SNYDER, MORTIMER BYE.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association—James L. Dow, HILTON F. SNIDER.
Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association—F. W. Alexander.
National Association Boards of Pharmacy—Robert L. Swain, H. C. CHRISTENSEN, M. N. FORD, LEON C. ELLIS, F. W. CHURCHILL.
National Association of Retail Druggists—William A. Oren, AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, JAMES F. FINNERAN.
National Wholesale Druggists' Association—Sewall Cutler, FRANK S. WALDRON, CHARLES W. WHITTLESEY.
Proprietary Association—E. F. Kemp, DELTA E. COMBS, PHILIP I. HEUSLER.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Alabama—Hal E. Duncan, W. E. BINGHAM, W. C. JONES, M. S. BRAKFIELD.
Arizona—Arthur G. Hulett, J. HOMER SMITH, PAUL F. LORENZEN.
Arkansas—Booker Latimer.
California—W. Bruce Philip.
Colorado—Joseph P. Murray, CHARLES J. CLAYTON.
Connecticut—P. J. Garvin, ERNEST L. GYDE.
Delaware—George W. Rhodes.

District of Columbia—Augustus C. Taylor, S. L. HILTON, L. F. BRADLEY, R. L. QUIGLEY.
Florida—Nat H. Hunter, F. B. STEPHENS.
Georgia—R. C. Wilson.
Illinois—S. L. Antonow, C. H. AVERY, WM. GRAY.
Indiana—F. V. McCullough, B. M. KEENE, F. W. MEISSNER, RUSSELL ROTHROCK, JOHN A. J. FUNK, C. E. REED.
Iowa—George Judisch, W. W. HAIRE.
Kentucky—Gordon L. Curry, LINWOOD A. BROWN, J. W. GAYLE.
Maine—Charles S. Pierce, ROY M. HESCOCK, CHARLES H. DAVIS.
Maryland—S. Y. Harris, B. OLIVE COLE.
Massachusetts—James F. Finneran, C. HERBERT PACKARD.
Michigan—Leonard A. Seltzer, R. T. LAKEY, L. U. ROWE, WALTER M. CHASE.
Minnesota—Earl B. Fischer, GUSTAV BACHMAN.
Mississippi—C. E. Wilson, J. E. JONES, G. W. HARRISON.
Missouri—A. F. Schlichting, W. H. LAMONT, H. F. RENTER, H. W. PAULY.
Montana—C. E. Mollett.
Nebraska—Howard C. Newton, RUFUS A. LYMAN.
New Jersey—Robert P. Fischelis, CHARLES W. HOLTON.
New York—Jacob Diner, GEORGE W. MATHER, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.
North Carolina—E. V. Zoeller, J. G. BEARD, I. W. ROSE.
North Dakota—H. L. Haussamen, W. F. SUDRO.
Ohio—C. A. Dye, M. N. FORD, FERD H. KING.
Oklahoma—L. E. Harris.
Pennsylvania—L. L. Walton, C. LEONARD O'CONNELL, P. HENRY UTECH.
Rhode Island—Earl H. Mason, EDWIN C. CALDER, CLARENCE A. VARS, M. H. CORRIGAN, H. J. BRUNNELLE, ARTHUR W. BOSTON.
South Carolina—W. H. Zeigler, S. C. HODGES, JOHN M. JORDAN.
South Dakota—Henry J. Schnaidt.
Tennessee—R. I. Ferrel, JEROME B. SAND, SAMUEL C. DAVIS.
Texas—Paul Carroll, W. F. GIDLEY, W. R. NEVILLE, C. A. DUNCAN, HENRY HENZER.
Utah—John Culley.
Vermont—W. E. Chapman, F. H. BROWN.
Virginia—A. L. I. Winne, W. L. LYLE, W. F. RUDD, W. G. CROCKETT.
Washington—C. W. Johnson, L. W. TOBEY.
West Virginia—Arch Krieg, J. LESTER HAYMAN.
Wisconsin—Edward Kremers.

THE COUNCIL.

H. V. ARNY, J. H. BEAL, T. J. BRADLEY, H. C. CHRISTENSEN, W. B. DAY, A. G. DUMÉZ, F. G. EBERLE, S. L. HILTON, C. W. HOLTON, AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, JOSEPH JACOBS, C. W.

JOHNSON, E. F. KELLY, J. A. KOCH, C. H. LA-WALL, L. A. SELTZER.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Alumni Association, College of Pharmacy, Columbia University—GEORGE C. DIEKMAN, CURT P. WIMMER, ADOLPH HENNING.

College of Pharmacy of the City of New York—H. H. RUSBY, C. P. WIMMER, H. V. ARNY, H. H. SCHAEFER, C. W. BALLARD, L. N. BROWN. *Kings County Pharmaceutical Society*—HENRY B. SMITH.

(The minutes of the 1927 sessions of the House of Delegates together with those of the General Sessions were sent out as reprints from the JOURNAL to the delegates accredited to the 75th annual meeting of the A. PH. A.)

Vice-Chairman Hunsberger was called to the chair and presided while the Chairman read his address. (It is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 880-884.)

The Vice-Chairman announced that the address of Chairman Seltzer would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, unless objection is made. There being none it was so ordered.

Chairman Seltzer resumed the Chair. He appointed as members of the *Committee on Nominations* the following:

S. L. Hilton, *Chairman*, District of Columbia; C. H. Pierce, Maine; C. H. Avery, Illinois; H. A. Langenhan, Washington; Hal E. Duncan, Alabama; P. J. Garvin, Connecticut; S. Y. Harris, Maryland; John Culley, Utah; P. Henry Utech, Pennsylvania.

As members of the *Committee on Resolutions* the Chairman appointed the following:

Ambrose Hunsberger, *Chairman*, Pennsylvania; Jacob Diner, New York; George Judisch, Iowa; J. G. Beard, North Carolina; W. A. Oren, Indiana; A. G. DuMez, Maryland; W. Bruce, Philip, California; H. J. Schnaidt, South Dakota; P. I. Heusler, Maryland.

Chairman S. L. Hilton read the annual report of the Council outlining the activities of that body.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The reorganization meeting of the Council for 1927-1928 was held on August 26, 1927, immediately after the adjournment of the Final General Session of the ASSOCIATION. The following have served as officers for the year: *Chairman*, S. L. Hilton; *Vice-Chairman*, C. H. LaWall; *Secretary*, E. F. Kelly.

E. G. Eberle was elected Editor of the JOURNAL; A. G. DuMez, Editor of the YEAR BOOK S. L. Hilton, a member of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines, for a term of five years; and Arno Viehoever and J. A. Koch as members of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research for a term of five years each.

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

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

The Committee appointments of Chairman Hilton for the Council and of President Johnson for the ASSOCIATION were approved and these have appeared in the official roster of the ASSOCIATION as published in the JOURNAL.

The salary of the Editor of the JOURNAL was increased to \$5000, by unanimous vote, in appreciation of his efficient and conscientious services.

In response to the resolution of the House of Delegates, Dr. James H. Beal offered a contribution of \$100.00 and an equal amount was appropriated by the Council to defray the expenses of the Chairman of the House of Delegates in visiting state association meetings.

The Committee on Headquarters Building was discharged at the suggestion of its Chairman, Dr. Beal, and a Committee on Site and a Committee on Plans were provided for with a membership of five in each case. These committees were appointed later by Chairman Hilton and appear in the official roster. The Campaign Committee and the Committees on Site and Plans, with Dr. H. A. B. Dunning as Chairman of each of them have had charge of all Headquarters Building activities since that time, and reports from each will be received during this meeting.

It has not been necessary to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee during the year and the business of the Council has therefore been transacted by mail in the interim. Fifteen Council Letters covering 86 pages and submitting 106 items of business have been sent to the members of the Council.

The following are reported as among the more important items of business so transacted:

A special appropriation of \$50 was made for the expenses of the Commission on Proprietary

Medicines in connection with a study the Commission was making of the subject of cosmetics and the necessity, if any, of legislation.

An appropriation of \$50 was made for the expenses of the Committee on Colored Glass Containers.

The appropriation for the expenses of the Headquarters Building Campaign Committee was increased from \$6000 to \$9000.

The contract for printing and distributing the JOURNAL for 1928 was awarded to the Mack Printing Company, of Easton, Penna., and for printing and distributing the YEAR BOOK, Volume 15, to the Lord Baltimore Press, of Baltimore, Md.

A budget of \$43,710.00 for the expenses of the ASSOCIATION for 1928 was approved.

After a general discussion, the place of the 1928 meeting was changed to Portland, Maine, and the week of August 20th to 25th was selected as the date. Mr. Edgar F. Carswell was elected as Local Secretary.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee on Scope of the Committee on Recipe Book was authorized on the request of Chairman Lascoff and Editor Griffith. This meeting was held in New York City on February 14 and 15, 1928.

Committees were appointed to act for the ASSOCIATION in connection with the deaths of Honary President Mallinckrodt and of former Presidents Beringer, Lemberger and Mayo.

Upon recommendation of Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, the Chairman of the Committee on Site and the Secretary and Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION were authorized to complete the purchase of Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Square 62 in Washington, D. C. as the site for the Headquarters Building at a cost of \$92,500 of which \$60,000 was subscribed by six prominent pharmacists. Title to the property was taken in the name of the ASSOCIATION on February 29, 1928 and the title was guaranteed by the District Title Guarantee Company.

One meeting of the Council has been held in Portland at which the following business was transacted:

An appropriation of \$250 was made for the expenses of the Committee on Pharmacy Week.

The contract with the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention covering the inclusion of material in reference to the U. S. P., in the YEAR BOOK, Volume 15 will be renewed for the YEAR BOOK, Volume 16.

Arrangements were completed for the issuance of the YEAR BOOKS for 1927 and 1928 during 1929, if possible, thereby bringing these valuable publications up-to-date.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the completion of the collective Index of the PROCEEDINGS and YEAR BOOKS for the period of 1903 to 1925. It is hoped to issue this Index early in 1929.

Nominees for the offices of Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION were elected and the nominees will be reported to the House of Delegates in a separate communication.

Respectfully submitted,
E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*.

Chairman Seltzer stated that the report of the Council, unless objection was made, would take the usual course, and it was so ordered.

Secretary Kelly read a communication received from the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army, addressed to him as Secretary of the A. PH. A. It follows:

"In the absence of the Surgeon-General, I take the liberty of acknowledging receipt of your letter of August 10th extending an invitation to the Medical Department of the Army to be represented at the 76th annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION which will be held at the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine, August 21 to 25, 1928. It will be impracticable for this office to send an officer from Washington to attend the meeting of your ASSOCIATION but I have forwarded a copy of your invitation to Major Henry S. Beckford, U. S. Army, Fort McKinley, Maine, with the request that if practicable, he attend as an unofficial representative of the Medical Department.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) C. R. DARNALL.

Major Beckford, on invitation of Chairman Seltzer, addressed the meeting.

Chairman Seltzer thanked Major Beckford and invited him to attend the sessions of the House and other divisions of the ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman called on the President of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

President Oren extended the greetings of the N. A. R. D. and expressed appreciation of the great work the A. PH. A. is doing. He concluded by saying he was pleased to be present and share in the activities of the ASSOCIATION.

