

Proceedings of the Council

Second Session, 1914-1915*

The second session of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1914-15 was held at the Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, August 9, 1915, at 9:30 a. m., Chairman E. G. Eberle in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Alpers, C. E. Caspari, Claus, Dawson, Day, Eberle, Engelhardt, England, Freericks, Godding, Hynson, Koch, Mayo, Osseward, Snow, Thiesing, Whelpley and Wulling.

On motion of J. G. Godding, seconded by J. H. Dawson, the reading of the minutes of the first session of the Council for 1914-15, and the Council Letters issued since this date, was dispensed with.

Applications for membership, from Nos. 257 to 283, inclusive, were presented as follows, and the applicants elected:

No. 257. Philippe J. Begin, 103 Water St., Augusta, Maine, rec. by M. L. Porter and A. W. Meserve.

No. 258. Roy Edward Mann, 84 S. Main St., Brewer, Maine, rec. by A. W. Meserve and M. L. Porter.

No. 259. George W. Rankin, 107 Congress St., Portland, Maine, rec. by A. W. Meserve and M. L. Porter.

No. 260. Harley Roscoe Alden, 4 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Maine, rec. by M. L. Porter and A. W. Meserve.

No. 261. John Milton Groff, Cynwyd, Pa., rec. by J. W. Sturmer and F. E. Stewart.

No. 262. Joseph R. Sutter, 307 N. 3d St., Burlington, Iowa, rec. by George H. Schafer and J. H. Axt.

No. 263. Samuel Honigberg, 831 Chambers St., St. Louis, Mo., rec. by H. M. Whelpley and J. W. Mackelden.

No. 264. Charles M. Twining, The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., rec. by Fred I. Lackenbach and J. W. England.

No. 265. John W. Donaldson, 840 W. 27th St., Indianapolis, Ind., rec. by F. W. Meissner and Frank H. Carter.

No. 266. John Harper, 311 Main St., Great Barrington, Mass., rec. by John G. Godding and Theodore J. Bradley.

No. 267. George Milton McEckron, Monnett, Mo., rec. by Minnie M. Whitney and D. V. Whitney.

No. 268. Laird J. Stabler, 1122 W. 30th St., Los Angeles, Cal., rec. by Clyde M. Snow and Wm. B. Day.

No. 269. Wortley Fuller Rudd, 120 Corvardin Ave., Richmond, Va., rec. by Wm. B. Day and A. Bolenbaugh.

No. 270. Teodoro M. Gutierrez Gonzales, Libertad No. 75, Holguin, Cuba, rec. by Jose P. Alacan and J. G. Diaz.

No. 271. Alfred Richard Trimbach, 158 Horton St., Lewiston, Maine, rec. by Theodore J. Bradley and John G. Godding.

No. 272. Malcolm Earl Wilson, Sardis, Miss., rec. by H. M. Faser and Wm. B. Day.

No. 273. Hugo O. Peterson, 1921 Elliott Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by E. L. Newcomb and F. J. Wulling.

No. 274. Virgil T. McCroskey, 206 Main St., Colfax, Wash., rec. by C. W. Johnson and Edith Hindman.

No. 275. Fred D. Marr, 1124 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash., rec. by C. W. Johnson and C. Osseward.

No. 276. Edwin T. Bodin, Bay City, Mich., rec. by H. C. Christensen and Wm. B. Day.

No. 277. William Thomas Whitlock, 423 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash., rec. by C. Osseward and H. E. Holmes.

No. 278. Reuben J. Botkin, 138 West 31st St., Bayonne, N. J., rec. by Otto Raubenheimer and Luke C. Hines.

No. 279. Morris Tobias, 56 Ave. B., New York, N. Y., rec. by Otto Raubenheimer and Luke C. Hines.

* The first session of the Council for 1914-15 was held at Detroit, Mich., on August 29, 1914.

No. 280. Robert J. Frick, 634 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky., rec. by Linwood A. Brown and C. S. Porter.

No. 281. Charles Philip Valentine, 1511 Railroad St., Helena, Montana, rec. by Charles E. Mollet and Alexander F. Peterson.

No. 282. August E. Staffa, 116 Rogers Ave., San Antonio, Texas, rec. by Jacob Schrodt and W. Cousins.

No. 283. Pinkney McGill White, 833 N. Fremont Ave., Baltimore, Md., rec. by James A. Black and O. W. Muehlhouse.

The report of the Secretary of the Council was presented as follows:

Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN—The Council held one session at the Detroit (1914) meeting and has transacted business by mail since.

Twenty-eight Council Letters have been issued, covering 83 pages, and 45 motions.

The members elected number to date 283; the number last year by the first session of the Council on August 24, 1914, was 394.

A synopsis of the motions of the Council is attached and will become a part of the records. The minutes up to June 21, 1915, (Council Letter No. 27), have been published in the Journal.

The membership of the Council numbers 41, of which 17 are representatives of Local Branches.

The three members of the Council elected by mail on November last, for 1915-16, were: Caswell A. Mayo, New York, N. Y.; F. M. Apple, Philadelphia, and Harry V. Army, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary of the Council.

SYNOPSIS OF MOTIONS OF THE COUNCIL 1914-15.

Motion No. 1—Election of Council Committees for 1914-15. Carried.

Motion No. 2—Election of Members Nos. 1-2 inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 3—Authorization of Committee on Publication to Effect a Reorganization and to Systematize the Work. Carried.

Motion No. 4—Election of Members Nos. 3-17, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 5—Petition to form Detroit Branch, A. Ph. A. Carried.

Motion No. 6—Election of Members Nos. 18-23 inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 7—Petition to form Morgantown, W. Va., Branch, A. Ph. A. Carried.

Motion No. 8—Appropriation of \$1000 for Journal and \$400 for Printing, Postage and Stationery. Carried.

Motion No. 9—Election of Members Nos. 24-30, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 10—Election of Members Nos. 31-36, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 11—Time of Holding Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, i. e., week of August 9 to 14, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 12—Invitation to Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to meet in San Francisco in 1915 at about the same time as that fixed for the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Carried.

Motion No. 13—Change of title of Morgantown, W. Va., Branch, A. Ph. A., to West Virginia Branch, A. Ph. A. Carried.

Motion No. 14—Appropriation of \$230.68 for stenographic services for the Detroit meeting. Carried.

Motion No. 15—Election of Thomas F. Main as member of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines for term expiring 1919.

Motion No. 16—Appointment of Dr. James H. Beal as Chairman of Commission on Proprietary Medicines.

Motion No. 17—Extension of Invitation to Pharmaceutical Society of Japan to meet in San Francisco in 1915 at the same time as the A. Ph. A.

