

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY AT CHICAGO, AUGUST 12-13, 1918.

BY H. C. CHRISTENSEN, *Secretary*.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy held in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday, August 12 and 13 was, in point of interest, accomplishments and spirit of determination, to exert greater efforts than ever before, to make progress along the now well-recognized lines of the Association's work, the most successful ever held.

The Boards of Pharmacy of twenty-seven States were represented as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin; total number of delegates and Associate delegates present, 53. Of the States represented 25 are Active member states, and two—New York and New Jersey—are "Associate" member States. Forty-four states, including the District of Columbia, are now Active member states of the N. A. B. P. and two, as before mentioned, are Associate member States. This leaves only three non-member States, namely, Rhode Island in the East and California and Wyoming in the West.

Active member states are those between which reciprocity for licentiates is in force. Associate member states take part in all the activities of the Association with the exception that, on account of state laws or other conditions, these have no general reciprocity with other member states.

Inasmuch as the official reporter of the meetings was called to Washington immediately after the final session Tuesday evening, before a transcript for a synopsis of the proceedings could be made, this report presents only such features as the secretary was able to recall, including the most important recommendations which were adopted.

The recommendations offered by President W. P. Porterfield which were adopted unanimously, show better than any other feature of the meeting the temper and unquestioned sincerity not only of the N. A. B. P. as an association, but also of the individual member Boards of Pharmacy holding membership in the Association.

Recommendation No. 1:

WHEREAS, An increasing number of states have established graduation from a recognized College of Pharmacy as a prerequisite for examination as a licensed pharmacist, and

WHEREAS, The courses offered by these schools become an all-important matter, be it

Resolved, That the N. A. B. P. take steps to establish a minimum standard for said courses upon which said recognition shall be based.

This resolution brought out considerable discussion and it was finally voted to refer it to the Executive Committee, and that Committee was instructed to confer with the Syllabus Committee in an effort to prepare a plan for recognition to be recommended to the individual member State Boards for adoption.

Recommendation No. 2:

WHEREAS, States generally require a definite amount of high school instruction or equivalent as a prerequisite for examination, be it

Resolved, That the N. A. B. P. take steps to establish a minimum requirement for each year of high school work—same to be represented by "Units" or other acceptable designation.

This was referred, the same as No. 1, to be considered jointly by the N. A. B. P. Executive Committee and the Syllabus Committee, with instructions to report a plan for general adoption.

Recommendation No. 3:

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the best interests of both the public and the druggists are

served by having two classes of pharmacists generally designated as Registered Pharmacist, and Assistant; be it hereby

Recommended, That efforts be made in all States where not already provided, to establish two classes of pharmacists (Registered Pharmacist, and Assistant Registered Pharmacists).

Recommendation No. 3 was unanimously adopted and referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to place the same in the hands of the incoming legislative committee. It was brought out that legislative bodies will convene in nearly forty states the coming winter. The legislative committee will be instructed to get in touch with Boards of Pharmacy and State Association legislative committees and to assist these bodies wherever possible in securing amendments to laws in States where no provision is made for Assistant Registered Pharmacist.

Recommendation No. 4:

WHEREAS, There are, in general, two classes of pharmacists recognized by various States, designated as Registered Pharmacist and Assistant Registered Pharmacist, or otherwise; and

WHEREAS, The line of demarcation between these two groups is growing sharper; and

WHEREAS, The requirements for the Registered Pharmacist is becoming distinctly greater in scope and character than the requirements necessary for Assistant Pharmacist; be it

Resolved, That this Association recommend that separate sets of questions be prepared for these two classes, and not merely the classification be based on higher and lower percent grades made on the same set of questions.

Recommendation No. 5:

WHEREAS, It is apparent that conditions in a number of States are such as will prevent Boards of Pharmacy in these States from complying with the recommendation of the N. A. B. P., adopted in 1915, to require high school graduation (4 years) in 1920 for entrance to examinations for Registered Pharmacist; be it, therefore

Resolved, That this Association extend the high school requirement to become effective January 1, 1923.