Chairman Seltzer thanked President Oren and inquired whether delegates of other organizations were present. There being none, he stated that presentations of resolutions were in order.

Secretary Kelly asked that a resolution he had received, on resale prices, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. There being no exception, it was so referred.

A. G. Dumez: "There is a Resolution supporting any movement which has for its object the improvement of the status of pharmacists in the Government Service. While we have been giving our support in the way of resolutions favoring this and in maintaining a committee which has endeavored from time to time to secure better conditions for pharmacists in the Government Service, we have not been able to obtain any concrete results up to the present time. It appears that now is an opportune time to make a determined effort to improve the status of pharmacists in one branch of the Government Service, namely, the U. S. Army. During this convention there has been circulated among the members a proposed bill which has for its object the creation of a pharmaceutical corps in the army, subservient to the medical. I believe that this is of sufficient importance to merit special attention and in order to place it concretely before this body, I move that there be a committee appointed to look into this bill and report at the next session of the House upon its merits."

E. F. Cook referred to the report of the Committee on Pharmacists in the Government Service, to be presented. He asked whether there was any relationship between the proposal and the report of the standing Committee. "The Committee has to report on the general situation," he said, and it seemed to him that the report of the Committee should not be forestalled by any preliminary action. "It would be satisfactory," he said, "to have the Committee study this particular bill;" he was asking for information relative to the relationship between the two propositions.

A. G. DuMez could not say what the relationship is, if any. Chairman Seltzer stated that if there was no objection the bill might be referred to the Committee on Pharmacists in the Government Service.

A. G. DuMez objected, as he believed the proposal submitted by him of sufficient importance for a special committee to consider this bill alone. He was aware of the Committee of the ASSOCIATION and that Committee might render a report on the same bill—he did not know—but he would like the bill to be made a matter of special investigation. S. L. Hilton suggested that the report of the Committee of which Professor Cook is the Chairman be presented at the second session of the House of Delegates, previous to hearing the report of the Special Committee, if appointed—then the House would have the data of both committees. In his opinion it would solve the problem now before the House and expedite matters.

Chairman Cook stated that he was only asking for information and the suggestion made was satisfactory to him.

S. L. Hilton then seconded the motion of Dr. DuMez with the proviso relative to reports by the two committees. The motion was accordingly placed before the House. After some further discussion relative to the numerical strength of the Special Committee—it was decided to have it composed of five members. The motion was then voted on and carried.

There being no further business the first session of the House of Delegates was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the House of Delegates, A. PH. A., was convened by Chairman L. A. Seltzer, Wednesday August 22nd, at 2:00 P.M. The roll of delegates was called by Secretary E. F. Kelly. The minutes of the first session were read by the Secretary, and approved.

Chairman Seltzer called for reports and other communications.

Secretary Kelly read a letter from the Portland Retail Druggists' Association, Inc., of Portland, Oregon. This communication was acknowledged to the Secretary of that body and is

now presented with the accompanying bulletin referred to in the letter. He moved, as a matter of routine, that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Lehman, it was voted to refer the communication to the Committee on Resolutions.

A communication from the Council was read by Secretary Kelly, submitting names of nominees for Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion of P. Henry Utech, seconded by W. L. Cliffe, the report was received for later action.

The report of Chairman Lascoff of the Committee on Recipe Book was presented and with it a letter, by his Secretary, advising the members of the illness of the Chairman—the reason for his absence. Regrets and wishes for speedy recovery were expressed. The report was read and the motion to receive by P. Henry Utech, seconded by Glenn L. Jenkins, carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECIPE BOOK.

By J. Leon Lascoff, Chairman.

The report was read by Editor Ivor Griffith. (Parts of the report having to do with receipt and date of proof are omitted, and letters are given in abstract.)

"Your Chairman begs to submit the following report on the progress of the Recipe Book for the year of 1927-1928:

"Early in 1927, before leaving for Europe, I took up the question of distribution of proofs with Dr. DuMez, Chairman of the Publication Committee of the A. PH. A. It was decided that proofs be sent to the following: A. G. DuMez, E. G. Eberle, E. F. Kelly, S. L. Hilton, W. L. Scoville, C. P. Wimmer, R. P. Fischelis, Ivor Griffith, J. Leon Lascoff, Otto Raubenheimer.

"On December 15, 1927, your Chairman received from Editor Ivor Griffith a communication asking advice about certain changes to be made in the book. He also proposed holding a meeting and in order to bring about this proposed meeting, your Chairman wrote to Secretary E. F. Kelly, asking him to obtain the approval of the Council and to arrange for the meeting some time in February 1928.

"Since a meeting of the entire Committee would have been a very expensive undertaking, it was decided that a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Scope would serve our purpose. The approval of the Council was received and notices were sent out.

"This meeting was held on February 14th and 15th in the Trustees' Room of the New York College of Pharmacy. The following were present: A. G. DuMez, E. G. Eberle, E. F. Kelly, S. L. Hilton, W. L. Scoville, C. P. Wimmer, R. P. Fischelis, Otto Raubenheimer, Ivor Griffith, J. Leon Lascoff.

"Those who were present constituted the members of the Sub-Committee on Scope. The Chairman of the Publication Committee of the A. PH. A., the Secretary of the A. PH. A., the Editor of the JOURNAL, A. PH. A., the former Chairman of the Recipe Book Committee—Otto Raubenheimer, and your present chairman, who presided.

"At this meeting each individual formula was considered and where necessary revised. All criticisms were taken up for consideration and quite a number of formulas were deleted.

"It was decided to delete assay processes, extracts, fluidextracts, wines and, in general, therapeutic terms and statements from the text and to include introductory chapters to certain important groups of preparations for which such chapters had not been provided. The inclusion of a statement of the average alcoholic content of preparations was considered but was not thought to be feasible at this time.

"A more complete classification of preparations was suggested and adopted, and other details such as English and Latin titles, distinctive titles for preparations employed for similar purposes, etc., were given attention. The Editor was authorized to make such other corrections in the text as were deemed necessary to bring about uniformity.

"Your Chairman feels that this conference was absolutely essential to the progress of the Recipe Book. All criticisms were offered in a spirit of good fellowship and for the sole purpose of improving the Recipe Book.

"In order to acquaint the members of the General Committee of the results of this meeting, a letter outlining the proceedings was sent to all those who did not attend. Letters of approval

of the success of the conference were received from Secretary Kelly and Editor Griffith and others.

"On July 16, 1928, your Chairman communicated with Professor Griffith requesting that page proofs be forwarded as soon as possible as I was very anxious to have the book completed before our A. Ph. A. meeting in order to present it to the A. Ph. A. at this time.

"Following the Conference, on July 19, 1928, the first pages of the final proofs from Lippincott & Co. were received.

"Your Chairman takes this opportunity to thank the members of the Committee for their valuable work and for the assistance given to aid the completion of this very fine book; especially do I wish to extend thanks to Professor Griffith, the Editor of the Recipe Book and Secretary Kelly, Dr. DuMez and Editor Eberle, who devoted so much of their time and energy in assisting to make this work a success.

"Already hundreds of requests by 'phone and many written applications for the purchase of the book have been received. This advance interest leads me to believe that the first five thousand copies will be quickly disposed of. Perhaps it is not too much to predict a second edition of 10,000 more copies in a very short time."

Following the reading and acceptance of the foregoing Ivor Griffith made a verbal report as Editor and exhibited proof sheets and a bound volume, containing title page, representative of the size of the volume. The report was accepted after due procedure.

Chairman Hunsberger, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee had held one session. There are two resolutions that have been gone over and recommended for adoption by the House of Delegates. One is on the death of Mr. Beringer, which he read and moved its adoption.—(See Minutes of General Session.)

The motion was seconded by James F. Finneran, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote (see under Resolutions on Minutes of General Session).

Chairman Hunsberger read the next resolution—on Resale Price Legislation. He recommended same for adoption and so moved; the action was seconded by Robert J. Ruth. It was voted to adopt the resolution (see No. 2, page 931, September JOURNAL).

L. L. Walton presented a resolution on the survey of Colleges of Pharmacy.

A motion was made by J. G. Beard, seconded by W. A. Oren that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. After some discussion a vote was taken, and the motion to refer same to the Committee on Resolutions prevailed.

The report of the Committee on Partial Formula Disclosure was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was made by Chairman Hilton. On motion of R. S. Lehman, seconded by P. Henry Utech, it was voted to receive the report. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

By S. L. Hilton, Chairman.

No legislation was enacted at the last session of Congress affecting the drug trade.

CAPPER-KELLY BILL AND P. A. T. A. PLAN.

The Sub-Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, after considering the Capper-Kelly Bill submitted to the full Committee a majority report; one dissenting member submitted a minority report. It is to be hoped—that at the coming short session of Congress together with the report of the investigation of this question now being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission, at the direction of Congress—the full Committee will report favorably the Capper-Kelly Bill, or some modification thereof, that will be satisfactory to the drug trade and, at the same time, beneficial to the public generally.

It is to be regretted that the well-known P. A. T. A. plan of Canada was declared to be in conflict with the Combines Act, by the Canadian Minister of Labor and, therefore, illegal. No doubt a favorable decision would have helped in securing legislation in the United States. I feel that the untimely death of Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, prior to the consideration by the Commissioner, was largely responsible for the decision, because the case was not presented in the way it would have been by Sir William.

The questionnaire sent out by the Federal Trade Commission on the question of price maintenance is most comprehensive and unduly inquisitive in many ways; it also overlooks many

points carefully guarded by the provisions of the Capper-Kelly Bill, all of which has been called to the attention of the Commission. I suggest, however, that it be properly filled out and returned to the Commission by each individual, if we are to expect the due consideration of this important question.

The Federal Trade Commission after taking testimony and giving careful consideration, declared the plan of the New York Conference and the Courtesy Card issued by said Conference illegal and contrary to the provisions of the present law. The decision ordered the same to be discontinued and disapproved practically every activity of the Conference. This decision and that against the P. A. T. A. are deeply regretted.

THE PARKER BILL.

The Parker Bill, vetoed by the President after its passage by both houses of Congress, will be fully reported upon by the Chairman of the Committee on the Status of the Pharmacists in the Government Service.

COSMETIC LEGISLATION.

The bill introduced by Senator Copeland, covering cosmetics and toilet articles, is very comprehensive. It provides severe penalties and amends the Food and Drugs Act. If enacted it would be subject to regulations, which is to be regretted. It has not, however, received any consideration by the Committee, nor has it the approval of the American Medical Association, and I question whether it will receive any consideration at the next session of Congress.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE HARRISON LAW AND OF OWNERSHIP LAWS.

It is of interest to report that the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law in two cases. Although in neither case was the decision of the Court unanimous, unless a further decision is made in the future to the contrary, the principles laid down in the Harrison law will be accepted as constitutionally sound.

The Regulations under the Federal Caustic Acid and Alkali Law were issued in December 1927. They are known as Regulations No. 1. This Act and its regulations are of little interest to the pharmacist and carry practically no additional burdens, other than those imposed by the poison laws of the several states.—With minor exceptions they may be considered in conformity with state poison laws.

