

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

To the Joint Meeting of

The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties,  
The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and  
The Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A.:

The Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy belonging to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties were advised March 9th that examinations for the award of the Fairchild Scholarship were to be governed by the recommendations unanimously adopted at the New York A. Ph. A. meeting at the Joint Session of the bodies here represented. The letter reads:—

“The Fairchild Scholarship is to be awarded by a competitive examination to candidates who are High School graduates, and who have completed their first year work in a School or College of Pharmacy, member of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and each School or College shall be limited to two candidates.”

The schools were asked whether they would have candidates, and what date would suit best for holding the examination. June 11th was decided on as the date most convenient for the majority of schools having candidates.

A letter accompanied the questions, which were sent by registered mail. The letter reads:—

“The Dean:—

“The questions herewith are placed in your care, and the candidates of your school for the Fairchild Scholarship are under your supervision.

“The examinations are to be held on June 11th. The candidates are to be High School graduates and students who have completed one year (not more) in a School or College of Pharmacy, member of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

“Only the questions of one subject are to be given the candidate at one time. When he is through with these, the questions and the candidate's answers are pinned together, marked, and taken charge of by the Dean or his representative. The questions of another subject are then given the candidate, and so on until the work has been completed.

“The questions used by the candidate, and his answers, with identification mark (not his name), should be promptly sent to the undersigned, by registered mail; the name of the candidate together with the identification mark, should be inserted in a smaller envelope and also enclosed. The Chairman will retain the name and the identification mark; the questions and answers will be sent by him to the Examining Committee on Questions, who will not know the name nor School of candidate.”

The Chairman's intention, which was perhaps not clearly stated, was to have each set of questions and answers in a separate envelope, and to come by registered mail, so that each envelope would speak for one candidate. The explanation is now made for future examinations.

Dean C. B. Jordan, in the second paragraph of his letter in reply to the Chairman's letter, said:—

“I raised the question in order that the matter may be made clear. I firmly believe that no one who has had more than one year of training in a College of Pharmacy should be permitted to take this examination. I hope that you will supplement your directions to the other Colleges making this point clear, so that all applicants will be upon an equal footing.”

Professor E. A. Ruddiman, assisted by Dr. J. H. Ransom, of Detroit, prepared the questions, which related to Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Arithmetic, Pharmacognosy and Materia Medica, and Chemistry. It was contemplated to have questions on Physiology and Botany.

Our records show that there were 31 candidates and 19 schools were represented, and an analysis of the averages made will be appended.

A number of objections have been raised to the inclusion of *Materia Medica*, as that in a number of schools is taught in the second year. In a number of examinations this has been evident.

This was also expressed by Prof. E. F. Kelly, who examined the papers, with the assistance of Dr. H. E. Wich, Associate Professor of Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, Miss B. Olive Cole, Associate Professor of Botany and *Materia Medica*, and John C. Krantz, Jr., Associate Professor in Pharmacy, in the same institution. Professor Kelly stated that the questions asked in Pharmacognosy and *Materia Medica* were beyond the training received in the first year, and his further comment in connection with the examination was as follows:

"It is our impression that the information necessary to answer some of the questions asked would hardly be imparted to students in the first year course in pharmacy adhering to the *Pharmaceutical Syllabus*."

Your suggestions along these lines would help the Fairchild Scholarship Committee, and it would be helpful in preparing Examination Questions. What other subjects should be included? The Chairman believes the examination should extend over a period of two days; Dr. E. A. Ruddiman suggested that this be arranged for hereafter, and the request is made that this be given consideration, and also the fixing of a time for holding the examination, as the first, second, third or fourth Monday (or any other day of the week) of June.

There is another matter that should receive consideration, namely, when the Scholarship was offered it was to a young man who had never attended a school of pharmacy, and the sum was sufficient to pay for both terms of the two-year course. Now, however, it is given to one who has already completed the first year, and the sum is more than necessary for the second year. Should the amount be divided between two students or should this amount be a rebate to the young man or woman and the other portion for the coming year, or should part of the money be used in defraying the expenses of the second year and the other for post-graduate work? We are endeavoring to get on a basis which will be generally satisfactory to all the schools of the Conference, or as nearly so as possible. Interest has been shown this year by quite a number of applicants.