Recommendation No. 6:

WHEREAS, The National Association Boards of Pharmacy representing as it does the legal bodies—The State Boards of Pharmacy—in the various member States which have or should have the power to fix standards and requirements for entrance to examinations before these bodies for Pharmacist: be it hereby

Resolved, That this Association go on record as recommending that all Boards of Pharmacy holding membership in this Association should require not later than January 1, 1920, that candidates for examination for Registered Pharmacist must have had at least two years satisfactorily completed high school work.

Recommendations Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were adopted.

The discussion on recommendations Nos. 5 and 6 showed clearly that, while the high school requirement was extended to 1923, corresponding to the time adopted by the Conference Schools for such requirement, many Boards, probably a majority, will require full four-year high school for entrance to examination for Registered Pharmacist before that time.

Considerable discussion was had with regard to the Edmonds bill. H. L. Meredith, chairman N. A. B. P. Committee on National Legislation, presented an interesting report on work done by his Committee in the interest of this bill. The report will be published in full in the Proceedings of the N. A. B. P. Results with regard to the advancement of this measure have so far not been satisfactory. Further efforts will be made by Mr. Meredith's Committee to obtain favorable action and, whatever the outcome, the N. A. B. P. will feel that its efforts in the interest of this bill which seeks recognition for our pharmacists in the Army in order that they may be able to render the best possible service, has been of a character that reflects much credit to this Committee and especially to Chairman Meredith.

Reports made by both the Legislative and Executive Committees showed good work accomplished.

The Chairman of the Advisory Examination Committee reported that several State Boards had been visited during the year and that a number of sets of questions had been sent in for suggestions and criticisms. He stated further that so far as was possible the Committee had complied with requests for criticism and suggestions with regard to examination papers. Also that the improvement in the character of questions used, and method of examinations showed a marked improvement.

Continuing the report stated as follows: If there is any criticism to be made specifically, it is, that a number of our members still do not give recognition in their questions, of the existence of the new ninth revision of the Pharmacopoeia. This work is a great improvement over all previous editions—embracing many new and valuable features. It should be the duty of every examining board to satisfy itself, through its examinations that applicants are fully conversant with current revisions of the U. S. P. and the N. F.

The trend of the U. S. P. toward the scientific is one of the most encouraging signs of the times for pharmacy. But, in order to profit by this progress, both schools of pharmacy and State examining bodies must take advantage of the opportunity offered to readjust their courses in pharmacy and include in the scope of State Board of Pharmacy examinations questions relating to the many new features covered by ninth revision of the Pharmacopoeia and the fourth edition of the National Formulary. The improvement, progress and readjustment necessary, is so apparent, that the urgent need of advancing to a 3-year course for Ph.G. with at least high school graduation as an entrance requirement, can not be questioned by any having the best interests of pharmacy at heart. And, when it is intimated that it is necessary for schools and colleges to adopt these advanced standards it is meant of course that boards of pharmacy must likewise prepare to require these prerequisites for entrance to examination for full Registered Pharmacist.

Some, on first thought, while granting the necessity for the advanced standards outlined in the foregoing paragraph, will hold that we should go easy on advancing standards at this time. True, the draft has taken heavy toll from the class of men composing the body of Registered Pharmacist, especially between the ages of 21 and 31. This has produced in practically all States a shortage of drug clerks. It should be acknowledged, however, that the demand is for clerks, ordinary, every day clerks, not proprietors, not managers, but just clerks. These clerks must of course have the knowledge and experience necessary to qualify them to sell and dispense medicines with safety to the public. In order to be a safe person to sell and dispense drugs, medicines and poisons to the public a clerk acts as assistant to the proprietor or manager, who should in all cases be fully registered persons, but such assistants need not necessarily be required to have the supposed high qualifications of the fully registered proprietor. The point is this: No matter how high the requirements for full registration a sufficient number of pharmacists will be forthcoming to fill the necessary need for proprietors.

It is for the reasons stated, therefore, that the present shortage of drug clerks throughout the United States has emphasized as never before the necessity for two classes of pharmacists in every state, of Registered Pharmacist, and Assistant Registered Pharmacist. A considerable number of the States now have these two classes, but in a very few States has the provision for assistants, as a source of supply of clerks been given the consideration that it deserves.