Drug Store Ownership laws have received much attention and consideration in drug circles during the past year; several states have enacted such laws and considerable litigation has ensued. This question is now before the Supreme Court of the United States and until a decision is rendered I believe it would be well to proceed slowly and await the decision of the Court of last resort.

CHAIN STORES.

This question is a very live one; the decision of Judge Albert A. Doub, of the Circuit Court of Cumberland, Md., was a most sweeping denial of the contentions raised and is one of the strongest endorsements which the chain stores have as yet received. Unless the Federal Trade Commission reports unfavorably against the chain stores, or Congress enacts legislation that adversely affects such chains we will have them with us. We should use our best endeavors and exert every energy possible to strengthen the position of the independent druggist with the public generally. Individual personality, service of the highest order, acquainting the public with the fact that the chains do not and will not participate in local public welfare; the benefits gained by the community should be sufficient to insure to the independent pharmacist the proper consideration by the public. It must be remembered that whatever endeavors are used to better conditions they must be based on the public good and public welfare.

I would recommend that we again go on record in support of the Capper-Kelly Bill, or some modification that will be acceptable, and that we should use our best endeavors to secure its passage.

Respectfully submitted, S. L. HILTON, *Chairman.*

Chairman E. Fullerton Cook presented the report of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service.

On motion of P. Henry Utech, seconded by R. S. Lehman, it was voted to receive the report.—The report follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHARMACISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

By E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman.

The situation of pharmacists in Government Service is still in a most unsatisfactory condition and unfortunately the year has not seen the fulfilment of any of the plans suggested or undertaken.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

At the hearing on H. R. 5766, commonly known as the Parker Bill, representatives of your Committee and the ASSOCIATION were given an opportunity to speak and were given the assurance that some of the pharmacists in that Service would be placed in the commissioned classification by the new legislation.

The bill, so modified, passed the House and Senate but was vetoed by President Coolidge necessitating now the reconsideration of the entire question.

One result of the numerous conferences with the Surgeon-General and members of his staff, during this legislative activity, was the establishment of very friendly relations out of which has grown the coöperative plan for the A. Ph. A., the N. A. R. D., and the Public Health Service to publish monthly letters on Health measures. This information is of such nature that the retail pharmacist may advantageously use it in his effort to promote the health of the Community.

Dr. Cumming, the Surgeon-General, has also promised to attend and speak at one of our Sessions this year, and, through this friendly situation, other important opportunities may be given for pharmacy to serve in promoting the Public Health of the Country.

THE NAVY.

The situation in the Navy remains unaltered although Surgeon-General Stitt took the initiative this year in having a bill prepared in the interest of commissioning pharmacists and earnestly urged its acceptance by the legislative division of the Navy. A conference was held with the Surgeon-General over this proposal, with which he is strongly in sympathy. The recommendation, however, was not favorably reported upon, and, therefore, did not reach Congress.

THE ARMY.

The situation is most unsatisfactory. The few commissions offered pharmacists in The Medical Administrative Corps have not, apparently reached any of the men who are actually doing pharmaceutical work, but have gone rather to old Army men who perform only administrative duties.

The following picture at present of the Army (see pages 991 and 1033) was recently sent to many who are interested in this problem:

“There are about 150 stations now under the Medical Department of the Army where pharmaceutical work is done. In the most important of these, the pharmacy in the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, the pharmacist in charge is classed as a *Technical Sergeant*. Here over 40,000 prescriptions are filled annually and many preparations manufactured. From this pharmacy there are also furnished the supplies of the hospital. The base pay for the *chief pharmacist* in this Hospital, after 15 years in the Army, is \$84.00 per month, with food, clothing and living quarters.

Then there are two assistants in this Pharmacy, both graduate pharmacists, who receive a total pay of less than \$45.00 per month.

There is a provision in the regulations that if the pharmacist will study up and master a half-dozen more fields of usefulness, in which, if he is to remain a prescription pharmacist he will never be employed, such as cooking and mess management, camp and field sanitation, nursing and ward management, sick and wounded paperwork, army regulations and current Medical Department administration, organization and function of the Medical Department in time of war, prevention of communicable diseases, manual of courts-martial, Medical Department supplies, etc., he may, by passing 4 or 5 competitive examinations and attaining a high enough standing on the eligible list, be promoted to the grade of Sergeant, Staff Sergeant, Technical Sergeant, and

if he is extremely fortunate even Master Sergeant, provided he stays with the Army long enough—generally about 15 years to reach the grade of Master Sergeant—some never reach it. The base pay of a Sergeant is \$54, Staff Sergeant \$72, Technical Sergeant \$84, under Master Sergeant \$126 per month. But few men above the grade of Sergeant are retained on pharmacy duties—they are generally shifted to administrative work. Master Sergeants are better off financially than 2nd Lieutenants. However, if the pharmacist (Ph.G.) has contented himself to simply remain a plain prescription pharmacist, irrespective of how scientific his duties may have been at times, he will never get beyond the grade of Private First Class (Specialist First Class), and unless he is at a general hospital he will not get that high. Such a condition is niggardly, and should not exist.

The above is a correct, unexaggerated picture of pharmacy's position in the United States Army to-day in contrast with the equal rights it enjoys with the medical profession in the French Army. Any explanation to the contrary is simply a disillusionment. Since there are about 150 stations to be taken care of by the Medical Department of the Army, and with no ample provisions for pharmacists, it necessarily follows that the qualifications of many of the novice pharmacists utilized by the army is dangerously below the minimum; in reality, constituting a menace to public health, and some cognizance should be taken of the condition on this account if for no other reason.

A picture of the Medical Department Organization:

Regular Army (Peace-Time).

1. Surgeon-General, with rank of Major-General.

2. Assistants to the Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-Generals (both medical men).

The Medical Corps—981 officers in grade from 1st Lieutenant to Colonel.

The Dental Corps—158 officers in grades from 1st Lieutenant to Colonel.

The Veterinary Corps—126 officers in grades from 2nd Lieutenant to Colonel.

Contract Surgeons—A few with the pay of 1st Lieutenant.

The Army Nurse Corps—Female nurses with relative rank of 2nd Lieutenant to Major, and indorsement by the Surgeon-General for relative rank up to Colonel.

The Medical Administrative Corps—72 officers in grades from 2nd Lieutenant to Captain.

Non-college and non-professional men (former Sergeants who held commission in Sanitary Corps during the war) largely employed on duties connected with administration supply and messing.

The Enlisted Force, known as

Medical Department (Medical and Dental Section)

Medical Department (Veterinary Section)

both comprising a grand total of 6520 men in grades from Private to Master Sergeant.

The U. S. Army (in Time of War).

Each of the above branches will be augmented by its reserve section, and in addition thereto the following:

The Sanitary Corps.—A selected corps of about 500 officers in grades from 2nd Lieutenant to Colonel, in time of war only, who are specialists in scientific matters allied to the duties of the Medical Department and essential to its efficient organization and operation in time of war, such as Sanitary Engineers, Hospital Architects, Public Health licentiates, experts and food nutrition, psychologists, chemists, laboratory and x-ray experts, etc.

There you have the picture of the present organization of the Medical Department, but take particular note of what is about to happen—may happen in the next Congress, or certainly by 1932 at the latest provided the Surgeon-General's recommendations are enacted into law. In addition to obtaining relative rank for female nurses up to the grade of Colonel, it is the plan of the Surgeon-General to organize as a part of the regular army in time of peace the Medical Auxiliary Corps, into which all the officers of the Medical Administrative Corps would be welded, plus a number of specialists of Sanitary Corps qualification, in grades from 2nd Lieutenant to Colonel. The proposed Medical Auxiliary Corps would also have an enlisted section, to which the Medical Department (Medical and Dental Section) would automatically be transferred. It is a commendable plan to give the Medical Administrative Corps promotion beyond the grade of Captain. A good deal more of the pure administrative work of the Medical Department could be performed by this class of officers than is now being handled by them. Their number should be

increased; but not at the expense of the pharmacists. It is a likely probability that there will be commissioned in this proposed corps a few scientific pharmacists; probably 3 or 4, to assay drugs, etc., in order to establish the alibi that pharmacy is adequately provided for by law within the military establishment, and so to more easily block any legislation of a pharmaceutical nature.

If any pharmacists are actually commissioned in the proposed Medical Auxiliary Corps in the event of its establishment, it will be an inconsequential few, merely as "sop" to the pharmacy profession, and therefore will not remedy the situation of pharmacy in the army; rather it will more permanently stifle it. It is of paramount importance that pharmacists in the next war should receive better recognition than they did in the last; but such commissions should by all means be granted in a *Pharmacy Reserve Corps*.

A proviso for reserve pharmacists is contained in the attached tentative Pharmacy Bill; every branch of the regular army has its reserve section and is capable of immediate expansion proportionate with the needs of the army in time of war.

If pharmacists are needed in the military establishment in time of war, they are certainly needed in time of peace, and since we are at peace with the world most of the time, we army pharmacists maintain that it is for pharmacists in the regular army that the various pharmaceutical bodies should be concerned most about in the immediate future, before it is too late.

If pharmacy is engulfed in the proposed Medical Auxiliary Corps, and consequently lost sight of, in its minority voice therein, it is definitely stifled, whereas the pharmacists have a ten-fold better argument for the enacting into law of the proposed Bill establishing a Pharmacy Corps with its very essential enlisted section, than the Medical Department has in support of its argument for a Medical Auxiliary Corps with promotion status up to the grade of Colonel. The Pharmacists can fight their battle for a Pharmacy Corps without jeopardizing the chances of promotion of the Medical Administrative Officers. The proposed Pharmacy Bill is modest in its requests for commissioned personnel, and generous in its request for non-commissioned grades—which is exactly as it should be, and to meet the pharmaceutical needs of the military service this factor should ever be borne in mind. Fifty-five officers is a small corps, and to limit their highest permanent rank to that of Major is very modest. Sergeants, if married, must be paid enough to support their families, and, because they will be worth it, there should be as many Master Sergeants in the enlisted section as possible—since there is about \$50 per month difference between the pay of a Technical and Master Sergeant. If the Surgeon-General is going to push his Medical Auxiliary Corps plan, the pharmacists must be prepared to simultaneously introduce a satisfactory Bill for a separate and distinct Pharmacy Corps, which will actually take care of pharmacy in the 100-bed, 25-bed and 10-bed station hospitals, the dispensaries for out-patients, as well as at the 1000-bed general hospitals, and the chemical laboratories—otherwise, we are going to be too late in doing the job as it should be done.

It is a mistake to compromise the pharmacy profession by hopelessly involving it into an entangling alliance with any Corps with which it actually has nothing in common. If the doctors, dentists, veterinarians and nurses each require a separate and distinct corps for their adequate functioning and personal welfare, the entity of the pharmacists should likewise be preserved, and must be maintained with dignity if we are to properly serve the needs of the Medical Department and the best interest of the pharmacy profession through its progress to highest standards of scientific efficiency.