Motion No. 18—Election of Members Nos. 31-51, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 19—The Committee on Finance submitted the following for approval:

		<i>Proposed Budget of Appropriations for 1915.</i>
Appropriation		
No. 1.	Salaries	\$5,500
No. 2.	Journal	6,600
	(a) Publication	\$5,000
	(b) Clerical expenses	900
	(c) Postage and stationery.....	450
	(d) Freight, drayage and miscellaneous.....	250

No. 3. Printing, postage and stationery.....	900
No. 4. Clerical expenses Secretary's office.....	416
No. 5. National Formulary	1,000
No. 6. Miscellaneous expense	100
No. 7. Drayage, freight and expressage.....	100
No. 8. Stenographers	350
No. 9. Traveling expenses	600
No. 10. Committee on Membership.....	250
No. 11. Committee on Unofficial Standards.....	100
No. 12. Year Book	2,500
No. 13. Badges and bars.....	50
No. 14. Certificates	50
No. 15. Premium on Treasurer's bond.....	50
No. 16. National Drug Trade Conference.....	200
No. 17. Journals for Reporters	35
No. 18. Section on Scientific Papers.....	25
No. 19. Section on Education and Legislation.....	25
No. 20. Section on Commercial Interests.....	25
No. 21. Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.....	25
No. 22. Section on Historical Pharmacy.....	50
No. 23. Committee on Pharmacopœias and Formularies.....	25
No. 24. Women's Section	50
No. 25. National Syllabus Committee.....	25

\$19,051

At the Detroit (1914) meeting of the Association, the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies was abolished, but there was created, as a subdivision of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, a Committee on Pharmacopœias and Formularies.

Motion No. 20—Extending Invitation to Pharmaceutical Society of Japan to meet in San Francisco in 1915. Tabled.

Motion No. 21—Election of Members Nos. 52-58, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 22—Greetings to Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Associations of other Nations.

Motion No. 23—Approval of General Rules of Publication of Council Letter No. 11. Carried.

Motion No. 24—Election of Albert Schneider, of San Francisco, as Local Secretary for 1915. Carried.

Motion No. 25—Disapproval of Proposed Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Motion No. 26—Reply to Pearson's Magazine. Carried.

Motion No. 27—Election of Members Nos. 59-75, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 28—That action by the Council concerning the action of the Publication Committee in the matter of Editorship, be deferred until the next regular meeting of the Association, and that Mr. Marshall, the present Acting Editor, be given a hearing before the Council at that time. Not carried.

Motion No. 29—Election of Members Nos. 78-87, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 30—That E. C. Marshall be elected Editor of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Not carried.

Motion No. 31—That the action of the Committee on Publication in the selection of Eugene G. Eberle as Editor and Advertising Manager of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, as reported in Council Letter No. 13, be ratified by the Council. Carried.

Motion No. 32—Appropriation of \$100 from Centennial Fund to Prof. Edw. Kremers for research work on medicinal plants and cultivated and wild plants. Carried.

Motion No. 33—Election of Members Nos. 88-101, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 34—Approval of Action of Committee on Publication in awarding the contract for printing the 1913 Year Book (Volume 2) to the Eschenbach Printing Company, of Easton, Pa. Carried.

Motion No. 35—That Mr. Marshall be paid for one week's service in April and be given three weeks' vacation with pay from April 7th at the same rate of salary he has been receiving as Acting Editor.

Motion No. 36—Election of Members Nos. 101-113, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 37—Award of Contract for Reporting 1915 Annual Meeting, A. Ph. A., at San Francisco to Lehnhardt & Co., of Chicago, Ill., as per estimate submitted.

Motion No. 38—Election of Members Nos. 114-131, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 39—Appropriation of \$50 for A. Ph. A. Buttons and Pins. Carried

Motion No. 40—Election of Members Nos. 132-174, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 41—Resignation of Local Secretary Albert Schneider.

Motion No. 42—Election of John H. Dawson as Local Secretary, to succeed Local Secretary Albert Schneider, resigned.

Motion No. 43—Approval of Program for 1915 Annual Meeting. Carried.

Motion No. 44—Election of Members Nos. 175-215, inclusive. Carried.

Motion No. 45—Election of Members Nos. 216-256, inclusive. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws was presented, as follows:

Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws would make the following recommendations:

1. Amend Chapter I, Article II, of By-Laws, last line, changing "one month" to "three months." The amended article will then read:

Article II. The Nominating Committee shall submit the names of three persons as candidates for each of the offices of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President and three members of the Council. These names are to be submitted by the General Secretary by mail to every member of the Association, together with a request that the member indicate his preference on a ballot enclosed for that purpose, and return the same within three months after the adjournment of the annual meeting.

2. Amend Chapter II, Article VII, adding after the word "Association" "within thirty days after his installation."

The amended article will then read:

Article VII. He shall appoint all committees, not provided for in the By-Laws or otherwise directed by the Association, within thirty days after his installation.

3. Amend Chapter VIII, Article V, of the By-Laws, first line, changing the word "five" to "three" and inserting the words "and state" after the word "local."

The amended article will then read:

Article V. All local and state organizations of Pharmacists shall be entitled to three delegates as their representatives in the annual meeting, who, if present, become members of the Association on signing the Constitution and paying the annual contribution for the current year. Provided, that the provisions of this article shall not be so construed as to reinstate any member whose name shall have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, nor shall anyone who has been expelled from the Association be received as a delegate. All credentials shall be sent to the General Secretary at least two weeks in advance of the annual meeting.

The subject of the membership of the House of Delegates will doubtless receive especial consideration at this meeting, and it will probably be well to await the decision of the Association on this subject, and then modify the amendment to suit the action taken, so that there shall be no conflict.

4. Amend Chapter XII, Article I, of the By-Laws, changing the words "twenty-five members" to "fifteen members."

The amended article will then read:

Article I. Local Branches of this Association may be formed whenever it may appear that fifteen members of this Association, in good standing, will participate, provided that no more than one such branch shall be formed in any one state, province, district or territory unless such branches shall be formed at a point distant one hundred miles or more from any branch already established in the same state, province, district or territory.

5. Amend Chapter III, Article II, fourth line, striking out the words "editing, publishing and distributing" and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "the distribution of."

The amended article will then read:

Article II. He shall keep fair and correct minutes of the proceedings of the general session, and carefully preserve, on file, all reports, essays and papers of every description presented to the Association, and shall be charged with the necessary foreign and scientific correspondence and with the distribution of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, under the direction of the Council.

The By-Laws of the Association provide that the Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy shall edit the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and that the editing, publication and distribution of the latter shall be under rules and regulations approved by the Council. (Chapter VI.)

The By-Laws of the Council provide that (Chapter IV, Article II): "The Committee on Publication shall have charge of the editing, publication and distribution of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy and the Journal of the Association, and such other publications as may be issued, under the rules and regulations to be approved by the Council."