This proposition fits in well with that of raising the standards for full registration. The lower the standards for full registration the larger the supply of proprietors. But, as it is not proprietors that are needed, why not increase the qualifications required for entrance to examinations for Registered Pharmacist and thereby bring pharmacy on a par with other professions? If the present status of pharmacy, with regard to preliminary and professional training were equal to that of medicine and dentistry we would not be having the trouble that now obtains in securing recognition for pharmacy in the Army.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 13-17, 1918.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

The First General Session of the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the Gold Room of Congress Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening, August 13, 1918, at 8.00 P.M. by President A. R. L. Dohme. (A list of those in attendance will be found under Societies and Colleges.)

After introductory and congratulatory remarks President Dohme called on Ex-President John Uri Lloyd of Cincinnati for the invocation. In his appeal Professor Lloyd referred to those with whom he had been associated in the past, whose duties had been assumed by those present, and expressed the hope for a successful convention which implied a helpfulness for the world.

President Dohme then invited representatives of the Government to deliver their messages and extended them a welcome. Lieut. Lawrence Zembsch spoke for the Navy Department. (Lieutenant Zembsch is one of eighty-two pharmacists of commissioned rank in the Navy. His rank is that of Lieutenant Junior Grade in the Medical Department, and he is stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.)

The speaker extended an invitation to the members to visit the Training Station, where 50,000 of America's finest youths are preparing for their duties. He then explained the position of pharmacists in the service and contended that educated pharmacists had advantages they would not have without such education. He stated that before the war there were twenty-three pharmacists and a chief pharmacist in the Navy. To-day there are two hundred and seventy-one actively listed; eighty-two of these, after having passed a severe competitive examination as to their pharmaceutical knowledge, and their ability as first-aid men, as sanitary inspectors, X-ray technicians, laboratory workers, etc., have been given commissions. They have been commissioned for the period of the war as temporary surgeons of the United States Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Junior Grade and Lieutenant in line for promotion to that of Lieutenant Commander, which is equal to that of Major in the Army.

Dr. Lyman F. Kebler conveyed the greetings of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was reminded that this was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding and of his first attendance (in Chicago, 1893) at a meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Another representative of the Department was C. O. Ewing of the Pharmacognosy Laboratory. He stated that while Doctor Kebler was rounding out his twenty-fifth year of attendance, this was his first, but he hoped to be present twenty-five years hence.

President Dohme in responding said in part: "On behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association it affords me great pleasure to thank you for your interest and valued remarks. I want to assure you it is a great pleasure for us to have you with us, and to participate in our proceedings and attend our various sectional meetings.

"I do not think there is a member of this profession, anywhere in this country, who is not imbued thoroughly with the conviction that it is a part of his duty 'to do his bit' and serve his country in whatever way he can. The great trouble is that the full opportunity for so doing has not presented itself. Surely, it is not because of lack of effort on our part to offer our services and to insist upon their acceptance, if possible. We hope fervently before this war is much older that pharmacists will be in the service of their country in the position in which they can be of greatest service, namely, as pharmacists."

Vice-President Leonard A. Seltzer of Detroit then assumed the chair while President Dohme presented his address. (See August issue of the JOURNAL, p. 665, *et seq.*, also this (September) number for plan of federation.)

After the reading of the address, and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the President's address was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. W. C. Anderson, J. A. Koch, H. P. Hynson, T. J. Bradley and J. C. Peacock.

President Dohme then resumed the chair.

The minutes of the Council were read by Secretary J. W. England. On motion of W. C. Anderson, which was seconded by Charles H. LaWall, the minutes were approved by unanimous vote. (See Council Business.)

Secretary William B. Day then read the list of special and standing committees. The President announced that reports from the respective chairmen would be called for at the next General Session.

President Dohme appointed the following members of the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. S. C. Henry, J. H. Beal, Jeannot Hostmann, O. F. Claus, W. C. Anderson, Clair A. Dye, J. W. England, Jacob Diner, S. L. Hilton and F. J. Wulling.

