

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE.

The Committee on Time and Place beg to report that they have received invitations from the following cities: Atlantic City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Merchants' Association of New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul. After careful consideration of all these invitations it believes that the best interests of the Association would be served by meeting in Detroit, the date to be decided by the Council.

THOMAS F. MAIN.

LEONARD A. SELTZER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR
1912 AND 1913.

JOHN C. WALLACE, CHAIRMAN.

The closing session of the 62nd Congress being short, the change in the administration of the Government, the convening of the 63rd Congress in special session for the purpose of enacting tariff legislation, which has overshadowed all else, except anti-narcotic legislation, has made the labors of this committee light.

The interests of the trade in anti-narcotic legislation centered in the National Drug Trade Conference, a child of this organization. The delegates thereto will report later.

Legislation relating to the advancement of pharmacists in the government service has been in charge of a special committee, who will doubtless report to you the progress they have made.

Congress was in session at the time of the Denver convention and a complete and exhaustive report was made at that time. It was anticipated that the Richardson bill would be reported from the committee with a favorable recommendation, but we were agreeably surprised when the Sherley bill was reported out and the Richardson bill allowed to peacefully slumber for the time being.

The Sherley bill amended Section 8, which is the mis-branding section, of the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, by adding thereto a third paragraph as follows: "If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of its ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent."

Another amendment to the Act of June 30, 1906, provided for the placing on all packages of food the amount contained therein, in weight, measure, volume or count. The original amendment included drugs and medicines, but this provision was eliminated before its enactment. It also exempted packages retailing for less than six cents.

That the labors of this committee have not been arduous, was not on account of a lack of bills relating to the trade being introduced in Congress, as about fifty measures of greater or less importance have been introduced, but for the reason that the tariff and anti-narcotic legislation have been the most important. The tariff was looked after by those more directly interested, and three members of this committee were your delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference.

The tariff bill has had the right of way at all times, but, as it has not yet

been enacted, your committee have not felt it necessary to undertake to make any figures in relation thereto, as it would be almost an endless task, and those who were vitally interested were able to obtain weekly full and complete reports through the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

We will, however, refer to those measures relating to the trade that have been introduced since the report of your committee at the Denver meeting, one year ago.

Comparatively few bills relating to the trade were introduced into the third session of the 62nd Congress. They are as follows:

Senate Bill No. 7503, introduced by Senator Penrose, was for the purpose of reducing postage on first-class mail to one cent per ounce.

Senate Bill No. 7722, by Senator Swanson, was to promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service, practically a technical expense account and travel pay measure.

H. R. Bill No. 27492, by Mr. Steenerson, was to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of misbranded articles of commerce. It was known as the "Pure Clothes Bill," but could have affected dyestuffs and many chemicals had it been enacted.

H. R. Bill No. 28277, introduced by Mr. Harrison, was to impose a tax upon the production, manufacture, sale and distribution of certain drugs and providing registration with collectors of internal revenue of dealers in or producers of certain drugs. All of these measures died with the 62nd Congress.

The following bills have been introduced in the special session of the 63rd Congress, which is still at work:

Senate Bill No. 1, introduced by Senator Owen, creating a Department of Public Health.

Senate Bill No. 117, introduced by Senator McCumber, to provide for the incorporation, control and government of Associations organized to carry on business, entering into or becoming a part of interstate commerce.

Senate Bill No. 153, introduced by Senator Bristow, to create an Industrial Commission.

Senate Bill No. 191, introduced by Senator Clapp, to prohibit unfair discrimination between different sections, communities or localities and unfair competition.

Senate Bill No. 279, introduced by Senator Smoot, to establish a Public Health Service, to transfer the Bureau of Census to and enlarge the activities of the present Public Health Service.

Senate Bill No. 667, introduced by Senator Cummins, to enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

Senate Bill No. 920, introduced by Senator Bryan, was a parcel post measure.

Senate Bill No. 929, introduced by Senator Bacon, was to promote the efficiency of the hospital corps of the United States army. This is known as the Bacon-Hughes bill.

Senate Bill No. 957, introduced by Senator Kenyon, defines and punishes lobbying.

Senate Bill No. 1028, introduced by Senator Crawford, prohibiting the issuing of revenue stamps to, and the receiving of, a special tax upon distilled and

fermented liquors, from persons designing to sell such spirits and liquors for use as a beverage in any state or territory or subdivision of any state or territory in which the sale of distilled spirits and fermented liquors for use as a beverage is prohibited.