No arrangements have been made for defraying the necessary expenses of the examination. The work has been done by members gladly giving their time, and thanks and appreciation of their services are tendered; these have also been communicated in letters.

Expenses must of necessity be incurred for mimeographing the questions and for postage and registration; these need not be more than \$20.00.

The Chairman has done the best he could, and gladly gives his services, and expresses his appreciation for coöperation and support. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the examination is encouraging and their interest is appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. EBERLE.

*Chairman Fairchild Scholarship Committee.*

#### **Analysis of the Fairchild Scholarship Examinations for 1921.**

The work of the Examination Committee shows painstaking care throughout, and in all details. The members of the School conducting the examination had no candidate, they had only the keys to the names of the candidates, were not acquainted with the candidates nor the schools which they attended.

The highest record made by any one candidate, and only one—there was no tie—according to the report of the Committee, was 83.3 in Pharmacy, 100 in *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic*, 93 in Chemistry, 96 in *Materia Medica*, an average in all branches of somewhat over 93; the highest record in each branch and in general average.

The next highest had 82.5 in Pharmacy, 91 in *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic*, 91.5 in Chemistry, 84 in *Materia Medica*, or an average of 87.25 in all branches. The next two candidates averaged slightly above 80. Then there were eight candidates who ranged in the 70's.

The average of all candidates in Pharmacy was 59.5. Ten fell below this average, the lowest making only 18, and the highest 83.3. The average in *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic* was 68.6, and twelve fell below the average. The average in Chemistry was 71.8, and fifteen fell below that average. The average in *Materia Medica* was 58.5, and sixteen fell below. The

first sixteen averaged in Pharmacy 71.4, in Pharmaceutical Arithmetic 81, in Chemistry 80, and in Materia Medica 70. The last fifteen averaged in Pharmacy 48.85, in Pharmaceutical Arithmetic 65, in Chemistry 83.5 and in Materia Medica 48.9.

There were 19 schools represented, and 31 candidates.

The name of the one to whom award has been made will be announced as soon as a complete record of the applicant has been received.\*

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY, HELD IN NEW ORLEANS LA., SEPTEMBER 5-6, 1921.

BY H. C. CHRISTENSEN, SECRETARY.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was called to order by President Charles Gietner, at 10:00 o'clock, Monday morning, September 5, 1921, in Parlor E, Mezzanine Floor, Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The following twenty-eight states were represented by a total of about sixty delegates and associate delegates: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin.

The two features of the Convention which stand out most prominently and around which nearly all discussions and deliberations centered, were, first, the activities of the Association under the districts plan, which was adopted last year, and, second, the report presented by Mr. L. L. Walton, Chairman of the Committee on Standards, with recommendations for changes in the now-existing state pharmacy laws and State Board of Pharmacy rulings, relative to the number of years of practical experience required for entrance to State Board Examination for license as pharmacist, the character and scope of such experience and method of computing.

With reference to the first—the activities of the Association under the districts plan, the country has been divided into nine districts each with five to six states and each having a vice-president elected who is also Chairman of his district. The district vice-presidents or Chairmen, nine in all, also constitute the Advisory Examination Committee, with the Secretary of the Association as Chairman.

During the past year, one meeting was held in each district, at which—with few exceptions—the state boards of the respective districts were represented by one or more delegates. The President and the Secretary of the Association, one or the other, usually both, attended the district meetings. All meetings were full of interest, and with the closer coöperation between states, it is expected that much good to pharmacy will result in the future from work under this plan. It is expected that a meeting of the District vice-president members of the Advisory Examination Committee will be held in Chicago some time in February, at which the program for future activities will be outlined. This will include plans for carrying on an active campaign for college of pharmacy graduation, prerequisite laws in states where such laws are not now in force, the adoption of high school graduation requirements, more general uniformity in state pharmacy laws, uniformity in examination questions and methods, consideration of a basis for recognition of schools and colleges of pharmacy, etc.