H. P. Hynson offered an amendment to the by-laws, which was received and referred to the Council. It follows:

Amend Chapter VIII, Article III, by adding:

"and if the number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who are members in good standing of any State Association, shall equal twenty-five per centum of the actual number of members of such a State Association, then the reduction shall be five dollars, making the net amount to be paid three dollars."

making the amended Article read—

"Every member shall pay *in advance* to the Treasurer the sum of four dollars as annual dues, and by neglecting to pay said contribution for six successive months may be dropped from the roll of members. If the annual dues (four dollars) and the annual subscription to the JOURNAL (four dollars) be paid at one and the same time a reduction of three dollars shall be allowed, and if the number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association who are members in good standing of any State Association shall equal twenty-five per centum of the actual number of members of such a State Association, then the reduction shall be five dollars, making the net amount to be paid three dollars."

The Chair then declared a recess for the selection of the Nominating Committee. After reconvening the following were announced as members of the Nominating Committee:

Alabama:	W. E. Bingham.
Arkansas:	W. C. Hogan and Frank Schachleiter.
District of Columbia:	L. F. Kebler and S. L. Hilton.
Illinois:	Wm. Gray and Otto H. Mentz.
Indiana:	C. B. Jordan and F. W. Meissner.
Iowa:	W. J. Teeters and Chas. Falkenhainer.
Kansas:	L. E. Sayre and Edward Dorsey.
Kentucky:	J. W. Gayle.
Maryland:	W. M. Powell and E. F. Kelly.
Massachusetts:	T. J. Bradley and J. G. Godding.
Michigan:	Henry Kraemer and George Snyder.
Minnesota:	H. W. Rutske and L. J. Aberwald.
Missouri:	Otto F. Claus and H. M. Whelpley.
Nebraska:	R. A. Lyman and H. L. Thompson.
New Jersey:	Chas. W. Holzhauer and Jeannot Hostmann.
New York:	Wm. Mansfield and J. P. Snyder.
Ohio:	Robt. W. Terry and Eugene Selzer.
Pennsylvania:	J. C. Peacock and Freeman P. Stroup.
South Carolina:	W. H. Ziegler.
South Dakota:	F. L. Vilas and Mrs. H. R. Kenaston.
Tennessee:	Harry Whitehouse and E. V. Sheeley.

Texas:	W. H. Cousins and E. G. Eberle.
Vermont:	F. D. Pierce.
Virginia:	W. F. Rudd.
Wisconsin:	Edw. G. Ruenzel and E. G. Raeuber.

The President appointed the following members: Messrs. Charles H. LaWall, S. C. Henry, H. P. Hynson, F. E. Stewart, and J. W. England.

The First General Session was then adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

The Second General Session of the American Pharmaceutical Association was convened by President A. R. L. Dohme, Thursday, August 15, at 8.15 P.M.

The minutes of the First General Session were read and approved. (See preceding minutes.)

The minutes of the fourth and fifth sessions of the Council were then separately read by Secretary J. W. England and after a motion of L. E. Sayre and a second by Otto F. Claus the Association voted to approve the minutes. (See Council Business.)

Secretary William B. Day read communications from Mrs. Fletcher Howard, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the California State Druggists' Association, and one from Mrs. Emma Gary Wallace, corresponding secretary of the Women's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Both conveyed greetings and wishes for a successful meeting. The messages were accepted with due recognition by the Association.

President Dohme laid a letter before the Association from a gentleman in France in which the suggestion is made that a fund be raised for aiding French pharmacists. President Dohme stated that the proposed plan had the approval of the French Ambassador. The letter follows:

PROPOSAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUNDING LOAN FOR THE USE OF PHARMACISTS IN THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM WHO ARE DESIROUS OF RECOMMENCING BUSINESS WITHOUT DELAY.

As a consequence of the invasion and of the battles which have taken place in the north and the east of France, as well as in Belgium, nearly all the pharmacists there have had to leave their stores and frequently all their earthly possessions. Since then they have supported their families by undertaking the management of other stores or by helping their more fortunate colleagues, but in view of the length of the war they must take the future into consideration and taking into account the great difficulties which will have to be overcome in order to establish and run a business in the sections that are absolutely ruined, they are considering the advisability of buying now a small store in some other part of France, even if they may have to sell it again later, or when their presence in their native towns will be needed.