The inclosed tentative Bill for the creation of a Pharmacy Corps is probably not as perfect as it should be, nevertheless it adequately meets the particular needs of the military service, and would give pharmacists a better start than either the dentists or veterinarians were privileged to enjoy; and should suffice for the next generation. The Bill, if enacted into law, would authorize but not obligate the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission about twenty-two registered pharmacists now in the military service and who have actually been engaged in strictly pharmaceutical duties of sufficient importance within the military service and for a long enough period to justify their claim to such recognition despite their probable lack of 4-years' college of pharmacy work, and also provides for the commissioning at a little later date of thirty-three, or more, better trained pharmacists than the army now has in its service, to complete the initial allowance of the Corps; and further provides that all future vacancies occurring in the Corps shall be filled by such 4-year college of pharmacy graduates.

The proposed Bill is a fair compromise between the registered pharmacists of the military

service and the advocates of the highest standards—we recognize the merit and necessity for 4-year college men but we also consider that it would be manifestly unfair in the establishment of a Pharmacy Corps to ignore the registered men in the service who have been performing the more important pharmacy work of the army on the present meager means of existence. It is believed that the rigid specifications as to eligibility for commission of army men, as written into the tentative bill, would serve as a means of elimination of those who properly have no reasonable claim upon the army for recognition, and would be ample protection for the Corps. It is further realized that in the interest of the prestige and efficiency of the Corps the 4-year college men must be in the majority.

Pharmacy was greatly dissatisfied with its status in the Army during the recent war and this situation should be changed. How it can best be done is in part a matter of judgment.

The Committee places these facts before you with a suggested Bill proposed for the correction of this situation and asks for an expression of opinion from the ASSOCIATION, that subsequent activities may properly express the wish of the members.

A PROPOSED BILL FOR THE CREATION OF A PHARMACY CORPS.

Section I.—*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Act entitled “an Act for making further and more effectual provisions for the National Defense,” approved June 3, 1916, as amended to date, be further amended so as to read as follows:

(That Section 10 of said Act be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting the following after the last paragraph thereof:)

Provided, That on and after January 1, 1929, there shall be officers and enlisted men as now authorized by law except that in addition thereto there shall be permanently established as a component part of the Medical Department of the regular Army, a PHARMACY CORPS to consist of one Director of Pharmacies, and fifty-five Pharmacists and Chief Pharmacists, the latter to be assigned to U. S. Army General Hospitals, Station Hospitals of 100-bed capacity, Army General Dispensaries of 1000-patient allowance, and such other medical organizations as the War Department may direct, as pharmacy officers.

Provided further, That the Director of Pharmacies shall be selected from among the officers of the Pharmacy Corps of the regular army and be appointed by the President for a term of four years, and shall have the temporary rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel while so serving. Pharmacists shall have the rank, pay and allowances of First Lieutenant, and Chief Pharmacists shall have the rank, pay and allowances of Captain except that Chief Pharmacists who have served for a period of sixteen years as an officer in the Pharmacy Corps of the regular army shall have the rank, pay and allowance of Major. Pharmacists shall be promoted to Chief Pharmacists upon completion of four years' service in the Pharmacy Corps of the regular army.

Provided, That vacancies in the rank of Pharmacist in the Pharmacy Corps of the regular army created by this Act shall be filled in the following manner and from the following classes of eligibles only, who, at time of appointment must be duly registered as Pharmacists (as distinguished from junior pharmacist, etc.) in one or more states of the United States of America or District of Columbia as the result of having passed a scheduled written and practical examination held by the Board of Pharmacy of such state or district nor more than five years previous to date of appointment:

(a) Appointments prior to December 31, 1932—Pharmacists commissioned prior to December 31, 1932 shall be selected from among the non-commissioned officers of the first three grades of the Medical Department under forty-five years of age who can complete thirty-two or more years of military service before reaching the age of sixty-four years, who have demonstrated their fitness for promotion to the rank of Pharmacist by at least four years' satisfactory service as a practical pharmacist in an army pharmacy of a 100-bed hospital or larger military pharmacy, two years of which must have been in the capacity of non-commissioned officer in charge of such a pharmacy and served during the four years immediately prior to date of appointment. Officers of the Pharmacy Corps shall be entitled to count for purpose of computing longevity pay all service rendered in the Medical Department of the regular army in a grade higher than that of Sergeant, but shall not be entitled to count service as a non-commissioned officer of the first three grades for purpose of promotion in rank. *Provided*, further, that not more than 40 per cent of the total vacancies created by this act shall be filled prior to January 1, 1933.

(b) Appointments subsequent to December 31, 1932—Pharmacists commissioned in the Pharmacy Corps of the regular army on and after January 1, 1933 shall be selected from graduates of a four-year course in a recognized college of pharmacy, recognized as such by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and in addition thereto be duly registered as a Pharmacist by examination as herein prescribed, and must be under 32 years of age on date of appointment. The manner of selecting and passing upon the suitability of candidates for commission as Pharmacists in the Pharmacy Corps of the regular army on and after January 1, 1933 will be similar to the policy followed at that time for obtaining medical, veterinary and dental officers.

Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the appointment in the Pharmacy Reserve Corps for duty in time of emergency only, of a suitable number of registered pharmacists as Pharmacists or Chief Pharmacists, such number to be determined by the War Department, by and with the recommendation of the Director of Pharmacies and Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Section II.—Be it also provided, That in addition to the military forces now authorized by law, there is hereby authorized to be formed, beginning July 1, 1929 an enlisted section of the Pharmacy Corps to be known as the Medical Department (Pharmacy Section), same to be under the direct administration of the Pharmacy Corps, and to consist of twenty-five Master Sergeants, fifty Technical Sergeants, seventy-five Staff Sergeants, forty Sergeants, ten Corporals and one hundred Privates First Class, who when deemed sufficiently qualified may be rated Specialists Third Class—Pharmacist's Apprentice. Provided that this pharmacy section shall be organized in five equal annual increments, under the supervision of the Director of Pharmacies acting for and under the direction of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, with the approval of the War Department. Non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department (Pharmacy Section) will be appointed by the Director of Pharmacies for the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, only as a result of their having passed a satisfactory written and practical examination (competitive in the case of the first three grades), in such strictly pharmaceutical subjects, military subjects, etc., as will best serve the requirements of the Medical Department. The duty of the Medical Department (Pharmacy Section) will be to assist the Pharmacy Officers in the larger military pharmacies, and to meet the pharmacy requirements for the hundred or more smaller military pharmacies at which no Pharmacy Officer is stationed. They will be specially trained in their pharmacy duties under immediate supervision of Pharmacy Officers, and in such special duties as anesthetists, x-ray technicians, laboratory assistants, etc., as the Surgeon-General of the Army may direct, so as to be of most value to the military service wherever stationed.

Provided, That any and all Acts in conflict with this Act be, and hereby are amended to accord with this Act.

Chairman Seltzer now called for the report of the "Special Committee," as provided at the first session of the House of Delegates.

The report was made by Chairman A. G. DuMez; it follows:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PHARMACY CORPS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The members of your Committee have conferred on the matter presented to it and have given careful study to the bill in question.

In our opinion the conditions surrounding the practice of pharmacy in the Army are highly unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the control and dispensing of drugs and medicines used in the maintenance and safeguarding of the health of the Army and from the standpoint of the position which the pharmacist occupies.

We, therefore, recommend that the ASSOCIATION approve of the objects of the bill under consideration and create at this time the machinery required to bring this or a similar measure before the Congress of the United States for enactment into law.

We further recommend that for the purposes of initiating and organizing the support of this proposed legislation, there be appointed a committee of not less than seven members, the Chairman of which shall be willing and able to give the greater part of his time, for several months if necessary, to furthering this project.

(Signed)

WALTER M. CHASE
J. G. NOH

W. BRUCE PHILIP
H. C. CHRISTENSEN

A. G. DUMEZ, *Chairman.*

Motion was made by W. L. Cliffe, seconded by Charles W. Holton, that the report of the Committee be accepted.

E. Fullerton Cook: "I have, Mr. Chairman, a very deep interest in this legislation. The details of the service as set forth in the proposed bill are those for which pharmacy has been working for many years. They are the consummation toward which we have worked and will again work and fight. The difference between the Committee and the report of the Special Committee and my position is very slight; in my opinion, a minor difference, and I have taken this stand because my experience in Washington and knowledge of the situation in the Army, leads me to believe that results can be obtained with more certainty, if we follow a somewhat different course.

"The plan as proposed demands that we shall work for a Pharmaceutical Corps. Those who are familiar with the reorganization of the Army following the World War know that the Surgeon-General planned an organization along somewhat different lines. Briefly it is this:

"The three professional corps which operate for the interest of the health of the Army, each having a field of service in which they take the initiative. These services call for particular training which pharmacy does not attempt to duplicate or replace. However, that these three services may function effectively, many expert associates are required who are not less important but are not trained in medicine. As a supporting corps for the medical, dental and veterinary corps, there has been provided what is known as the Medical Administrative Corps. In this Corps will be found chemists, bacteriologists, specialists in hospital management, architects and other experts whose services justify commissions. I understand unofficially, that it is the intention of the medical department of the Army to ask for an enlargement for this Corps, calling it the Medical Auxiliary Corps, providing for commissions above that of Captain.

"My suggestion, therefore, is that pharmacy go to Washington with its organized political influence asking that in the interest of the health of the Army that a pharmaceutical division be organized within the Medical Auxiliary Corps along the lines proposed by the bill herewith submitted, and that we than support the program of the Surgeon-General in Congress to secure the enlargement of this Corps, provided, of course, that he has coöperated with the pharmacists in making adequate provision for pharmaceutical service in the Army.

"If this plan could be placed before the Surgeon-General and secure his approval, legislation would then occupy an entirely different status in Congress, since it would receive the support of the Medical Department of the Army and the Surgeon-General instead of their opposition.

"There is also another reason why I have opposed the effort to establish a 'Pharmaceutical Corps' and it seems to me to be worthy of careful consideration before we commit our profession to the program outlined. In the Armies of Central Europe, because of the high professional status which pharmacy has occupied for a century, the organization of the Army includes a 'Pharmaceutical Corps.' This 'Pharmaceutical Corps,' however, practically parallels the proposed Medical Auxiliary Corps of our Army.

"However, if we now insist upon the establishment of the 'Pharmaceutical Corps' independent of the Medical Auxiliary Corps, the members of this Corps will be dispensing pharmacists, and the auxiliary services requiring chemical, bacteriological and sanitary training will naturally fall to the representatives of the Auxiliary Corps and pharmacy will be left with but one service, that of supplying medicines. If a pharmacist, however, were a member of the Auxiliary Corps he would naturally be assigned on the average station, to the composite duty of pharmacist, chemist, bacteriologist, x-ray expert, etc. For this reason I advocated an effort, supported by the newly aroused public opinion on this question and backed by the full political influence of pharmacy, but in harmony and coöperation with the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, and at the same time giving to his legislative program our full support."

A. G. DuMez: "I appreciate as well as anyone the effort Professor Cook has put forth" over a period of years in trying to establish a group of pharmacists in Government Service. I think we will all concede that, and I gather from his talk that he is of the opinion that conditions are unsatisfactory and they should be remedied. The only difference in the reports of the two committees seems to be the method of approach. Professor Cook would use persuasive methods, methods we have used the past 25 or 30 years and by which we have accomplished nothing. We are, therefore, recommending that we take some firmer action. We will focus our attentions, let us say, upon the army this time and make earnest and sincere efforts to put over the kind of legisla-

tion we think proper, and I think we are in good position to know what it should be. We are, therefore, recommending this action at this time."