Referring to the Advisory Examination Committee as now constituted, the Chairman of this Committee, in his report, states in part as follows:

"It is apparent at a glance that the increase in membership of the Advisory Examination Committee, under this districts plan, the geographical distribution, and the fact that each vice-president has a pride and responsibility in his district, will bring about, or has brought about a condition which cannot but give us a more virile, energetic and constructive Committee. . . ."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

In the introductory paragraph of his Report, Chairman L. L. Walton states: "Your Committee has carefully considered the practical experience now obtainable in the average retail drug store, the amount and character of service therein, which should be accepted by boards of pharmacy as qualifying a candidate for pharmacy licensure under an experience prerequisite"—

\*The announcement is made under Personal and News Items.

including experience in drug stores, dispensaries of regularly chartered public hospitals or in the hospital corps of the United States Army, or the United States Navy, acquired while under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist—"and methods for certifying and crediting the same."

Chairman Walton pointed out that—"marked changes are observed in the practice of pharmacy and the conduct of the retail drug business since the enactment of our first pharmacy laws. He presented recommendations for legislative measures:

RECOMMENDATION No. 1.

That not less than 2 years of practical experience, at least one year of which shall have been gained in a retail pharmacy located in the United States, its geographical possessions, or the District of Columbia, be adopted as the legal practical experience requirement by the states requiring prerequisite graduation from a reputable college of pharmacy for pharmacy licensure. The experience shall have been obtained while under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist, and shall be confined to work directly related to selling drugs and poisons, compounding of pharmaceutical preparations and physicians' prescriptions, and keeping records and making reports required under state and federal statutes.

RECOMMENDATION No. 2.

The graduates in pharmacy who are candidates for registration in states which have not adopted the college of pharmacy graduation prerequisite, be admitted to the pharmacy licensing examinations in these states upon qualifying in accordance with the practical experience requirement of Recommendation No. 1.

RECOMMENDATION No. 3.

That experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions and dispensing and preparing medicines in the dispensary of a regularly chartered public hospital or other institution, or in the hospital corps of the United States Army, or the United States Navy, acquired while under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist, be recognized and credited in accordance with such values as may be fixed in each case by this Association; provided, however, that not less than one year of practical experience has also been acquired in a retail drug store as specified in Recommendation No. 1.

RECOMMENDATION No. 4.

That a Unit System for crediting practical experience be adopted, in which 60 units shall represent one year of practical experience consisting of not less than 2500 hours of the kind of work described in Recommendation No. 1 and performed in accordance therewith. No greater credit to be allowed for experience in calendar year, or in any period of 365 days, than 2500 hours. No credit to be allowed any candidate for registration for work performed prior to his 15th birthday.

RECOMMENDATION No. 5.

That an experience credit of 30 units be allowed for a year's work as specified in Recommendation No. 3 performed in a public hospital; 20 units for a year's work in the hospital corps of the U. S. Army, or U. S. Navy; and that no experience credit shall be allowed for pharmaceutical work performed in other places than the foregoing and the retail drug store.

RECOMMENDATION No. 6.

That the present blanket method of certifying practical experience of applicants in terms of time employed in a drug store, regardless of the character of work performed, be abandoned and no longer accepted as satisfactory evidence of pharmaceutical experience.

RECOMMENDATION No. 7.