In the countries which have been the scene of these long battles nothing exists now. The corporations which have undertaken the reconstruction of these countries are in great doubt concerning their future (we, who are intimately associated with this work, know how true this is); some years must pass before it will be possible to reinstate a pharmacy in those regions where life will have to be recommenced, where it will be needful to act as in colonization, and where a drug store, however useful, is scarcely that which is of first importance in a new colony.

Ought we to abandon these pharmacists, who have had to contend with such difficulties for the past four years? Must we let them wait many years more until it be possible for them to return to their native towns? To reply to these questions it will suffice to quote the following letter from one of our colleagues of the Somme, who in the fall of 1917 was able to return to his city:

"My re-installation is very difficult and must be only partial in consequence of the obstacles I encounter in finding the goods and materials, all costing fearfully dear. Life is hard here; no bedding, other than the camp sacking, tiring and cold, especially for children. Food of all kinds costs twice as much as in Paris, frequently even more. Those who have returned—

poor souls—ought to be millionaires, which is far from being the case. The rare workmen who are to be found here ask 2 francs an hour, and they are not to be had when they are wanted. The houses which have not been demolished have neither doors nor windows, which are replaced by sacking. The walls, pierced here and there, show the traces of the passage of the shells and threatening winter will soon be on us."

These lines do not need comment, but to complete the sad picture, and as a sequel to the first one, our colleague wrote us as follows on the 30th of March:

"After a tiresome and perilous journey I have at last reached Rouen; all my work of the last 8 months has been destroyed." Then follows a pressing appeal for a position as manager. This colleague used to occupy a good position before the war; he is now 60 years old, with a large family.

On the other hand, if it be considered that a great many drug stores are at present being offered for sale in France, and that it would be doing a good action towards our colleagues who wish to sell, and to their families, in aiding in the sale of their stores, it will not be difficult to find a solution of the question.

On one side many want to sell; on the other side, there are many desirous of buying, but they can only do so under onerous conditions; one of them would have had to pay 20 per cent for the aid received. By establishing a funding loan under reasonable conditions, help will be given to two different classes of interesting people. It is necessary that no time be lost, and if something really good is to be done it has to be done *now*.

Our colleagues of the invaded provinces have suffered and have aged with their misfortunes; so that they do not die in misery they ask not to have to wait until after the war to make themselves a new home. They wish to find the means of securing a loan for the amount needed for their prompt re-establishment. As guaranty they could offer (1) a mortgage on the store they would purchase, (2) a cession of their right to an indemnity for damage done by the war, which they will most certainly receive.

We are of the opinion that the amount of money needed for this undertaking will not be immense; the borrowers will be able to repay the advances with some speed, the amount to be repaid not being very heavy, as for cash payments the sellers can not ask very much. Supposing that the amount be 5,000 or 10,000 francs, and that, say, 50 pharmacists avail themselves of the facilities during the first year; that would imply a capital of from 250,000 to 500,000 francs or, say, \$100,000. We think that being known, the generosity which animates all America towards their less fortunate brethren in France and Belgium will make it a comparatively easy task to find 5,000 pharmacists in the United States who would subscribe \$20.00 each to help their colleagues in distress. We do not ask for this sum as a gift, but merely as a loan, on which we will gladly pay the interest until the capital—by degrees—be returned.

Jacob Diner in discussing the proposition referred back to a somewhat similar action which was taken after the San Francisco earthquake and stated that it was his understanding that all the money loaned to pharmacists was fully repaid. He spoke of this proposal as worthy of the Association's interest and moved the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means for carrying the suggestion into effect.

L. E. Sayre seconded the motion, S. E. Ewing moved to amend and apply the move to all distressed pharmacists in the war zone. This motion was seconded by Samuel L. Antonow. The mover of the first motion accepted of the amendment and the President called for a vote which was unanimously favorable to the proposition. The appointment of the committee was left to the Chairman.

The report of the General Secretary was read and approved. (To be printed.) The report of the Committee on Nominations was called for. It follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

To the President, Officers and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee on Nominations takes pleasure in presenting to you this report. The Committee has held two meetings. After we adjourned the first session, Dr. H. V. Army, who had been nominated for the presidency, placed in the chairman's hands a letter declining the

honor. The Committee was therefore reconvened and Doctor Arny's declination was accepted with regrets, and the vacancy accordingly filled. The names we have to submit are:

For President: L. E. Sayre, Kansas; L. A. Seltzer, Michigan; and E. N. Gathercoal, Illinois.