S. L. Hilton: "It has certainly been very pleasant to me to have the coöperation that has been given to many of us—who have worked along these lines—by the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service and the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy. Our great trouble in the past has been with the Army. I can call to mind the time back, in 1916, when everyone was called upon to put his shoulder to the wheel and do his utmost, and to contribute all the money he could. The question of the recognition of pharmacy, the practice of pharmacy in the United States Army was deplorable. The National Drug Trade Conference—of which I happened to be a member and which contained some of the brightest lights in the practice of that industry in this country—held a special meeting, considered the proposition in all of its phases, spent all of one day and met again the next morning and decided to call upon the Acting Surgeon-General of the United States Army. I never saw a body so insulted as the National Drug Trade Conference was by Surgeon-General Richards. When he extended his hand to bid me good-bye, I refused to take it."

Philip I. Heusler: "May I add one word to what Mr. Hilton has said. At the National Drug Trade Conference this acting assistant Surgeon-General said, 'If I want an electrician I know where to get him and if I want a pharmacist, I know where to get him.' I never felt more insulted. I feel that we must make a fight and that we will never get anything by adopting other than the strongest methods."

W. Bruce Philip: "It might be well to wait four years, but I fear there is legislation that may be rushed through which may block our efforts a little later. I believe we should do this now, but we should ever be mindful of the good work of Professor Cook and those who have gone before him in paving the way. We have consistently demanded this recognition, but I believe if we wait we may lose a golden opportunity. It is a political question in a way, and we are politically strong. It is because of organized political parties that every member is elected to a seat in Congress and I think pharmacy in the way of votes was never organized as it is to-day. I think, if our ideas are right, we should use this power."

J. E. Galloway: "Several years ago I had occasion to talk with an army officer, a man who won high honors in the World War. I do not care to give his name. I asked him why it was that with all the legislation and the recommendations, pharmacy never had been commissioned and received its rightful place according to its position and standing, in the United States Army and he said, 'You ought to know without asking.' I said, 'Why?' He said, 'The only way you will receive that is to go to Congress. The Surgeon-General will never O. K. it.' He knew what he was talking about, gentlemen, and he would tell you that same thing to-day, I believe."

J. G. Noh: "If I understand Dr. Cook correctly, he seems to think if we go to Congress without going through the Surgeon-General's office, it would be objectionable to him and he would not be in sympathy with it. Now, I think if the Surgeon-General has health of the Army at heart, he cannot but be in sympathy with our demand for better health conditions in the Army. But looking at our position in the Army at the present time, evidently he is not in sympathy with it, and if we appeal to him for proper recognition he is not going to do more for us than he would do if we presented this directly to Congress, and there he would not be in sympathy with it. When we look at the situation as presented by Dr. Cook—we have a dental corps, veterinary corps and medical corps, and pharmacists are doing work for all three corps. In other words, being the under-dogs for all three corps. Here is a profession just as good, just as old and that has just as high type of professional men in it, as the medical, dental and veterinary corps. Why should we continue to be under-dogs? If the Surgeon-General has us in mind and is sympathetic to our interests, why is pharmacy where it is to-day? Certainly he can see what a deplorable condition it is in, and there he is in charge of it and he has done nothing to correct it. If he is in sympathy with it he can see we are making a move for the betterment of public health in the Army. If he is not in sympathy, he is not going to do anything for us anyway. So I think we have him, coming or going. If he is in sympathy with us he will back our bill and if he is not, he will not give us anything if we appeal to him the other way."

Jacob Diner: "I am a peaceful man. I believe in the Bible. The Bible says, 'If your enemy smites you on the left cheek, turn your right cheek.' It does not say what to do if he smites you on both cheeks. When it gets to that, put the Bible aside and fight. Why shouldn't

pharmacy have recognition? Ladies and gentlemen, if you want to get anything at all, try by all means to put out the left cheek and then the right cheek, after that, just roll up your sleeves and fight."

Chairman Seltzer called for a vote on the motion as made by Mr. Cliffe and seconded by Mr. Holton that the report of the Special Committee be accepted, and it was passed.

Secretary Kelly stated that he had a telegram from Howard W. Ambruster of New York and explained that some time ago the ASSOCIATION had a request for permission to address the ASSOCIATION at some convenient time. The program had been made up and he replied to him that members had the privilege of the floor in the House of Delegates and in the General Session of the ASSOCIATION and in other divisions if they wished. Mr. Ambruster was unable to come here and he had sent this telegram.

William B. Day moved that the telegram be referred to the Scientific Section. The motion was seconded by J. G. Beard.

Ivor Griffith offered as amendment that the telegram be referred to the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, meeting in Washington in 1930. The amendment was seconded by S. L. Hilton.

Vote on the amendment was called for and carried.

The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, S. L. Hilton, reported the following list of nominations, one to be elected for each office.

For *President*: H. A. B. Dunning, Maryland; L. A. Seltzer, Michigan; F. B. Haymaker, West Virginia.

For *First Vice-President*: E. F. Carswell, Maine; P. Henry Utech, Pennsylvania; A. L. I. Winne, Virginia.

For *Second Vice-President*: F. B. Stephens, Florida; W. B. Goodyear, Pennsylvania; J. P. Murray, Colorado.

Nine names of Council from which three will be elected. For *Council* (three names are to be voted for): J. H. Beal, Florida; C. H. LaWall, Pennsylvania; W. B. Day, Illinois; C. E. Caspari, Missouri; D. F. Jones, South Dakota; J. A. Koch, Pennsylvania; A. O. Mickelsen, Oregon; W. F. Sudro, North Dakota; J. A. Goode, North Carolina.

Three nominees for the vacancy caused by the death of George M. Beringer, one to be elected: W. Bruce Philip, California; C. E. Mollett, Montana; John Culley, Utah.

For the House of Delegates: *Chairman*: Ambrose Hunsberger, Pennsylvania; *Vice-Chairman*: Robert L. Swain, Maryland.

Mr. Bradley: I should like to propose that we proceed to Item 8; on the program. I think it is unwise to leave this and go to something else and then go back to it. I make that motion.

It was moved by Theodore J. Bradley that the report of the Committee be adopted, so far as provided by Item 8, covering all the names except that of *Chairman* and *Vice-Chairman* of the House of Delegates, which are to be voted for under Item 10. The motion was seconded by Chairman Hilton, and it was so voted.

The following letter was read :

Portland, August 20, 1928.

To the House of Delegates:

At a meeting of the Council held on this date, the following were nominated for the respective offices mentioned for the year 1928-29 in accordance with Article V of Chapter I and of Article V of Chapter III of the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION: *Honorary President*, F. E. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Secretary*, E. F. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.; *Treasurer*, C. W. Holton, Newark, N. J.

Respectfully submitted for the Council,
E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*.

Upon motion by Jacob Diner, seconded by Robert S. Lehman, it was voted to instruct the Editor to cast a ballot for the officers named. The ballot was cast and the officers named were declared elected.

Upon motion of W. L. Cliffe, seconded by Ivor Griffith, it was voted to instruct the Editor to cast a ballot for the officers nominated for the House of Delegates, namely: *Chairman*, Am-

brose Hunsberger, Philadelphia; *Vice-Chairman*, Robert L. Swain, Baltimore, Md. They were elected. Chairman Seltzer called for the report of the Committee on Place of the next meeting.

Chairman Bradley spoke at some length, giving the members an outline of the methods in selecting the meeting places. Every phase of the proposition is considered with the purpose of serving the best interests of the ASSOCIATION; not only with due consideration for all sections but of the fact that for many, the meetings represent vacation periods and opportunities for seeing the country.

In outlining plans for the future he said in part: "The House of Delegates last year voted to accept the invitation to meet in Toronto in 1932. This is already voted. Plans are under way to meet in Baltimore in May 1930. This is pretty well understood, although not voted upon. Since we meet in the northeast this year, and in Baltimore in the east, two years from now and again in the northeast the year after that, it was necessary for the Committee to consider other sections. We first decided we should meet in the west—as we say here—in the far west. By that, we mean some place west of the Mississippi, that is a big area. We have gone over the invitations of which we have received several. In this folder there are many invitations from various state organizations, and here is a picture of a new hotel which is presumably to be our headquarters in that district and we find there everything needed, before we vote to recommend the place. It is very pleasing to find it coördinates so nicely with the home of the President-Elect of the ASSOCIATION as it is in his own state." The Chairman then read the report of the Committee:

"The Committee on Place of Meeting unanimously recommends that the 1929 meeting be held at Rapid City in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

T. J. BRADLEY, *Chairman*."

Upon motion by C. P. Wimmer, seconded by Jacob Diner, it was voted to accept the report of the committee.

At this point Dr. Diner announced that New York State wished to entertain the Convention there in the near future.

Then followed a general discussion on time of meeting, but a number of questions had to be settled before deciding definitely on the date.

Secretary Kelly stated that when the By-Laws of the House of Delegates were prepared and adopted, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association was not a member. Since that time that organization has become a member of the National Drug Trade Conference and there is a representative of that association present. Later, it will probably be proposed that the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION be amended so that their association can be represented here. He then introduced Dr. F. W. Alexander, of Boston, as representative of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Mr. Alexander extended the greetings of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association. There being no further business the second session of the House of Delegates was adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

The third session of the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened by Chairman Seltzer, August 24th, at 9:00 A.M.

The roll call of delegates was dispensed with. Secretary Kelly read the minutes of the second session of the House of Delegates. They were approved.

Chairman Seltzer called for reports and other communications.

E. G. Eberle presented the report of the Committee on Patents and Trademarks, F. E. Stewart, *Chairman*, and moved that it be received. The motion was seconded by L. L. Walton and it was voted to accept the report.

The report of the Chairman of the *Committee on the William Procter, Jr., Memorial Fund* was presented by E. G. Eberle. It follows:

The Committee on the William Procter Jr., Memorial Fund reports progress. We believe that a sufficient sum has been collected to properly carry out the plans of this Committee and we are hopeful that the A. PH. A. Headquarters Building Committee will permit us to collaborate with them in the erection of the Monument to the Father of American Pharmacy in appropriate conjunction with the plans for their building.

(Signed) JAMES E. HANCOCK, *Chairman*.

L. L. Walton moved that the report be received and referred to the Committee on A. PH. A. Headquarters; the motion was seconded by E. G. Eberle, and the motion was adopted by vote.

Secretary E. F. Kelly presented the report of the Committee on Coöperative Publicity and explained that it was necessary for Dr. Fischelis to leave for home. He moved that the report be received and, since it involved financial consideration, referred to the Council. Seconded by E. G. Eberle. The report follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATIVE PUBLICITY.

The annual meeting of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information was held at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., immediately following the meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference, December 1927.

The report of the Chairman indicated that a total of 26 Bulletins had been sent to the Public Press during the previous year. Arrangements were made to continue the Bulletin service to the newspapers of the United States and to resume mailing copies of these Bulletins to pharmaceutical journals and others interested.