By the amendment above proposed, the division of authority in the publication of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy will be clarified, i. e., the Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy will *edit*, the Committee on Publication will *publish*, and the General Secretary will *distribute*.

GENERAL RULES.

6. Rule 3. Proceedings of N. A. B. P. and A. C. P. F. in A. Ph. A. Proceedings, first line: Change the word "Proceedings" to "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

The rule will then read:

Rule 3. Proceedings of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties in A. Ph. A. Journal: That space be annually set aside in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association for abstracts of the proceedings of the meetings of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Rule 16. The Editor-in-Chief of the Journal shall be ex-officio Historian of the Association.

When the Historian was first elected, which was by resolution and not by by-law, the Association had no Journal and no Editor; now, it seems both fitting and logical that the Editor be made the Historian, and we so recommend.

GENERAL RULES OF FINANCE.

Rule 4. Deposits in Banks: Insert word "daily" before "deposit," and in lieu of words after bank state "whenever his receipts amount to \$100 or more."

The amended rule will then read:

"Rule 4. Deposits in Banks. The Treasurer shall make a daily deposit in the bank whenever his receipts amount to \$100 or more."

Rule 8. Auditing of Accounts of Treasurer and General Secretary. Use word "February" in place of "January" on last line.

The amended rule will then read:

Rule 8. Auditing of Accounts of Treasurer and General Secretary. The Treasurer and General Secretary having thus balanced their books and made out their reports, shall place all such books, accounts, vouchers, etc., with the report, at the disposal of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee at such time and place in February of each year as said Chairman may direct.

Rule 10. Meeting of Auditing Committee. Change word "January" in second line to "February," and "February" in next to last line to March.

The amended rule will then read:

Rule 10. Meeting of Auditing Committee. There shall be a meeting of the Auditing Committee in February of each year, and it shall be the duty of said Committee, at such meeting, to carefully examine all the books, accounts, vouchers, funds, etc., etc., received by them; and previous to the first day of March following, to make a report thereon, in writing, to the Chairman of the Council.

CODE OF ETHICS.

The Code of Ethics of the American Pharmaceutical Association was first published in 1853, and has not been published since. A copy is here attached. Changes have occurred during the past sixty-two years which make it desirable to change or amend some portions of the Code if in no other respect than phraseology. We, therefore, recommend that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of the Council to revise the Code of Ethics, to report at next year's meeting of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ENGLAND, Chairman.

CODE OF ETHICS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Pharmaceutical Association, composed of Pharmacists and Druggists throughout the United States, feeling a strong interest in the success and advancement of their profession in its practical and scientific relations, and also impressed with the belief that no amount of knowledge and skill will protect themselves and the public from the ill effects of an undue competition, and temptations to gain at the expense of quality, unless they are upheld by high moral obligations in the path of duty, have subscribed to the following *Code of Ethics* for the government of their professional conduct.

Art. I. As the practice of pharmacy can only become uniform by an open and candid intercourse being kept up between apothecaries and druggists among themselves and each other, by the adoption of the National Pharmacopœia as a guide in the preparation of official medicines, by the discontinuance of secret formula and the practices arising from a quackish spirit, and by an encouragement of that *esprit du corps* which will prevent a resort to those disreputable practices arising out of an injurious and wicked competition. *Therefore*, the members

of this Association agree to uphold the use of the Pharmacopœia in their practice; to cultivate brotherly feeling among the members, and to discountenance quackery and dishonorable competition in their business.

Art. II. As labor should have its just reward, and as the skill, knowledge and responsibility required in the practice of pharmacy are great the remuneration of the pharmacist's services should be proportioned to these, rather than to the market value of the preparations vendcd. The rate of charges will necessarily vary with geographical position, municipal location, and other circumstances of a permanent character, but a resort to intentional and unnecessary reduction in the rate of charges among apothecaries, with a view to gaining, at the expense of their brethren, is strongly discountenanced by the Association as productive of evil results.

Art. III. The first duty of the apothecary, after duly preparing himself for his profession, being to procure good drugs and preparations (for without these his skill and knowledge are of small avail), he frequently has to rely on the good faith of the druggist for their selection. Those druggists whose knowledge, skill and integrity enable them to conduct their business faithfully, should be encouraged, rather than those who base their claims of patronage on the cheapness of their articles solely. When accidentally, or otherwise, a deteriorated, or adulterated drug or medicine is sent to the apothecary, he should invariably return it to the druggist, with a statement of its defects. What is too frequently considered as a mere error of trade on the part of the druggist, becomes a *highly culpable* act when countenanced by the apothecary; hence, when repetitions of such frauds occur, they should be exposed for the benefit of the profession. A careful but firm pursuit of this course would render well-disposed druggists more careful, and deter the fraudulently inclined from a resort to their disreputable practices.

Art. IV. As the practice of pharmacy is quite distinct from the practice of medicine, and has been found to flourish in proportion as its practitioners have confined their attention to its requirements; and as the conducting of the business of both professions by the same individual involves pecuniary temptations which are often not compatible with a conscientious discharge of duty; we consider that the members of this Association should discountenance all such professional amalgamation; and in conducting business at the counter, should avoid prescribing for diseases, when practicable, referring applicants for medical advice to the physician. We hold it as unprofessional and highly reprehensible for apothecaries to allow any percentage or commission to physicians on their prescriptions, as unjust to the public, and hurtful to the independence and self-respect of both the parties concerned. We also consider that the practice of some physicians (in places where good apothecaries are numerous) of obtaining medicines at low prices from the latter, and selling them to their patients, is not only unjust and unprofessional, but deserving the censure of all high-minded medical men.

Art. V. The important influence exerted on the practice of pharmacy by the large proportion of physicians who have resigned its duties and emoluments to the apothecary, are reasons why he should seek their favorable opinion and cultivate their friendship, by earnest endeavors to furnish their patients with pure and well-prepared medicines. As physicians are *liable* to commit errors in writing their prescriptions, involving serious consequence to health and reputation if permitted to leave the shop, the apothecary should always, when he deems an error has been made, consult the physician before proceeding; yet in the delay which must necessarily occur, it is his duty, when possible, to accomplish the interview without compromising the reputation of the physician. On the other hand, when apothecaries commit errors involving ill consequences, the physician knowing the constant liability to error, should feel bound to screen them from undue censure, unless the result of a culpable negligence.

Art. VI. As we owe a debt of gratitude to our predecessors for the researches and observations which have so far advanced our scientific art, we hold that every apothecary and druggist is bound to contribute his mite towards the same fund, by noting the new ideas and phenomena which may occur in the course of his business, and publishing them, when of sufficient consequence, for the benefit of the profession.