For First Vice-President: T. J. Bradley, Massachusetts; A. H. Clark, Illinois; and W. H. Rudder, Indiana.

For Second Vice-President: Harry Whitehouse, Tennessee; John Culley, Utah; and Zada M. Cooper, Iowa.

For Third Vice-President: Jacob Diner, New York; E. F. Cook, Pennsylvania; Adolph Umenhofer, Illinois.

For Members of the Council: J. H. Beal, New York; R. A. Lyman, Nebraska; E. H. Thiesing, Ohio; S. L. Hilton, District of Columbia; William Mansfield, New York; C. H. LaWall, Pennsylvania; H. B. Mason, Michigan; W. J. Teeters, Iowa; and C. M. Snow, Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. HENRY, *Chairman.*

S. L. HILTON, *Secretary.*

The report of the Committee was accepted and the names presented were declared the nominees to be voted on for the election of officers for 1919-1920.

Treasurer H. M. Whelpley made a verbal report and explained that the books and other records of the Treasurer had been audited. (The report was printed in the May issue of the JOURNAL, p. 474.)

He stated that while the funds of the Association amounted to \$86,038.69 there was some difficulty in meeting the Association expenses from the annual receipts and he urged an increase of the membership.

The report of the Committee on International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature was called for, but no report was made.

The report of the Committee on Compulsory Health Insurance was read and referred for publication. (To be printed.)

No report was made by the Committee on National Legislation.

The Committee on the President's Address reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the address of President Dohme, and while the author makes no definite proposals or recommendations, a sense of appreciation of the careful thought given to the preparation of the paper, the evident unselfish interest of the author and the essentially constructive spirit pervading the address, led the Committee to call attention to its leading features. All of the parts of the address that so earnestly and hopefully refer to the federation of pan-pharmacy are commendatorily referred to all those committees, conferences and divisions of the Association that have to do with this great effort.

The President is congratulated upon the progress made toward federation due to his enthusiasm and constructive effort.

Your Committee suggests that the remarks of the President under the sub-heading "Pharmacy Corps in the Army" be referred to the Association's delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference.

With the same object in view, that is, the proper distribution of the President's remarks, we suggest that those referring to the "Funds of the A. Ph. A." be called to the attention of the Standing Committee on Invested Savings and Trust Funds.

It is requested that the General Secretary of the Association send separate copies of the other sections of the President's address to the chief officer of the division or to the chairman of the committee who has the particular subject in hand, for consideration. They are, respectively, as follows:

"Presentation of Papers at Section Meetings:" To the chairmen of the several Sections.

"U. S. P. Revision:" To the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the U. S. P.

"House of Delegates:" To the chairman of that body.

"Pharmaceutical Education:" To the chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation.

"Time of Meeting:" To the chairman of the Committee on Time and Place of Meeting.

The remarks of the President on the publication of the annual proceedings, specifically, are called to the attention of the Association with the recommendation of this Committee that the Committee on Publication consider the propriety and advisability of holding the plates of the proceedings used in the JOURNAL and including this matter in the Year Book when it is published.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. HYNSON,
W. C. ANDERSON,
J. A. KOCH,
T. J. BRADLEY,
J. C. PEACOCK.

The report was unanimously adopted by vote of the Association.

Chairman J. W. England of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws presented several proposed amendments, necessitated by action of the Association and House of Delegates. They were read and in accordance with the rules laid over for action at the next General session. (For report see minutes of Final General Session.)

The report of the Committee on Physiological Testing was read and referred for publication. (To be printed.)

The report of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service was presented by Chairman S. L. Hilton. He enlarged upon the report and after discussion it was moved by William Mansfield and seconded by L. E. Sayre that the report with Chairman Hilton's remarks thereon be printed in the September issue of the JOURNAL and that 5000 reprints be made thereof. The motion carried unanimously. (Printed in this number of the JOURNAL.)