A number of Bulletins have been mailed out this year but more work has been done through the Associated Press. Reports of the meetings here this week are being transmitted three times daily to the Portland correspondent of the Associated Press who is in turn sending news of these meetings over the Associated Press wire to the newspapers of the country.

The International Pharmaceutical Federation has requested the Bureau to disseminate its news items and has used some of the Bulletins of the Bureau in its own official journal to convey American pharmaceutical news to the readers of the journal in other countries.

The Bureau is also the means whereby Pharmacy Week publicity will be disseminated to the public press. Continued support of the work of the Bureau is recommended.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Chairman.*

Secretary Kelly also expressed his thanks and that of Editor Eberle for the helpful co-operation of Dr. Fischelis in the publicity—prior and during the meeting.

Messrs. Walton and Heuisler spoke of the helpfulness of publicity and the success in that respect at this meeting.

The report of the *Committee on Standards of Drugs and Chemical Products*—B. L. Murray, *Chairman*—was received on motion, duly seconded and carried. *To be printed.*

The report of the *Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature* was read by Chairman Heber W. Youngken. It follows:

The function of this committee is to represent the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature which has as its objectives the simplification of horticultural terminology by recommending the use of a single botanical name and a single common name for each plant or source of a plant product in American commerce, and the compilation, publication and distribution of "Standardized Plant Names."

Your committee desires to report that it has continued its study of the contents of Standardized Plant Names with a view toward recommending additions to the number of drug plants now represented in this work.

Secretary Kelsey of the American Joint Committee reports a contribution to that organization of \$1000 by the American Society of Florists and that the sale of books has been steady but not large.

Respectfully submitted,

E. N. GATHERCOAL
C. W. BALLARD
HEBER W. YOUNGKEN,
Chairman.

In due order it was voted to receive the report. The report of the Committee on Physiological Testing—Paul S. Pittenger, *Chairman*—was received in due order. *To be printed.*

REPORT OF AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY WEEK.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy Week was presented by Chairman Robert J. Ruth. It follows:

The third annual observance of National Pharmacy Week occupied the week of October 9 and 15, 1927 and it is gratifying to report that its success eclipsed the combined triumphs of the first two observances in 1925 and 1926.

Being again chosen to serve as Chairman of the Joint Committee, composed of the Committees of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists on Pharmacy Week, your Chairman assumed the rôle of National Chairman of the movement.

Your Chairman wishes to express publicly his appreciation of the invaluable coöperation which he received from C. Fred Wright, Chairman of the N. A. R. D. Committee on Pharmacy Week, and the members of the N. A. R. D. and A. P. H. A. Committees on Pharmacy Week, who comprised his Executive Committee. He also wishes to thank the Presidents and Secretaries of the State Pharmaceutical Associations, who make up the Advisory Committee, for their support and loyal coöperation. This public expression of appreciation extends on to the District and Local Chairmen who worked in each state, to the Deans of the Colleges of Pharmacy and all pharmacists who assisted in this great movement for public information.

We owe much to the Journals of Pharmacy. They devoted great effort and vast space in their publications to bring National Pharmacy Week to the attention of the Pharmacists of the United States, Canada and Australia. Your Chairman does not know of a single publication which failed to coöperate and he cannot too strongly acknowledge the immense value of this publicity which he greatly appreciates.

The Eastern Advertising Company, radio stations, newspapers and service clubs also contributed to the success of the event by rendering valuable coöperation.

The tremendously increased success of the 1927 observance was due to no small extent to the remarkable efforts put forth by the Committee on Education and Research of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. Dr. E. L. Newcomb, Secretary of the N. W. D. A., with offices at 51 Maiden Lane, New York, worked hand in hand with the National Chairman, whose office is but a few blocks away, and the great work which the N. W. D. A. accomplished coördinate in every way with the work of the National Committee. Actual figures are most convincing and will best tell the almost unbelievable efforts put forth by the N. W. D. A. in contributing to the success of Pharmacy Week.

The N. W. D. A. distributed 146,000 stickers which were ordered by wholesale drug houses holding membership in the Association. These stickers were attached to invoices which were sent out by the wholesalers and served as constant reminders to the retail druggist of the approach of Pharmacy Week and urged him to observe it, 106,000 window streamers were also ordered from the N. W. D. A. by wholesale druggists who distributed them free of charge to retail druggists in their respective territories. The individual wholesale druggists paid for these supplies which were furnished at cost by their Association.

One hundred full-page Pharmacy Week spreads appeared in the metropolitan newspapers of the country that were paid for by wholesale druggists. The matrices were supplied by the N. W. D. A., who also mailed out 14,000 copies of news stories for newspapers, 14,000 copies of radio talks, 20,000 copies of window suggestions, all of which were in turn distributed by the wholesalers. The N. W. D. A. also sent out 3500 of each of a half-dozen suggested form letters which were reproduced to the number of several hundred thousand copies.

There were many thousands of Pharmacy Week windows in the drug stores of the United States. More than two hundred full-page spreads and thousands of smaller spreads appeared in the newspapers, and thousands of news stories and editorials were published in the newspapers as well. Hundreds of Pharmacy Week talks were broadcast from radio stations or made before the service clubs. Pharmacy Week cards appeared in the service, elevated and subway cars in some of the cities. There were many other forms of publicity, all of which contributed to the success of the greatest movement ever attempted to bring about a fuller realization and deeper appreciation of the pharmacist's services—an educational movement which has caught the attention of the public and caused it to think and talk about its pharmacist with a sympathetic understanding.

Your Chairman is again serving as National Chairman of the 1928 Pharmacy Week campaign, which was launched more than sixty days ago. In addition to the Executive Committee, composed of the A. P. H. A. and N. A. R. D. Committees on Pharmacy Week, and the

Advisory Committee, composed of the Presidents and Secretaries of the State Pharmaceutical Associations, we have added, as coöperating groups, the Committee on Education and Research of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information, the Deans of the Colleges of Pharmacy, the Editors of all Journals of Pharmacy and the Members of the State Boards of Pharmacy.

Great interest is already being manifested in the 1928 observance of Pharmacy Week, and your Chairman has had an unusual number of early requests for information and service by pharmacists who are making plans for their window displays, newspaper publicity or to address service clubs.

The Committee on Education and Research of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has taken over the matter of window displays. The N. W. D. A. is preparing the displays which will be furnished to the retail druggists of the United States by the service jobbers. The displays will be of an interesting and scientific nature and completely lacking in any suggestion of commercialism. They will be lithographed in six colors.

Editor Jerry McQuade, of Drug Topics, has secured the coöperation of the Barron Collier Company, which handles street car advertising throughout the United States. Pharmacy Week cards will appear in the street cars throughout the country during the week before and the week of October 14th, which is Pharmacy Week.

Every pharmacist in the country—be he retail druggist, prescription clerk, college professor, wholesaler, manufacturer, editor, state board member, salesman or association officer—is strongly urged to coöperate in making this year's observance of Pharmacy Week an unprecedented success.

An appropriation of \$500 was given jointly by the A. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D. (\$250 from each Association) to be used by the Executive Committee on Pharmacy Week to carry on the campaign in 1926. The Committee is rather proud to report that this appropriation financed both the 1926 and 1927 campaigns and that there still remains a small balance which is available for the 1928 campaign. A financial report was rendered by your Chairman to both the A. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D. covering the 1926 and 1927 campaigns, and a request was made for a new appropriation of \$500 to be given jointly by the two Associations, which was granted.

Pharmacy Week will be observed this year in the United States, Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. The pharmacists of South Africa have also assumed an interest in the movement. The message of pharmacy and pharmaceutical service will echo around the world and English speaking people, at least, will learn more about their pharmacist and his services in the interests of the conservation and protection of the public health. They will know that he is "more than a merchant."

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. RUTH, *Chairman.*

A. Ph. A. Committee on Pharmacy Week.

Ambrose Hunsberger referred to this work as a wonderful accomplishment and the small sum which had been required from this ASSOCIATION for it. He also spoke of the plan for this publicity which had been so successfully carried out. The modest conception in this ASSOCIATION had grown into a world-wide proposition. He was certain the work of Chairman Ruth is appreciated by the membership and he moved that the report be received and thanks extended. The motion was duly seconded and carried by vote.

The report of the *Committee on International Nomenclature* was presented by Chairman A. G. DuMez. It was received in due order. *To be printed.*

The report of the *Committee on Physiological Testing* was read by Chairman Paul S. Pittenger. It was duly moved, seconded and voted to accept the report.—*To be printed.*

The report of the *Committee on the History and Achievements of Pharmacy* was read by Chairman Charles H. LaWall. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF PHARMACY.

Your Committee appointed last year to consider this important subject, has spent considerable time in correspondence and conference upon the matter.

We find that there is considerable diversity of opinion among the members of the committee

as to the actual scope of such a work; whether it is to include the past or present achievements; whether the collateral lines of wholesaling and manufacturing should be given a part, etc.

We feel too that if such a work is to have a popular appeal, it should be an individual effort, written in uniform easy flowing style, free from dryness or ponderosity. Such a book could not be written to advantage by a committee even if the subsequent manuscript were carefully edited. Another hazard in the case is the matter of publication. The financial success of such a book is highly problematical and we do not believe that the ASSOCIATION should, at this time, assume such a risk.

We, therefore, recommend that the subject be dropped for the present and the Committee dismissed, with the hope that some one of our members who has the enthusiasm, the knowledge and the ability, may make of it an individual effort, which might gain the official approval of the ASSOCIATION and thus accomplish for pharmacy all that was in the mind of the original proposer of this excellent idea.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. LA WALL, *Chairman.*

H. V. ARNY

H. C. CHRISTENSEN

R. P. FISCHELIS.

(*Note of Reporting Members of the Committee.*—Messrs. Beal, Dunning and Henry had no part in framing this report. Dr. Newcomb did not have an opportunity to read it.)

Upon motion by E. F. Kelly, seconded by S. Y. Harris, it was voted to refer the report to the Council—see Council Minutes, No. 15, page 926.

The report of the *Committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia* was presented by Chairman Lyman F. Kebler.

Otto Raubenheimer made reference to the definition for Castile Soap, a term applied to soap from olive oil only, and expressed his surprise that there should have arisen any controversy over its application.

The report was received.—*To be printed.*

Chairman Hunsberger, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the resolution "On Affiliation of Pharmaceutical with Labor Organizations."—See No. 3, page 931, September JOURNAL. Motion to adopt was seconded by Robert L. Swain and carried by vote.

Relative to the address of the Chairman of the House of Delegates (there being no specific recommendations), it was moved to refer it for publication and it was so voted.—See (6), page 935. Address in September JOURNAL, pages 892–905.

Chairman Hunsberger stated that President Johnson's address contained twenty recommendations. The procedure of the Committee was to take one resolution after the other; two of them were not approved. The recommendation fostering student membership by accepting half the annual dues and allowing half to remain in the treasury of student branches—was referred by vote to the General Session, motion being seconded by R. S. Lehman.—See No. 4, "Student Membership," page 932 and Council Minutes, No. 16, page 926. The third recommendation of the President—"JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION," No. 5, page 932—was referred to the General Session. The Resolution and action thereon follow:

Be It Resolved that the present status of the JOURNAL as a high-grade scientific and professional publication should be maintained and be it further

Resolved that such news of professional and scientific interest be published in the JOURNAL as the Editor deems appropriate and to the extent which the Editor finds it practicable.