Recommendation No. 1 on Chapter I, Article II, of By-Laws, was amended to read:

Article II. The Nominating Committee shall submit the names of three persons as candidates for each of the offices of President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President and three members of the Council. These names are to be submitted by the General Secretary by mail to every member of the Association within three months after he receives them, together with a request that the member indicate his preference on a ballot enclosed for that purpose, and return the same by mail within one month after its receipt.

The amended recommendation was approved.

Recommendation No. 2 on Chapter II, Article VII, of By-Laws.

W. C. Alpers moved, seconded by C. E. Caspari, that the recommendation be approved.

H. P. Hynson moved, seconded by C. A. Mayo, to amend to provide that:

Article VII. He shall appoint all committees provided for in the By-Laws at the time of his installation and all committees not provided for in the By-Laws within thirty days after his installation.

J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, moved as a substitute for the original article an additional clause to read as follows:

Article VII. He shall appoint all committees, not provided for in the By-Laws or otherwise directed by the Association. He shall announce the names of the appointees of such committees, as far as possible, at the time of his installation or within thirty days thereafter.

The original motion and the amendment being withdrawn, the substitute motion was adopted.

Recommendation No. 3 on Chapter VIII, Article V, of By-Laws was considered, and on motion of C. A. Mayo, seconded by H. P. Hynson, action was deferred for the present.

Recommendation No. 4 on Chapter XII, Article I, of By-Laws was approved.

Recommendation No. 5 on Chapter III, Article II, of By-Laws was approved.

Recommendation No. 6 on General Rule No. 3 was approved.

A new rule was proposed (No. 16) by the Committee to read as follows:

Rule 16. Editor as Historian: The Editor-in-Chief of the Journal shall be ex-officio Historian of the Association.

Approved.

Under "General Rules of Finance" a number of changes were proposed, the amended rules to read as follows:

Rule 4. Deposits in Banks. The Treasurer shall make a daily deposit in the bank whenever his receipts amount to \$100 or more.

Approved.

Rule 8. Auditing of Accounts of Treasurer and General Secretary. The Treasurer and General Secretary having balanced their books and made out their reports, shall place all such books, accounts, vouchers, etc., with the report, at the disposal of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, at such time and place in February of each year as said Chairman may direct.

Approved.

Rule 10. Meeting of Auditing Committee. There shall be a meeting of the Auditing Committee in February of each year, and it shall be the duty of said Committee at such meeting, to carefully examine all the books, accounts, vouchers, funds, etc., etc., received by them, and previous to the first day of March following, to make a report thereon, in writing to the Chairman of the Council.

Approved.

The recommendation of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws to revise the Code of Ethics was, in the light of information given by W. C. Alpers, amended to provide that a special committee of three be appointed, by the Chairman of the Council to inquire into the subject of the Code of Ethics and report at the next annual meeting. Dr. Alper's belief was that the Code of Ethics has been superseded, some ten years ago, by the "objects" stated in the Constitution.

Under "General Rules of Finance," H. M. Whelpley suggested the deletion of Rule 12, which reads as follows:

Rule 12. Publication of Names of Members. The Treasurer shall furnish with his annual report an alphabetical list of the names of the members from whom he has received money for dues and certificates during the financial year for publication in the Proceedings.

On motion of C. A. Mayo, seconded by F. J. Wulling, it was agreed to delete Rule 12, and properly number the succeeding "Rules."

Wm. B. Day moved, second by H. M. Whelpley, to have amended Chapter III Article I, of the By-Laws of the Council by adding the words "and the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting, in addition to his salary."

The article will then read:

Article I. The Secretary of the Council shall keep fair and correct minutes of the proceedings of the meetings and carefully preserve all reports and papers of every description.

received by the Council. He shall receive an annual salary not to exceed \$300, and the amount of his expenses incident to the meeting, in addition to his salary.

Approved.

W. C. Alpers proposed, seconded by W. B. Day, that Chapter II, Article VIII, of By-Laws be amended, deleting the words "and countersign all orders on the Treasury."

The amended article will then read:

Article VIII. He shall sign the certificates of membership. He shall obey the instructions of the Association, and authenticate by his signature, when necessary, its proceedings.

Approved.

H. M. Whelpley suggested that Article I of Chapter IV of the By-Laws be deleted, and on his motion, seconded by Charles E. Caspari, the change was approved; the succeeding numbers of the articles to be properly renumbered. It was further agreed that the word "He" at the beginning of the present Article II, should be changed to "Local Secretary."

The article as amended would then read:

Article I. The Local Secretary shall assist the General Secretary in his duties; shall cooperate with the Council and any Local Committee in making arrangements for the annual meeting; shall correspond with the chairman of the several committees, and with other members in advance of the meeting, for the promotion of its objects, and shall have the custody of specimens, papers and apparatus destined for use or exhibition at the meetings.

Approved.

Article III shall be made Article II.

Approved.

On motion of W. B. Day, seconded by J. W. England, it was decided to have amended Chapter III, Article III, of By-Laws, providing for notification of the President and Local Secretary when elected of the duties of their offices, etc., the article to read:

Article III. He shall read all papers handed him by the President for that purpose, shall call and record the ayes and nays, whenever they are required to be called, shall notify the President, Local Secretary and the chairman of every standing and special committee of his election or appointment, giving each a statement of his duties and such other information as may be of service.

The report of the Committee of the Council to consider the question of representation in and function of the House of Delegates was then presented as follows:

To the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—At the Detroit meeting, the Council appointed a Committee of three to consider the question of Representation in and Functions of the House of Delegates.

At a session of the House of Delegates, the Committee on Resolutions of that body presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The usefulness of the House of Delegates during its two years' existence, not having been such as was expected at the time of its installation, it is important that something be done to increase this usefulness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Delegates that increased efficiency can be secured by making this body a permanent one instead of making its existence dependent upon the action of the Council."

When the above resolutions were presented to the Council, they were referred to the Council's Committee on Representation in and Function of the House of Delegates. The House of Delegates itself, likewise, appointed a committee to consider this subject.