That the forms for certifying practical experience of candidates to be used in the future shall provide evidence under oath of actual pharmaceutical service, consisting specifically of work relating directly to the preparation, handling, storing, dis-

pensing and selling of drugs, medicines and poisons, and of compounding physicians' prescriptions; and shall also specify the number of hours thus employed, per week, and the date thereof. The registered pharmacist under whose supervision the candidate worked must make the certification.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the boards of pharmacy of states which do not have college of pharmacy graduation as prerequisite, should make no change in the period of practical experience required, except as provided in Recommendation No. 2, but adopt the unit system in crediting pharmaceutical experience, as follows:

#### RECOMMENDATION No. 8.

That the practical experience prerequisite, in states which have no college of pharmacy graduation prerequisite, be credited at the rate of 60 units for a year's work consisting of not less than 2500 hours in a retail pharmacy, not less than two years of which being required of each candidate for pharmacist registration; that pharmaceutical experience acquired in the dispensary of a regularly chartered public hospital, or other institution, or the hospital corps of the U. S. Army or U. S. Navy, under supervision of a registered pharmacist, be recognized and credited as of equal value with retail drug store experience; that college of pharmacy instruction be credited at the rate of 5 units for each month thereof; and that Recommendation No. 7 be followed for the certification of all practical experience.

After the adoption of Chairman Walton's report, including the eight foregoing recommendations the Committee was instructed to prepare and present a form of affidavit at next year's meeting, for use by the candidate for examination, in certifying proofs of experience, in accordance with Recommendation No. 7.

A resolution offered by Mr. Jarrett of Oklahoma, to define Class A Schools or Colleges of Pharmacy, or Departments of Pharmacy of Universities, was referred to the Committee on Standards.

President Gietner, in his address, made a survey of the work and accomplishments of the Association during the past year and pointed out some possibilities for the future. He commented on the success of the district meetings proposition and stated in connection therewith—"these district meetings afford an ample field for the generous and unselfish activities of our members," and that—"The same spirit which in previous years did so much to further our professional and Association welfare, will now find greater latitude for its activity in these district meetings, and the sum total of this activity will serve to push forward with increased strides the welfare and accomplishments of the Association as a whole."

President Gietner sounded a note of warning with reference to the consolidation plan which is already in operation in several states, and under which the various boards—pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, etc.—are grouped in one department, with a common head or director. The general feeling toward this consolidation plan seems to be one of active opposition, and while that is perhaps natural, President Gietner pointed out that such an attitude may not be the wisest one. In his words—"So long as this movement is on—glacier-like and irresistible—we should make the best of it. . . I believe we should continue loyal to pharmacy whether under the new order of things or the old, and stand ready to coöperate in making the best of any changes which may have to come. If convinced that the change must come, use your efforts toward eradicating particularly undesirable features, rather than continuing to fight a losing game, or withdrawing entirely. Your influence and advice might be instrumental in helping to modify the new plan into something very workable."

The Committee on President's Address, in presenting their report, which was adopted and the President's address accepted and referred for publication, voiced a further warning on the consolidation of boards, which is in part as follows:

"We as a Committee, are very decidedly opposed to the consolidation of the examining boards, as is now being practiced in five of our States. We feel this is the consensus of opinion of the Board members present. We believe the Pharmacy Boards through this plan will lose their identity and we can see no way in which this arrangement can place the work on a more efficient and economical basis."

The Report of the Executive Committee was prefaced by the following comment on the work of the Secretary's office:

"An inspection was made of the Secretary's office, including the book-keeping method, filing system, both as used in the regular routine work and vault space, also method of filing current drug journals and other periodicals, book cataloging system, mimeograph outfit and its operation, method of filing surplus mimeographed copies of laws, proceedings of minutes of the meetings, examination questions and answers, etc., also method of preserving for future use all original stencils written.

"Your Committee was highly pleased with the orderly and systematic arrangement of everything, as well as agreeably surprised as to the amount and scope of work handled by the office."

The Committee's recommendations follow:

"Your Committee would recommend that the Secretary attend some of the Board meetings of Rhode Island, New Jersey and New York in the near future, with the view of having them to join our ranks, also correspond with the Wyoming Board Members with suggestions that Wyoming obtain a law which would make her eligible to membership in the N. A. B. P.

"In view of the fact that all the Districts have been organized as planned by this Association and are now functioning, your Committee is of the opinion that there will be no necessity of having the President or Secretary attend all future meetings, and would recommend that the nearest Executive Officer be invited to attend such meetings.

"Your Committee recommends that in the future each District meeting be held, if possible, with one of its members during their State Pharmaceutical Convention.