Chairman Theodore J. Bradley presented the report of the Syllabus Committee. It was recommended that the Council provide the annual contribution of twenty-five dollars. (Report to be printed.)

H. V. Army on behalf of the Committee on Weights and Measures moved that the Council be requested to provide for the annual membership fee in the American Metric Association. The motion was seconded and carried.

Chairman F. H. Freericks moved that the report of the Committee on Model Pharmacy Law be made before the Joint Session of the Section on Education and Legislation, the A. C. P. F. and N. A. B. P. It was so ordered.

A letter from William R. White of Nashville was read by Secretary Day in which he expressed the hope for a discussion of the best means for supplying pharmacists in the Service with pharmaceutical publications. After discussion it was the consensus of opinion that the best way would be for each member to send such publications to individual pharmacists, and that thereby the best service would be rendered. It was advised that this should be made known to all members and their cooperation solicited.

The report of Chairman John F. Hancock of the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund was accompanied by a letter conveying greetings and expressing his regrets because of enforced absence. The report follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WILLIAM PROCTER, JR., MONUMENT FUND.

In 1904, the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its Annual Meeting, adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to collect money for a proposed monument to the father of American Pharmacy, Prof. Wm. Procter, Jr., which monument of bronze was to be placed in the public grounds of the National Capitol.

Since that time the Committee on the Wm. Procter, Jr., Monument Fund has reported the results of its labors at each annual meeting of this Association and it was expected that this monument would be erected and formally transferred to the Government during the Centennial year of Procter's birth, at which time the Association would hold its Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., to dignify the services of its unveiling.

Your Committee feels that the monument would have been completed in time for the Anniversary had it not been for the disturbed conditions of our National affairs. Congress, however, is so busy with war propositions that it will not give its consideration to minor matters but when peace returns we feel assured that the site and design for the monument will be approved.

The money collected has been conserved by the Association, and the Treasurer will report present conditions and the amount that is in his hands.

J. F. HANCOCK, *Chairman.*

The report was referred for publication.

The report of the Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature was read by Secretary Day. The report was received with thanks of the Association and the matter of financial contribution referred to the Council. (To be printed.)

The report of the Committee on Time and Place was read and after some discussion adopted. The difference of opinion was solely on the question of whether the Association should instruct not to hold the annual meeting in July or August. The vote finally declared was that due consideration should be given, if possible, to the President's recommendation of not holding the annual conventions in July or August. New York City was unanimously chosen for the 1919 meeting; the report follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE.

Your Committee on Time and Place begs to report that four cities have tendered invitations to the Association to meet with them in 1919—Asbury Park, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, and New York City. The Asbury Park invitation is signed by the Director of Publicity of the Board of Commissioners. The Buffalo invitation comes from the President of the Chamber of Commerce and from the Mayor. The Columbus invitation bears the signature of the Manager of the Convention and Publicity Association. The New York City invitation comes from The Merchants' Association of New York and from the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

It would seem the part of wisdom to hold the meeting next year at a point easy of access to the largest portion of our membership. Particularly will this be the case if conditions of to-day prevail at that time. The Committee is of one mind in recommending that you accept the invitation of the New York Branch and hold the 1919 meeting in New York City, the time to be determined upon by the Council.

T. J. BRADLEY,
S. L. HILTON,
EDW. SPEASE,
CLYDE M. SNOW, *Chairman.*

Chairman L. F. Kebler reported verbally for the Committee on the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. This report is to be presented in writing and was referred for publication.

Owing to the decease of Chairman A. B. Husted there was no report from the Committee on Closer Affiliation of Pharmacists and Physicians.

The Committee on Organization of Local Branches made no report. The report of the Delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was read and referred for publication. (To be printed.)

S. L. Hilton called attention to the vacancy in the Council, caused by the death of President Charles Holzhauser and nominated President A. R. L. Dohme.

The nomination was seconded by William Mansfield. There were no further nominations and Secretary Day called for a vote whereby the nominee was unanimously elected. President Dohme thanked the members for this expression of their confidence. The Second General Session was then adjourned.

(The transcript of the Third General Session has not come into the hands of the Editor. It will be printed in the October number of the JOURNAL.)