Both of these committees have been endeavoring to determine upon a plan for the reorganization of the House of Delegates as a permanent organization. To define a distinct field of activity and usefulness for such an organization and to formulate rules of procedure by which it could properly exercise certain duties and authorities that would harmonize with the work of this Association and permit of a close co-operation of all of these allied pharmaceutical societies along lines that would not in the least detract from the objects, aims and purposes of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

As a permanent organization, the House of Delegates should become the means for coordinating the work and effectually combining the influence of the national, state and local pharmaceutical societies and for securing a closer affiliation among such associations and with the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The efficiency of such an organization will depend very largely upon the zeal of the executive officers selected and the enthusiasm and co-operation of the allied organizations. There are many topics discussed at the meetings of the state pharmaceutical associations, as well as in the local branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association and local pharmaceuti-

cal societies, that are of more than local interest as they affect the progress of the calling throughout the entire country. These questions of common interest should be carefully debated by the delegates of these various bodies in a national convention, where they could outline a course of action that would secure co-operation throughout the entire country. Such questions as uniform pharmacy practice acts, anti-narcotic acts, state laws affecting the purity of drugs, labelling, etc.; pharmaceutical educational problems such as preliminary education, standards for registration; reciprocity in registration, etc., are among some of those that may be mentioned as topics of common interest and not circumscribed by municipal or state boundaries.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the establishment of such a permanent delegate body should be determined at this time. As to the membership, we would recommend that it be limited to not more than three delegates from each local branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, each state pharmaceutical association, each local pharmaceutical organization, pharmacy school, or alumni association of a pharmacy school. In addition, the officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of its Council and a delegation of three members selected by the Council, should be considered as *active members* of the House of Delegates, and any member of the American Pharmaceutical Association should have the privilege of the floor, even though not appointed as a delegate. Would it not be wise to also include as delegates a delegation from and the officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association as these organizations have very many interests in common with those of pharmaceutical societies. No delegate should be permitted to officially act as a representative from more than one society at the same meeting.

As to the functions of the House of Delegates, these have been set forth in Chapter I, Article I, of the By-Laws of the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the following language:

"A. To receive and consider the reports of delegates from the bodies which they represent in the House of Delegates.

B. Consider and report upon such resolutions, and upon such other subjects as may be referred to the House of Delegates by the Council (of the A. Ph. A.) or by the Association (A. Ph. A.) in general session, or by the various Sections (of the A. Ph. A.).

C. Make a final report of the business transacted by the House of Delegates to the final session of the outgoing Council at each annual meeting.

D. It shall have the authority to adopt all rules and regulations necessary for the proper conduct of its business and not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and the Council."

Your Committee are of the opinion that the functions to be exercised by the House of Delegates are fairly well defined in A and B in the article as quoted. If any fault can be found at all it would be with the improper reference, at times, of certain resolutions and subjects to the House of Delegates which were purely matters connected with the internal management of the American Pharmaceutical Association itself. Now that we have established a Committee on Resolutions of the Association, it will be easy for the Association in general session or for its Council, to properly refer to either body questions of reference.

The resolutions by which the House of Delegates was created at the Denver meeting and the paragraphs C and D of Article I of the By-Laws of the House of Delegates quoted above, indicate that the House of Delegates as originally conceived was to be, in effect, a section or a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and its actions, rules and regulations were to be subject to report to and approval by the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association. If the American Pharmaceutical Association is to continue to control and dominate the House of Delegates, then no material changes in the statements of paragraphs C and D are necessary.

On the other hand, it has been argued that the "House of Delegates shall be composed of delegates" from certain pharmaceutical associations who are "to have uniform and exclusive representation" in the proposed re-organized House of Delegates and they are to have "sole control" of this organization. This might be construed as intending to create a new and independent body. If such be the consensus of opinion, then, necessarily, changes must be made in the wording of paragraphs C and D.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the House of Delegates should remain as the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The more close the affiliation of the allied pharmaceutical societies and the American Pharmaceutical Association, the more efficient should be the work accomplished in behalf of all of the societies thus associated.

The various allied organizations, such as the state pharmaceutical associations, should be encouraged to refer through their delegates to the House of Delegates, all questions of national import or of common interest to druggists. An examination of the proceedings of the state associations will demonstrate that there are many such questions that should be more thoroughly discussed and concerted action outlined thereon by some such national body as the House of Delegates.

Your Committee are, therefore, not prepared to recommend that any radical changes be

made in the definition of the functions of the House of Delegates. This question can probably be left to the future to decide what changes, if any, should be made in the wording of the functions as now formulated.

We would urge that the consensus of opinion on this subject, as demonstrated at this meeting, be made the basis for an amendment to the By-Laws which shall provide for the permanent establishment of the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. BERINGER, Chairman.

Discussion was had upon the subject of the report.

H. P. Hynson spoke at length, giving his views, being followed by J. P. Remington, W. C. Alpers and F. J. Wulling and others.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, seconded by H. P. Hynson, the report of the Council Committee on Representation in and Function of the House of Delegates was referred to the House of Delegates, to be returned to the Council for further consideration.

The following report was presented and received:

Report on Invested Funds of the Association.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11, 1915.

To the Officers and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

We, the undersigned, have, in accordance with Rule 8 of General Rules of Finance, examined the securities contained in the Association Box (4227) at the Title Guaranty Trust Co., St. Louis, and found the following:

Ebert Legacy Fund.

St. Louis Bond No. 766..... \$2,000.00

A. Ph. A. General Fund Bonds.

5 St. Louis City Reg. 4 percent Bonds, Nos. 705, 706, 707, 708, 709..... \$5,000.00
1 St. Louis City Reg. 4 percent Bond, No. 717..... 3,000.00

Total\$10,000.00

A. Ph. A. Centennial Fund Bond.

1 Mass. State Reg. 3 percent Bond, No. 1705..... \$1,000.00

A. Ph. A. Life Membership Fund Bonds.

1 Mass. State Reg. 3 percent Bond, No. 1701.....\$10,000.00
3 Mass. State Reg. 3 percent Bonds, Nos. 1702, 1703, 1704..... 3,000.00

Total\$13,000.00

A. Ph. A. Procter Monument Fund.

Certificate of Deposit, No. 62,205, dated January 2, 1915, International Bank of
St. Louis, (Principal) \$4,812.46

H. M. WHELPLEY,
Treasurer.

FRED W. SULTAN,
Member, Auditing Committee.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of June, 1915.
(Seal)

SIDNEY SCHIELE,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

The report of the Auditing Committee was presented and received:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

We have examined the books of Henry M. Whelpley and W. B. Day, respectively Treasurer and General Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the fiscal year 1914 and compared the records with the vouchers and found them correct. We have found a proper accounting for all of the funds of the Association. The cash balance to January 1, 1915, corresponds with the books of the International Bank of St. Louis and the registered bonds and certificate of deposit in the hands of the Treasurer.

Auditing Committee,

OTTO F. CLAUS, Chairman,
FRED W. SULTAN,
ALFRED W. PAULEY.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11, 1915.

The report of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines was presented in abstract by Chairman James H. Beal.

On motion of F. H. Freericks, seconded by W. B. Day, the report was accepted and ordered to be reprinted in pamphlet form from the Journal and was referred to the Joint Session of the Sections on Education and Commercial Interests.