Senate Bill No. 1034, introduced by Senator Owen, to prevent the transportation in interstate commerce of adulterated commercial feeding stuffs for live stock and poultry.

Senate Bill No. 1085, introduced by Senator Clapp, and familiarly known as the Freericks-Clapp bill, having been drawn by Mr. Frank H. Freericks, of Ohio, Secretary of the Section on Education and Legislation, and is for the purpose of providing price protection.

Senate Bill No. 2552, introduced by Senator LaFollette, to further protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

Senate Bill No. 2802, introduced by Senator Lane of Oregon, to authorize any farmer or association of farmers, fruit growers or others, to manufacture and sell denatured alcohol.

H. R. Bill No. 1, introduced by Mr. Hughes, to promote the efficiency of the hospital corps of the United States army.

H. R. Bill No. 31, introduced by Mr. Palmer, to permit the manufacture of denatured alcohol by mixing domestic and wood alcohol while in the process of distillation.

H. R. Bill No. 51, introduced by Mr. Raker, to make accessible to all the people the valuable scientific and thorough research work conducted by the United States through the establishment of a National School of Correspondence.

H. R. Bill No. 55, introduced by Mr. Lenroot, to create a tariff commission.

H. R. Bill No. 172, introduced by Mr. Martin of South Dakota, to regulate corporations engaging in interstate and foreign commerce and to create an industrial commission in the Department of Congress.

H. R. Bill No. 181, introduced by Mr. Humphrey of Mississippi, to prevent payment of special tax on retail dealers under an assumed or fictitious name.

H. R. Bills Nos. 186, 187, 188, and 189, introduced by Mr. Mott, to protect owners of trade marks, labels and similar property.

H. R. Bill No. 212, introduced by Mr. Austin, to prohibit interstate carriers from transporting products of any factory or mine in which convicts are worked.

H. R. Bill No. 1683, introduced by Mr. Steenerson, to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of imitated or misbranded articles of commerce.

H. R. Bill No. 1877, introduced by Mr. French, to amend Section 8 of the pure food law to compel the putting of poisons in special bottles, etc.

H. R. Bill No. 1914, introduced by Mr. Towner, to include books and pamphlets as entitled to parcel post rates.

H. R. Bill No. 1966, 1967, introduced by Mr. Harrison, are prohibitory measures relating to the use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

H. R. Bill No. 1992, introduced by Mr. Barkley, prohibiting the issuance of permits, licenses or receipts for special tax, authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors in prohibition territory.

H. R. Bill No. 2125, introduced by Mr. Clark, provides that no order or rule

of any department of the government of the United States shall have the force or effect of the law of the United States.

H. R. Bill No. 2919, introduced by Mr. Carey, for the establishment of uniform weights and measures.

H. R. Bill No. 2920, introduced by Mr. Carey, to promote the production of domestic industrial alcohol, increase the productive value of the land and maintain its fertile qualities through the establishment of small and scattered distilleries.

H. R. Bill No. 2954, introduced by Mr. Mann, is known as the Mann Anti-Narcotic bill.

H. R. Bill No. 3321, introduced by Mr. Underwood, is the tariff bill. This bill contains 344 pages.

H. R. Bill No. 3404, introduced by Mr. Stanley, to tax tobacco coupons, premium checks, etc.

H. R. Bill No. 3899, introduced by Mr. Carey, to amend paragraph 6, Section 7, of the Food and Drugs Act, by striking out the word "or vegetable."

H. R. Bill No. 3968, introduced by Mr. Hamil, prohibits the shipment of convict-made goods.

H. R. Bill No. 3987, introduced by Mr. Clark, to extend the franking privilege to literature published by boards of health.

H. R. Bill No. 4653, introduced by Mr. Sabath, is the old Richardson bill to amend the Food and Drugs Act.

H. R. Bill No. 4931, introduced by Mr. Dent, to prevent false advertising.

H. R. Bill No. 4981, by Mr. Lindquist, provides for the labeling, marking and tagging of all fabrics and leather goods and provides for the fumigation of the same.

H. R. No. 4982, introduced by Mr. Underhill, defining wine, imitation and carbonated wines, and for preventing adulteration and misbranding of wine.

H. R. Bill No. 5149, introduced by Mr. French, is a bill amending Section 8, of the Food and Drugs Act, in relation to the sale of poison.

H. R. Bill No. 5308, introduced by Mr. Hinebaugh, is to tax business of mail order houses and is one which will and should have the support of all the retailers.