Chairman Hunsberger stated that on the fourth recommendation to "add a student publication only if it can be furnished in addition to the JOURNAL."—The Committee made no resolution and suggested that this go over to the General Session. (See address of President, page 871, and remarks of President Johnson when this suggestion was under discussion, page 1027.)

W. B. Day understood that the item was a suggestion and not a recommendation. Chairman Hunsberger replied that it carried an inference.

W. B. Day suggested that this be referred to the General Session for reference to the Committee on Publications for consideration and to report at the next annual meeting. The motion, seconded by C. P. Wimmer prevailed (see final action taken in General Session and re-

marks of President Johnson, page 1027). Chairman Hunsberger followed with the statement, "The Committee on Resolutions, so far as establishing a Student Journal was concerned, did not believe that it should be done at the moment, and therefore disapproved the recommendation." On motion of Chairman Hunsberger, seconded by C. P. Wimmer, it was voted to accept the report of the Committee on Resolutions, disapproving the recommendation.

Recommendations Nos. 5 and 6 were embodied in a resolution.—See No. 6, page 932, *Contact of the A. Ph. A. with Other Pharmaceutical Organizations.*

"*Be It Resolved* that personal contact in behalf of the ASSOCIATION be maintained with groups and individuals interested in pharmaceutical progress through the agency of a traveling representative of the A. PH. A. and by visits to state associations by the President and other officers."

On motion of W. A. Oren, seconded by Jacob Diner, it was voted to accept the report of the Committee and recommend it for adoption to the General Session.

Recommendation No. 7—*Cosmetic Legislation.*—See page 932—seconded by C. P. Wimmer, was recommended to the General Session for adoption.—Carried.—See discussion at General Session.

(*In order to avoid duplication in printing, whenever, in succeeding presentations of the Committee on Resolutions there is no discussion, the statements will be abridged, these being recommended to the General Session for adoption. Movers of the motions are given.*)

Recommendation No. 8 of the President—*Commending Chairman H. A. B. Dunning and His Associates.*—See page 879 and No. 8, page 932. It was voted to adopt and refer to the General Session by W. A. Oren and J. G. Beard.—Carried.

Recommendation No. 9—*Commending the Committee on Recipe Book for Their Efforts.*—See page 879 and No. 9, page 932. It was moved to adopt by I. A. Becker and R. S. Lehman.—Carried.

Recommendation No. 10—*To Acquaint Medical Practitioners with the National Formulary.*—See page 879 and No. 10, 932. It was moved to adopt by W. A. Oren and George Judisch.—Carried.

Recommendation No. 11—*Encouragement of Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries.*—See page 879 and No. 11, page 932.

It was moved to adopt by Jacob Diner and William B. Day.—Carried.

Recommendation No. 12—*Coöperation with American Conference on Hospital Service.*—See page 879 and No. 12, page 932. It was moved to adopt by I. A. Becker and H. J. Schnaidt.—Carried.

Recommendation No. 13 of the President, Chairman Ambrose Hunsberger stated, related *To Support of Partial Formula Disclosure.*—See (1), pages 934 to 935. He moved that the Resolutions of the Committee on Resolutions be used to meet the recommendation of the President regarding partial formula disclosure. He could see nothing wiser to do and so moved that this matter be submitted to the General Session. Relating to the President's recommendation supporting partial formula disclosure the motion supporting the Committee was made by George Judisch and P. I. Heuisler.

L. L. Walton asked whether the idea was entirely clear to the Committee on Resolutions. It seemed to him that the report was signed in full by all the members of the Committee and then there was attached to it what might be taken as a minority report and he asked whether the Committee looked upon it in that way; if so, he did not think the report was in order and it should be sent back to the Committee. Chairman Hunsberger stated that there was a note attached, not to the extent of a veto but a minority report in which Chairman Freericks states his position in the matter. Mr. Walton then withdrew his objections. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted referring it to the General Session.

Chairman Hunsberger stated that Recommendation No. 14 urged that pharmaceuticals of doubtful value be studied by the manufacturers. He moved that this be referred to the General Session with the approval of the House of Delegates. It was moved to adopt by Jacob Diner and C. P. Wimmer.—Carried.

Chairman Lyman L. F. Kebler stated that Secretary Kelly had handed him a letter in which conditions bearing on this subject were mentioned. Reference was made by the speaker to a discussion on the subject a number of years ago, at which time a tincture of aconite twenty-

eight years old was assayed with the result that the preparation had not lost its potency; on the other hand a tincture of digitalis less than six months old was found to have lost its potency to the extent of 40%. A. C. Taylor said that this was a problem for the manufacturers as well as the retail pharmacists, in fact, every one who had anything to do with medicinal products.

E. Fullerton Cook's opinion was that the statements made in the letter were somewhat extreme in some respects. Then followed an informal discussion of the matter. On motion made and duly seconded it was voted to refer the resolution to the General Session with recommendation for adoption.

Recommendation No. 15 of the President was presented by Chairman Hunsberger. See page 879 and (3), page 935. The recommendation of the President was *To Appoint Only Chairmen of Committees*. The Committee on Resolutions did not approve the recommendation of the President.

The question was discussed by President Johnson, and Messrs. Walton, Cook and Heuisler. A vote being taken it was decided to disapprove of the recommendation of the President and refer it to the General Session. (See (3), page 935 and Minutes of the General Session.)

Recommendation No. 16 was presented by Chairman Hunsberger, *That Members of the Syllabus Committee Be Instructed to Disregard the Limitation of Total Hours in Preparation of the Book and Follow the Commonwealth Survey*.

Chairman Theodore J. Bradley of the Committee on Syllabus stated that this matter had been taken care of by the Committee. The motion that it be referred to the General Session for adoption made by H. V. Army and J. G. Beard was approved.

Recommendation No. 17 of the President was presented by Chairman Hunsberger, which was *A Protest Against the Present System of Training Technicians for Clinical Diagnostic Laboratories*.—See page 879 and No. 15, page 933. On motion this was referred to the General Session for adoption. The resolution was discussed by President Johnson, Messrs. E. F. Cook and H. V. Army. President Johnson explained some of the short cuts being followed in some instances for training men and women for work in these laboratories. In his opinion such methods should be discouraged and the technicians should have fundamental training also. The statement of the President was accepted and the motion carried.

Recommendation No. 18 of the President, *Urging That the A. Ph. A. Offer to Participate in the Investigation and Classification of Colleges of Pharmacy and Financing the Project and Create a Council or Committee on Pharmaceutical Education*.—See page 879 and No. 16, the participation of A. Ph. A. in a survey of pharmaceutical education, page 933, where the resolution as approved by the delegates is given. The motion to adopt was made by L. L. Walton and seconded by Charles Gietner, and carried.

Recommendation No. 19 of the President—*That the American Pharmaceutical Association Should Take Steps to Induce Men of Wealth to Finance Education, Research and Buildings in Colleges of Pharmacy*—was presented by Chairman Hunsberger. See page 879 and No. 17, page 933. On motion of P. I. Heuisler and C. P. Wimmer it was voted to approve the resolution.

Recommendation No. 20 was presented *Urging Higher Standards in Pharmaceutical Education and Supporting a Minimum Four-Year Course of Study for the Training of Pharmacists*.—See page 879, and No. 18, page 933. On motion of L. L. Walton and A. G. DuMez the resolution was adopted by vote.

Secretary Kelly read a communication outlined (5) on page 935.—*Special Post Cards*.

Upon motion by William B. Day and seconded by C. P. Wimmer the communication was referred to the Committee on Resolutions following a vote of the members.

The third session of the House of Delegates was then, on motion, adjourned.

FINAL SESSION.

The final session of the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A., was called to order by Chairman Seltzer, Friday, August 24, at 7:00 P.M.

The roll call was dispensed with. The minutes of the third session of the House of Delegates were read and approved. The report of the Council to the House of Delegates was read by Chairman S. L. Hilton; it follows:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The third and final meeting of the Council for 1927-1928 was held on Thursday, August 23rd, at 9:00 A.M., at which time the following items of business were transacted:

In accordance with a recommendation of the Committee on National Formulary it was decided to appoint a special committee to nominate a new Committee on National Formulary, the report of this special committee to be made during the 1929 meeting of the ASSOCIATION.

The Council agreed to the provisions of the will of Mr. George Judisch, of Ames, Iowa, bequeathing the sum of \$2000.00 to the ASSOCIATION on the death of Mr. Judisch, this sum to be known as the George and Lillian Judisch Memorial Fund, the interest therefrom only to be used to promote the higher ideals of pharmacy and directed the Secretary to convey the heartfelt thanks of the ASSOCIATION to Mr. Judisch.

Dr. J. A. Koch was unanimously elected a member of the Council to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. G. M. Beringer, until the next annual meeting.

Arrangements were made for the Council to be represented at the joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists during the annual meeting of the latter association at San Francisco, Calif., during the week of September tenth.

Upon motion of Wm. B. Day, seconded by W. L. Cliffe, it was voted to accept and approve the report as read.

The report of the Scientific Section was read by L. W. Rowe, and on motion of C. W. Johnson, seconded by R. H. Raabe, it was voted to accept the report.

The report of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was read by E. G. Eberle and on motion of H. V. Arny, seconded by Glenn L. Jenkins, it was voted to accept the report.

The report of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was read by R. R. Frew and upon motion by William B. Day, seconded by Robert J. Ruth, it was voted to accept the report.

The report of the Section on Education and Legislation was presented by Secretary A. L. I. Winne. The reports follow:

Scientific Section.

The Scientific Section held two regular sessions, the first on Wednesday evening, August 22, 1928, at 8:00 P.M., and the second on Friday afternoon, August 24, 1928, at 2:30 P.M.; also one adjourned session on Wednesday morning, August 23rd, at 8:00 A.M.

The first order of business of the first session was the reading of its Chairman's address. Following the usual course of procedure the address was referred to a committee on Chairman's address consisting of F. O. Taylor, Chairman; Frank Eldred and Glenn L. Jenkins, with instructions to report at the final session of the Section.

This was followed by a brief report of the year of the Secretary, that 58 titles of papers were received for inclusion in the program of the Section. The authors then presented 10 papers, and 11 papers were read by title. The meeting recessed until 9:30 Thursday morning, at which time seven papers were presented.

At the Joint Session, K. K. Chen presented "Studies on Synthetic Ephedrine." This was followed by the report on the U. S. Pharmacopœia by E. Fullerton Cook, and the report on the National Formulary by Wilbur L. Scoville.

Chairman Krantz, of the Ebert Prize Committee, reported that after careful consideration the Committee had awarded the prize to E. E. Swanson for his researches on the "Stabilization of Tinctures of Aconite, Nux Vomica, Gelsemium and Digitalis."

This was followed by an interesting paper and demonstration by C. P. Wimmer on "Ultra-violet Radiations and Their Uses in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory."