On motion of H. P. Hynson, seconded by J. W. England, it was moved that the General Secretary be authorized to vise hereafter for the Council the credentials of delegates to the Association.

The following reports were submitted and accepted:

To the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to report on behalf of the Committee on Unofficial Standards that the following monographs have been adopted and forwarded to the Editor for publication in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. BERINGER, Chairman.

Pareira, Phytolacca, Pimenta, Plumbi Iodidum, Potassii Chloridum, Potassii Glycerophosphas, Prunum, Pulsatilla, Quercus, Quillaja, Renninum, Rhus Glabra, Rubus, Rumex, Salvia, Santalum Album, Sassafras Medulla, Scutellaria, Sodii Nitras, Tamarindus, Terebinthina, Viburnum Opulus, Xanthoxylum Fructus, Zea, Zedoaria.

To the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor of presenting a supplemental report on behalf of the Committee on Unofficial Standards.

I have transmitted to the Editor for publication in the Journal, in accordance with the instruction of the Council, the following monographs:

Ferri Pyrophosphas Solubilis, Ficis, Galega, Geranium, Gossypii Cortex, Hæmatoxylinum, Hamamelidis Folia, Helianthemum, Ignatia, Kaolinum, Krameria Lappa, Leptandra, Lupulinum, Mangani et Sodii Citras, Mangani Hypophosphis, Mastiche, Melilotus.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE M. BERINGER, Chairman.

The following applications were received and the applicants elected:

No. 284. Emory W. Thurston, 4003 N. Griffin Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., rec. by Hayden M. Simmons and Wilbur J. Teeters.

No. 285. Bert George Dyne, Main St., Las Cruces, New Mexico, rec. by E. G. Eberle and Wm. B. Day.

No. 286. Hendery Allison, Kingsville, Texas, rec. by R. H. Walker and E. G. Eberle.

No. 287. B. L. Eicher, 74 E. 12th St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Clyde M. Snow and Wm. B. Day.

Adjourned until Tuesday, August 10th, at 7:30 p. m.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

THIRD SESSION, 1914-15.

The third session of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1914-15 was held at the Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco, on Tuesday evening, August 10, 1915, at 8 p. m., Chairman E. G. Eberle in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Eberle, Freericks, Godding, Claus, Alpers, Whelpley, Gietner, England, Day, Osseward and Thiesing.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

The following applications for membership were presented and the applicants elected:

No. 288. Edward Sydney McKee, 2132 Linton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, rec. by Caswell A. Mayo and Frank H. Freericks.

No. 289. Leslie D. Robinson, 1314 Bay View Place, Berkeley, Cal., rec. by John M. Dawson and Albert Schneider.

No. 290. Fred Mueller, 2129 University Ave., Berkeley, Cal., rec. by John H. Dawson and Albert Schneider.

No. 291. Dr. Andrew D. Mouldons, 3622 Laurel St., New Orleans, La., rec. by W. B. Day and J. W. England.

No. 292. Joseph Thomas Balter, 3601 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., rec. by E. G. Eberle and J. W. England.

No. 293. Dr. Joseph Oswald Weilbaecher, 2100 N. Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La., rec. by E. G. Eberle and J. W. England.

No. 294. Fred Dawson, Albany, Ore., rec. by John M. H. Laue and C. M. McKellips.

No. 295. Francis Albert Federer, 1015 University Ave., Madison Wis., rec. by H. A. Langenhan and Emerson R. Miller.

No. 296. Elgar Otis Eaton, 33 U. S. Appraisers Store, San Francisco, Cal., rec. by John H. Dawson and Wm. B. Day.

No. 297. Robert Fulton Troxler, Quarantine Station, Angel Island, Cal., rec. by Dr. H. M. Whelpley and J. W. England.

No. 298. John J. Mahoney, 500 Church St., San Francisco, Cal., rec. by Franklin T. Green and R. H. Bohmansson.

No. 299. John Y. Breckenridge, Jr., U. S. Marine Hospital, Boston, Mass., rec. by A. M. Roehrig and F. T. Gordon.

No. 300. Charles Levin Morgan, Half Moon Bay, Cal., rec. by J. L. Lengfeld and E. G. Eberle.

No. 301. Ada Lee Howell, 194 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio, rec. by Mary L. Creighton and Zada M. Cooper.

The report of the Committee on Publication was presented as follows:

To the Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN—*Printing N. F. (IV)*: Prior to the Detroit (1914) meeting the Committee on publication invited bids from eight of the most prominent book publishers of the country for the composition, electrotyping, printing and binding of the National Formulary (IV), and the communications were opened by the Committee at Detroit. The two lowest bidders were the J. B. Lippincott Company and Wm. J. Dornan, both of Philadelphia, the former being the lower, and to this company was awarded the contract, the Committee on Publication being empowered to make the necessary contract as soon as possible by reason of war conditions.

An advantageous arrangement has been made with the J. B. Lippincott Co., whereby the books can be printed, and then bound from time to time, as the demand requires and paid for only when bound. By this method, the amount of money to be paid out by the Association at one time is reduced to the minimum, and the indebtedness will probably never exceed one thousand dollars.

The first issue will be 5000 copies, subsequent issues as may be required. The book will number 400 or more pages. It will be bound in muslin, in buckram, and in buckram interleaved.

The book is now in press, and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Agency and Sale of N. F. (IV): At the Detroit (1914) meeting of the Association, the Committee on Publication was authorized to secure bids and make the necessary contract for the agency and sale of the National Formulary, Fourth Edition.

Invitations for bids were invited from six of the leading book distributing companies of the country. The Midland Publishing Company, of Columbus, O., and the J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, were the two best bidders; the former being the more advantageous, the contract was awarded to that company.

The selling prices of the N. F. (IV) will be \$2.50 per copy for the muslin bound copy, \$2.75 for the buckram bound copy, and \$4.00 for the buckram interleaved copy. The buckram bound copy probably will be the most durable and the sale of this form of binding should be especially encouraged.

Sub-agents will be appointed in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco, who will allow discounts as follows:

25 copies or less, 15 percent.

25 to 100 copies, not less than 20 percent.

100 copies (or more) not less than 25 percent.

Single copies, full retail price.

Year Book, 1913 (Volume 2): Bids for the composition, printing and binding of the Year Book, 1913, (Volume 2), were invited from the J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, the Stoneman Press Co., of Columbus, Ohio, W. J. Dornan, of Philadelphia, and the Eschenbach Printing Co., of Easton, Pa.

The Eschenbach Printing Co. was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded to this company by the Committee on Publication, which action was approved by the Council (Council Letter No. 20, March 19, 1915).