H. R. Bill No. 5389, introduced by Mr. Rouse, is to reduce first-class postage to one cent per ounce.

H. R. Bill No. 6282, introduced by Mr. Harrison of New York, is the National Drug Trade Conference Anti-Narcotic Bill.

H. R. Bill No. 6827, introduced by Mr. Adamson, to give Public Health service jurisdiction over sanitation of common carriers.

H. R. Bill No. 7152, introduced by Mr. Doremus of Michigan, for greater Public Health Service authority.

H. R. Resolution No. 33, introduced by Mr. Henry, was to provide for a standing Committee of Public Health and National Quarantine, to consist of twenty-one members, to be elected by the House, and that all legislation, affecting Public Health and National Quarantine, shall be referred to this Committee. This resolution was defeated.

Your Committee have not deemed it necessary to enter into a discussion of all

of these measures, as there seems to be little prospect of any of them being enacted at this special session of Congress, except the Tariff and Anti-Narcotic Bills, which have already passed the House and have the approval of the Administration. However, there is little doubt but that many of these measures will be up for consideration at the regular session of Congress in December, and if there is any information which anyone desires, in relation to any particular measure, we will be very glad to take it up and discuss it at this time as we have copies of all of them.

The decisions of the Supreme Court seem to have entirely upset all plans of price protection, except that of the agency plan, adopted by the Miles Medicine Company. These decisions have, however, in a manner, cleared the way by which it is possible to have enacted, legislation, whereby the retailer will be entitled to a living profit.

There was a time not long ago when the question of price protection seemed to relate, only, to the sale of proprietary remedies, but now it is a matter that is of great interest to the retailers in all lines of business and we feel that legislation of this character should not only have the united support of the retail interests but the earnest and hearty support of all of the branches of the trade.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. WALLACE.
J. H. BEAL.
W. S. RICHARDSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee on Nominations was convened immediately after the adjournment of the first general session on Monday afternoon and organization was effected by the election of John C. Wallace as Chairman and Caswell A. Mayo as Secretary.

Mr. Wallace took the chair and the following nominees were named:

For President:

Caswell A. Mayo, New York.
Charles Caspari, Jr.,* Baltimore.
Otto Raubenheimer, Brooklyn.

For Second Vice President:

L. D. Havenhill, Lawrence, Kas.
W. G. Gregory, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. O. Burge, Nashville, Tenn.

For Second Vice President:

C. Herbert Packard, Boston, Mass.
E. Berger, Tampa, Fla.
E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

For Third Vice President:

Charles Gietner, St. Louis, Mo.
Burton Cassaday, Indiana.
A. B. Husted, Albany, N. Y.

*Prof. Caspari later requested that his name be withdrawn, and the vacancy was filled by the nomination of Wm. C. Anderson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Member of Council (three to be elected):

Otto F. Claus, St. Louis, Mo.
 M. I. Wilbert, Washington, D. C.
 W. B. Day, Chicago, Ill.
 F. W. Nitardy, Denver, Colo.
 E. A. Ruddiman, Nashville, Tenn.
 W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 R. H. Walker, Gonzales, Tex.
 Gus C. Kendall, Meridian, Miss.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. WALLACE, Chairman.
 CASWELL A. MAYO, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

A. H. CLARK, CHAIRMAN.

The usual efforts were made to secure new members. The various members of the committee in their respective states cooperated in securing members through the State Associations. The Nashville Branch conducted an extensive campaign over the Southern states. The Chicago Branch made a special effort in Chicago, and Professor Linton of Valparaiso, did likewise among the alumni of Valparaiso University. Those in Cincinnati, through the organization of the Cincinnati Branch, did fine work. Efforts were continued to interest the members of the various State Boards of Pharmacy, and a large majority of these men are now members.

Secretary Beal, as usual, has ably assisted the committee at all times.

Through these combined efforts three hundred and thirty-nine new members have been secured. A geographic summary of members elected since the last annual meeting and up to July 24, 1913, is appended, as is also a report from the Sub-Committee on Food and Drug Chemists.

From information furnished by the Treasurer, the complete status of our membership, August 1, 1913, is as follows:

Regular members.....	2,403
Honorary members.....	6
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Total.....	2,409

In concluding this report the Chairman wishes to shatter precedent and make a recommendation to the effect that this committee, or at least the present organization of it, be done away with and that in the future its activities be directed from the Secretary's office. The appropriation heretofore applied to this committee could be well appropriated to the Secretary for clerical help, and the result would be to the advantage of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. CLARK, Chairman.

Aug. 19, 1913.