The first part of the second session was devoted to the reading of 13 papers by the authors and 19 by title. The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for the various Section offices for the coming year:

Chairman, J. C. Munch, Maryland; *First Vice-Chairman*, H. A. Langenhan, Washington; *Second Vice-Chairman*, W. G. Crockett, Virginia; *Secretary*, L. W. Rowe, Michigan; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, P. S. Pittenger, Maryland.

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

This was followed by the report of the Committee on Chairman's Address. The Section then adjourned.

Section on Historical Pharmacy.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy held two sessions during which a most interesting program was carried out. The first session was held Wednesday, August 22nd, at 8:00 P.M. Owing to the absence of Chairman W. P. Porterfield, Secretary Ambrose Mueller presided and the Historian acted as Secretary. Two illustrated lectures, "Coca Eaters of Colombia," by J. T. Lloyd, and "An Italian Apothecary of the 14th Century," by Edward Kremers held the interest and attention during the greater part of the first session.

The report of the Chairman was read and received for publication. Secretary Mueller presented his report, dwelling on the activities of the year. A report of Progress on the History of American Pharmacy was read for Editor Clyde L. Eddy by the Historian. A gavel made from the newel post in Dr. Crawford W. Long's first home in Athens, Ga., presented by Dr. Joseph Jacobs, was used during the session.

The report of the Historian made reference to liberal donations of the year, also to historical events associated with pharmacy and paid tribute to deceased members. He referred also to the Wöhler Centenary and to the fact that the foundations of colloidal chemistry were laid fifty years ago by papers contributed to the ASSOCIATION by the veteran Past-President, John Uri Lloyd, who was present and addressed the Section. Reference was also made to the centenary of the birth of Dr. F. A. Flueckiger, and the work being carried on by the Society for Study of the History of Pharmacy. He also exhibited a collection of photographs and historical items indicating in a very small way what the ASSOCIATION already has for its museum and library.

The following papers were read or presented in abstract at the first session: "Pharmacists and the Scientia Amabilis, No. 3, Flueckigeria gen. nov.," and "American Letters from Flueckiger to Tschirch," by Edward Kremers; "Historically Mindedness and a Few Suggestions," Frederick J. Wulling; "A Plea for Veteran Druggists' Association," Wilhelm Bodemann; "Licorice, Old and New," George D. Beal, Harold T. Lacey.

The second session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order at 9:00 A.M., August 23rd by acting Chairman Ambrose Mueller. Dr. James A. Spalding, grandson of Dr. Lyman Spalding, "father of the U. S. Pharmacopœia," was present and spoke most interestingly of medical practice in the United States about 1820, and of incidents in the life of his grandfather, Dr. Lyman Spalding. (These remarks will be printed in the report of the Section.)

The following papers were read: "The Louis Hebert Monument," Josiah C. and Bertha L. DeG. Peacock; "History of Pharmacy—a Valuable Asset to the Pharmacist," and "Friedrich Wöhler and the Centenary of Synthesis," Otto Raubenheimer.

The following were read by title: "Drug Clerks a Hundred Years Ago," F. B. Kilmer; "A Brief History of the First Twenty Years of the Montana State Pharmacy School," Charles E. Mollett; "Résumé of the Early History of Missouri Pharmaceutical Association," Ambrose Mueller; "Parke, Davis & Co.," historical, J. U. Lloyd; "The Old Drug Store of Catskill," W. L. DuBois; "The History of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association," Frank M. Smith; "Two Invoices of 1785," Edward Kremers.

The veteran member, a nonagenarian, W. L. DuBois, participated in the transactions of the Section. He is a former Honorary President of the ASSOCIATION and Chairman of this Section.

The Committee on Nominations presented the names of the officers for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, Lyman F. Kebler, District of Columbia; *Secretary*, George D. Beal, Pennsylvania; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Ambrose Mueller, Missouri. They were elected.

Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order at 9:15 A.M., Thursday, August 23, 1928, by Chairman Adley B. Nichols.

As Secretary P. H. Dirstine was absent, R. R. Frew, a member of Professor Dirstine's staff, was elected to serve as temporary Secretary.

Nine very interesting papers were read or abstracted and considerable discussion followed their presentation.

As the result of the paper by "Vernon Mount" (pen name), on the question of a Pharmacy Flag, a motion was made and passed that a committee be formed, the author of the paper to be the Chairman of the committee, the other members of the committee to be named by the Chairman to study this question and to present a report to this Section at the 1929 meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following committees:

Committee on Nominations, E. F. Cook, L. A. Saalbach, H. A. Langenhan.

Committee on Resolutions, P. H. Utech, J. C. Peacock, C. M. Snow.

National or International Pharmacy Flag Committee, "Vernon Mount" (pen name) to report at the 1929 meeting.

The joint session of the Scientific and the Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing Section was called to order by Chairman Nichols of the Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing Section, Thursday, August 23rd, at 8:15 P.M.

A special illustrated address was given by Dr. K. K. Chen on "Studies on Synthetic Ephedrine."

Chairman E. F. Cook presented the annual report on the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Chairman W. L. Scoville presented the annual report on the National Formulary.

Chairman Rowe of the Scientific Section assumed the chair and called for papers by T. F. Pappe and C. P. Wimmer.

H. V. Army made a report for the Research Committee and John C. Krantz, Jr., reported that the Ebert Prize had been awarded to E. E. Swanson, of Indianapolis.

The meeting adjourned at about 10:15 P.M. to informally assemble around C. P. Wimmer's ultra-violet ray demonstration.

The second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order at 2:40 P.M., August 24th, by Chairman Nichols.

Eight very interesting papers were read or abstracted and discussions followed the readings of each paper.

Chairman H. V. Army reported for the Committee on Glass Standardization. The report was received and a motion passed that the committee be continued.

Five papers were read by title by the Secretary.

The report of the Special Resolutions Committee was read by the Secretary and accepted.

Two papers, one by Dr. Army, entitled "The Slot Machine Druggist," and another called "Legislative Recommendations," by Dr. Wulling, were referred to the incoming President, D. F. Jones for consideration.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for the officers of the Section for the ensuing year:

Chairman, P. H. Dirstine, Washington; *Vice-Chairman*, E. O. Leonard, Idaho; *Secretary*, H. C. Newton, Nebraska; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. A. Langenhan, Washington.

Upon motion the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot electing the nominees.

Section on Education and Legislation.

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order by Chairman M. N. Ford at 9:30 A.M., August 23rd. Charles J. Clayton was called to the chair while Chairman Ford presented his address.

The report was accepted and discussed. The recommendations made were transmitted to the Committee on Resolutions of the House of Delegates of the A. Ph. A. By a special vote the Section approved the recommendation made in the report with reference to the raising of the status of the pharmacists in the U. S. Army, endorsing the general principles embodied in a bill presented before the Section, which bill provided for the creation of a Pharmacy Corps in the Army. This bill is printed in connection with report of the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service. This recommendation was discussed by Messrs. Philip, Lyman Rudd, Diner, Lee and others.

The Committee on the Chairman's Address consisted of Messrs. Lyman, Rudd and Taylor. The report of the Secretary was next read, and accepted.

The presentation of papers was the next order of business, and the following papers were read: "Graduate Education in Pharmacy," by Glenn L. Jenkins; "Common Sense and Drug Store Practice" (by title), Edward Kremers; "The Ratio of Drug Stores to Population" (in ab-

stract), Edward Kremers; "Federal and State Legislation," Arthur Hulett; "Pharmacy for Pharmacists Only," Lucius L. Walton; "Professors of Pharmacy," Wortley F. Rudd; "Fundamental Factors in the Application of Pharmacy Laws," Robert L. Swain; "The Senselessness of the Present Apprenticeship System and a Possible Solution of Same," Rufus A. Lyman.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Charles J. Clayton, A. C. Taylor, W. F. Rudd.

The second session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order by Chairman Ford at 2:30 P.M., August 24th. The following papers were then presented: "Drug Store Experience and Its Drug Store Value," Horatio C. Wood; "The Aims of a Book Review" (by title), C. W. Ballard; "The Teaching of Botanical Subjects at The New York College of Pharmacy" (by title), C. W. Ballard; "Educational Standards for Teachers of Pharmacy," B. V. Christensen; "Pharmacognosy, Its Cultural and Commercial Value to Pharmacy Students" (in abstract), O. P. M. Canis.

The report of the Committee on Nominations presented the following nominations: For *Chairman*, A. L. I. Winne, Virginia; *Vice-Chairman*, L. D. Havenhill, Kansas; *Secretary*, Glenn L. Jenkins, Maryland; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, M. N. Ford, Ohio; *Alternate Delegate*, Charles F. Poe, Colorado. The nominees were unanimously elected and inducted into office.

Chairman Hunsberger suggested that the communication presented at the last session of the House of Delegates be referred to the Council. See (5), page 935. Wm. B. Day asked whether it would not be better instead of referring the matter to the Council to refer it to the incoming Local Secretary. He did not like the idea of the ASSOCIATION offering cards for sale, but the Local Secretary might supply attractive cards with an invitation soliciting membership. He did not think it would be possible to have the members who are coming to the meeting bring a list of a large number of names so he thought the best way to handle the matter would be to refer it to the incoming Local Secretary. Chairman Hunsberger said the Committee on Resolutions did not know just what to do with this proposition but he was certain the members would accept the suggestion made by Professor Day. The latter made a motion to that effect and this was seconded by W. L. Cliffe.

Chairman Hunsberger read a resolution adopted by the Washington State Pharmaceutical Association and submitted to this meeting by the delegate of that body relating to *Combined Membership*.—See No. 19, page 933. On motion of the Chairman, seconded by Charles Gietner, it was voted to recommend the adoption of the resolution as read.

Upon motion of Chairman Hunsberger, seconded by William B. Day, a resolution *That Consideration Be Given to the Advisability of Asking the Association to Recommend the Establishing of a Uniform Rule in Regard to the Credit a Student Shall Receive in Going from One College to Another* was recommended for adoption by the General Session and the appointment of a Committee to confer with the N. A. B. P. and the A. A. C. P.

The resolution *That Consideration Be Given to the Advisability of Asking the Association to Recommend the Establishing of a Junior Course in Colleges That Would Be Applicable to the Pharmacy College* was referred to the General Session for reference to the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions no action was taken on the following resolution—*That It Is for the Best Interest of Pharmacy That Pharmacists Handle Both Alcohol and Whisky Since They Are Recognized U. S. P. Articles; also That Pharmacists Should Not Discontinue the Handling of Narcotic Drugs*—since the ASSOCIATION has repeatedly stated its position in favor of a full compliance on the part of pharmacists with their applications in connection with the articles referred to.

No action was taken on the resolution relative to *The Status of Pharmacists in the U. S. Army*, the question having been discussed and acted upon.

The Chairman appointed the following members on the Committee on Place of Meeting: Theodore J. Bradley, R. A. Lyman, W. F. Rudd, Charles G. Merrell and L. J. Stabler.

Upon motion of William B. Day, duly seconded, it was voted to extend a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the House of Delegates for his work during the past year.

There being no further business the final session of the House of Delegates was adjourned.