Advertising Manager of Journal: It will be recalled that, on February 1, 1914, F. C. Marshall began service as Advertising Manager of the Journal, receiving a salary of \$125 per month and continued as such until June 1, 1914, when he was made Acting Editor and Acting General Secretary (by reason of the resignation by illness of Dr. James H. Beal as Editor of the Journal and General Secretary of the Association); receiving a salary of \$250 per month for the months of June, July and August, 1914.

Editor of Journal: At the Detroit (1914) meeting the matter of selecting an Editor for the Journal was referred to the Committee on Publication, with power to act, subject to the approval of the Council.

Mr. Marshall was then engaged as Acting Editor to serve from month to month until a permanent Editor could be chosen. This acting service began September 1, 1914, at a salary of \$187.50 per month.

At the Detroit meeting the position of Editor was offered to Eugene G. Eberle by the Committee on Publication, and he promised to decide later. He presented his formal application on December 1, 1914 (C. L. No. 13, January 4, 1915) and was unanimously elected by the Committee on Publication, which action was ratified by the Council (C. L. No. 18, March 4, 1915). Mr. Eberle assumed the duties of the Journal office on April 6, 1915.

Mr. Marshall was relieved from duty as Acting Editor on April 6, 1915, and given three weeks vacation with pay at the same rate of pay he had been receiving, which action was approved by the Council (C. L. No. 22, April 10, 1915).

Salaries of Journal Officials: At the time he presented his resignation, Dr. James H. Beal was being paid a salary of \$4000 per year as Editor and General Secretary, and E. C. Marshall was receiving a salary of \$1500 a year as Advertising Manager, a total of \$5500.

Editor Eberle is receiving a salary of \$3500 a year and General Secretary Day a salary of \$750 a year, a total of \$4250. We have thus been enabled to economize in the salaries to the extent of \$1250 per annum.

Reading Pages of Journal: The number of reading pages of the Journal in 1914 was 1758, and in 1913 was 1600, an increase of 158. In 1912 the number was only 1466. We believe that the number of pages per month can be reduced from 146 pages to not more than 128 per month without detriment and have instructed the Editor to do this whenever possible.

Receipts for Journal: The receipts of the Journal from advertisements were \$3564.05 and from subscription \$300.84 or a total of \$3864.89, an increase of \$469.09. The increased receipts were chiefly from subscriptions.

Expenditures for Journal: The expenditures for the Journal for 1914 were \$5863.32, plus the Editor's and General Secretary's salaries of \$3666.66 (from which should be deducted the salary of the General Secretary, estimate at \$750) which would equal \$2916.66 net, or a total of \$8779.98, being an increase in Journal-cost of \$397.49 and editorial-cost of \$783.53, or a total increase of \$1181.02.

Net Cost of Journal: The net cost of the Journal for 1914 was \$4915.09 and for 1913 was \$4203.16, an increase of \$711.93.

Expenditures for Year Book: The Year Book for 1913 (Volume 2) corresponding to Volume 61 of the former Proceedings of the Association will probably be distributed this month but the bills have not yet been received. The previous volume, issued in June, 1914, cost \$1718.99 for the printing and \$244.99 for the binding, or a total of \$1963.98, which including the salary (\$1200) of the Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, amounts to \$3163.98.

General Rules of Publication: At the Detroit (1914) meeting, the Committee on President's Address reported favorably upon the suggestion of President Beringer that the Committee on Publication be given enlarged powers for the conduct of its work, and the recommendation was referred to the Council. Later (C. L. No. 2, Oct. 2, 1914) the Council authorized the Committee on Publication to effect a re-organization and systematize its work, and the following "General Rules of Publication" were recommended by the Committee on Publication and approved by the Council (C. L. No. 12, Dec. 26, 1914):

General Rules of Publication.

1. All bills on account of the Journal shall be certified to by the Editor and sent as soon as possible to the Chairman of the Committee on Publication for approval and then sent by the latter to the General Secretary for payment in accordance with Article II, Chapter V, of the By-Laws, and Rule Third of the General Rules of Finance, except bills for postage, stationery, drayage, freight, expressage, miscellaneous and clerical expenses of the Office of the Journal (Petty and Clerical Expenses, Journal Office) which shall be paid as provided for in Rule 2 of these rules.

2. Bills for postage, stationery, drayage, freight, expressage, miscellaneous and clerical expenses of the office of the Journal (Petty and Clerical Expenses, Journal Office) shall be paid by check by the Editor of the Journal by the American Pharmaceutical Association in a bank to be approved by the Committee on Publication.

The Editor shall be bonded for \$500 at the expense of the Association.

The procedure for the payment of such bills shall be as follows: (1) at the end of each month, the Editor shall send all paid-and-receipted bills and cancelled checks, with an itemized bill or statement, to the Chairman of the Committee on Publication for approval; (2) After approval the Chairman of the Committee on Publication shall send the bills and checks to the General Secretary for payment in accordance with Article II, Chapter V, of

the By-Laws and Rule Third of the General Rules of Finance, and (3) the Treasurer shall send the Editor a check to cover the amount of the bills and thus increase the bank balance.

3. All bills on account of the Year Book, National Formulary and other publications of the Association shall be certified to by the person contracting the same and approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Publication and sent by the latter to the General Secretary before payment in accordance with Article II, Chapter V, of the By-Laws and Rule Third of the General Rules of Finance.

The advantages of this method are many. It is simpler than having a Treasurer of the Committee through which to pay bills and it does not require that one-fourth of the annual appropriation of each item of the work of the Committee shall be paid each quarter to the Treasurer. The present machinery for the payment of bills is continued, the only change being the control to be given to the Chairman of the Committee on Publication in the pay-appropriation of each item of the work of the Committee shall be paid each quarter to the ment of bills. In addition, the items of the annual budget of appropriations will not need to be changed.

Furthermore, the \$300 is practically advanced or loaned to the Editor under bond and the bills are really not finally paid by the Association until the Treasurer sends the check each month to cover the amount of vouchers paid, so that the Association is protected in every way.

Papers for the Journal: Article II of Chapter X of the By-Laws provides that papers presented to the Association and its Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication.

This article has been the cause of some discussion by contributors as well as by those interested in other journals. The rule, however, has been liberally construed and the privileges of advance publications by other journals has been given whenever asked for.

The American Pharmaceutical Association must be fair to the authors of pharmaceutical papers, but it must, also, be fair to its own interests, which are the interests of *all* its members.

To abolish this By-law would be to seriously cripple the Journal and the interests of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. James H. Beal referred to this subject at the last annual meeting in his "Report of the Retiring General Secretary and Editor of the Journal." (Journ. A. Ph. A., 1914, 1252), and his opinion deserves careful consideration. He said that:

"The papers and communications presented at the annual meeting and before the local branches may be roughly divided into those which are of general or popular nature, and consequently interesting to the casual reader, and those of a strictly scientific character which, notwithstanding their great usefulness to the progress of pharmacy, appeal only to a limited class of technical workers. If the rule requiring the consent of the Publication Committee be abolished, the probable result would be that the papers of a popular character would receive early publication in other journals and, consequently would be considered stale when printed in the official Journal; while to the latter would fall the exclusive publication only of such papers as were of technical and scientific nature.

The rule reserving the exclusive right to first publication in the official organ is a common one among scientific and professional organizations, and as far as my observation extends, has never been seriously objected to except in the case of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Unless very good reasons can be cited to the contrary, it would seem better that the present rule be continued, with the understanding that the Committee on Publication shall have liberal discretionary power to give consent to the prior publication in the other journals of the papers presented at the annual meeting and before the local branches.

It should be remembered in this connection, that the Journal is in no sense a competitor of other drug publications. The necessity for requesting permission to print a paper before its appearance in the Journal certainly does not impose any serious hardship, and since the Journal is an exclusive Association organ, and does not infringe upon the general field of drug journalism, there should be no more objection to quoting from its pages than to quoting from a government publication."

There has been some delay during the past year in the publication in the Journal of papers read before the Local Branches, due, largely to the changes in editorial management. The Cincinnati Branch submits the following motion with the view of correcting this condition:

"That it be the sense of this Association, that any paper presented before the Cincinnati Branch and recommended for publication in the Journal, be passed upon for acceptance or rejection within fifteen days, and reported back to the Branch."

There can be no serious objection to this motion. As a rule, the Editor should be able to accept or reject any paper sent him within fifteen days after he has received it.

But it is not always within his power to give immediate publication. He must cut his garment according to his cloth.

There is a bigger question involved, however, than the mere acceptance or rejection of papers, and it is fundamental. One of the most serious defects of pharmaceutical and medical papers generally, is their undue length. If authors could only be made to realize that the briefer a paper—all things being equal—the stronger. We had a paper recently of 40 pages—embodying a whole lot of good work—but the author could have made several excellent papers out of it.

We should have a rule limiting the length of papers for the Journal—excluding reports, statistics, etc. The Editor should be instructed to use discretionary power to abstract papers of undue length, to cut out tautology and repetition, and to delete matter foreign to the subject.

As Dr. F. J. Wulling expresses it: "The world is growing too busy to waste time with non-essentials. I have often suggested that every author of a paper should be required (not merely requested) to accompany his paper with a synopsis so written that its text would comprise about one-tenth or less that of the paper itself, and embody in the concisest form possible the gist of the paper. Readers could then determine by a perusal of the synopsis whether they want to go through the paper. Such a rule would result, I believe, in greater publicity for every paper."

It seems to us that Dr. Wulling's suggestion is most worthy and we recommend its adoption. We should have "Rules" not only for the acceptance and rejection of papers, and to give greater liberty of action to those who present papers, but also, to give the Editor discretionary power to cut-down the size of papers (of course, by co-operating with the author). By encouraging the preparation of briefer papers, a larger number of members of the Association could secure earlier publication of their articles.

Furthermore, we should take steps to encourage research work, especially by the members of Local Branches, so that more and more good work would be done, and more and more good papers would be written. It might be well to go a step further and that is, to follow the example of the American Medical Association, which issued last year a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions to Medical Authors" (price 10 cents) giving admirable suggestions for the proper preparation of a medical article. In like manner, we could issue a pamphlet for pharmaceutical authors; and it should be much appreciated.

Semi-Monthly Issues of Journal: The suggestion has been made to issue the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association semi-monthly, that is, to give in the first issue of the month editorials, articles and general and legal news, and in the second issue of the month reports of the Association, Section, Branch and Council proceedings and the Report on the progress of Pharmacy, similar to the former Proceedings of the Association, but no papers.

In other words, the first issue would be a Journal of original papers and pharmaceutical news and the second issue would be given over to the business of the Association, its Sections, Branches and Council.

The Committee on Publication has given very careful consideration to this suggestion, but it is of the opinion that the Association is not in a financial position at this time to consider the printing of a semi-monthly Journal. The expense of getting out another issue monthly, with the exception of the office expenses and the salary of the Editor, would be doubled. If the members of the Association could be persuaded to assist the Association in securing advertisements for the Journal and increase our revenues, then in the course of a few years, we might be in a position to consider the issuance of two journals a month, but the increase of revenue from dues through the accession of membership is entirely too slow to provide any large increase of funds.

Furthermore, there is one feature of our Year Book which cannot be too strongly emphasized, a feature which makes it distinctly superior to the monthly reviews of current, scientific literature, and this is, that the *Year Book gives all the subject matter of related character for the year in one place*, so that a comprehensive review or survey of the literature upon any one subject can be readily and quickly made without making extended references in different parts of twelve different issues.

Hence, the judgment of the Committee on Publication is against the issuance of a semi-monthly Journal.

Lloyd Library—Stock of Proceedings, etc.: In accordance with the decision of the Detroit (1914) meeting to accept with thanks the very generous offer of the Lloyd Library to care for the Proceedings, etc., of the Association, the publications in question have been delivered to the Lloyd Library, and General Secretary Day has made the necessary arrangements to store the historical and other matters of the Association not taken care of by the Library.

Office of Journal: A decision will have to be made regarding the future office of the Journal. Some three years ago the office was placed at Columbus, Ohio, to suit the convenience of Editor Beal, who resided at Scio, Ohio.

Editor Eberle resides at Dallas, Texas, and this city is impossible, because of its remoteness from the center of population. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Columbus Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis and Chicago have each been suggested to

the Committee on Publication, but the latter prefers that the Council itself should decide, feeling, however, that the fullest consideration should be given to the wishes of Editor Eberle.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. ENGLAND, Chairman.

On motion of C. Osseward, seconded by Otto F. Claus, the report was received and approved and the question of the future office of the Journal was discussed and the selection of the same referred to the Editor and Committee on Publication with power to act.

The report of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines was taken up for consideration and adopted. It was directed that the report be set up at once in type and 1000 reprints be printed and the matter kept standing for an early issue of the Journal, so as to avoid delay in getting out the reprints.

On motion of F. H. Freericks, seconded by W. C. Alpers, James H. Beal was re-elected as a member of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines to succeed himself.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, seconded by F. H. Freericks, James H. Beal was elected as Chairman of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines.

Secretary England stated that he had received a letter from Professor C. Lewis Diehl, regretting that his physical condition would not permit him to attend the San Francisco meeting and sending wishes for a very enjoyable and profitable meeting.

On motion of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, seconded by W. B. Day, the Secretary of the Council was directed to send to Professor Diehl the greetings of the Association and best wishes for recovery to health.

Adjourned until Wednesday, August 12th, at 7:30 p. m.

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.