"Upon motion made and carried, your Committee authorized the Secretary to notify State Boards of Pharmacy that the National Association is in position to defray the expenses of one delegate from a State to future District Meetings in cases where Boards have no available funds for such expenditures."

All of the foregoing were approved by the Committee on report of Executive Committee and both reports accepted and filed for publication.

Mr. H. C. Tindall, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, offered a most comprehensive report of legislation attempted and accomplished since the last convention. Reports were received and tabulated from forty state secretaries, showing that while there has been progressive legislation secured in a number of states, taken as a whole, the attempts made by some of the states to obtain prerequisite and other legislation did not meet with the desired success, owing to the mass of post-war reconstructive legislation coming up at the past term of the various legislatures. Most of those states failing to obtain desired legislation this year report that they expect to be successful at the next term of their legislatures.

The Secretary's Financial Report and the Treasurer's Report were both referred to the Executive Committee for audit and this Committee later reported that it had audited the reports and books of both the Secretary and the Treasurer and found them correct.

Mr. R. H. Walker of Gonzales, Texas, was given opportunity to explain orally the good features of a card index system he had evolved as the result of fourteen years' experience as Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of his state, in keeping a record of examinations and registrations. Sample cards were shown and Mr. Walker expressed a willingness to give secretaries of other states the benefit of his experience and invited any one interested to write for detailed information.

A paper by Professor L. E. Sayre of Kansas on the subject "What the Kansas Board of Pharmacy Has Done for Pharmaceutical Education in Kansas" was read by Mr. Noll of that state, and received and referred for publication.

Mr. Walton of Pennsylvania read a resolution presented by the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy in which they recommended that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy use all possible means to establish a uniform system of examinations and evaluation of the work offered by candidates before its Active Member boards, and toward this end, recommended that

the Association take upon itself the preparation of the question sheets and the affixing of rates which shall apply for correct answers to the respective questions and perfect products, etc.

This recommendation, at the suggestion of Mr. Walton, was referred to the Advisory Examination Committee.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

*President*, L. L. Walton, Williamsport, Pa.; *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky.; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.

*Vice Presidents*: District No. 1, H. M. Lerou, Norwich, Connecticut (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn.). District No. 2, A. C. Taylor, Washington, D. C. (N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C.). District No. 3, M. N. Ford, Columbus, Ohio (Ohio, Ky., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.). District No. 4, Charles Falkenhainer, Dubuque, Iowa (Minn., Iowa, N. D., S. D., Neb.). District No. 5, A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Virginia (Tenn., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.). District No. 6, J. F. Tilford, Wichita, Kansas (Ark., Kas., Mo., Okla., Texas.). District No. 7, Ed. H. Walsdorf, New Orleans, La. (Ala., Ga., Fla., La., Miss.). District No. 8, F. E. Mortenson, Pueblo, Colorado (Colo., Utah, Ida., Mont., N. M., Wyo.). District No. 9, Joseph Piercy, Tonopah, Nevada (Ariz., Alaska, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.).

*Executive Committee*: John Culley, *Chairman*, Ogden, Utah; W. R. Jarrett, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. P. Porterfield, Fargo, North Dakota.

*N. A. B. P. Syllabus Committee*: Charles S. Koon, Muskegon, Mich., term expires 1922. W. R. Montgomery, Butte, Mont., term expires 1923. O. W. Osterlund, Philadelphia, Pa., term expires 1924. Warren E. Scott, Oakdale, La., term expires 1925. George C. Diekman, New York, N. Y., term expires 1926. John Culley, Ogden, Utah, term expires 1927.

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SAMUEL L. HILTON, A. PH. A., 1921-1922.\*

Mr. President, Fellow Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was my privilege and pleasure just thirty years ago to attend my first meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and it was here in the Crescent City I received this introduction.

I had expected to accompany my good friend, Mr. W. S. Thompson, so well known and highly respected, that I felt no hesitancy at an introduction in new and strange company. When the time arrived Mr. Thompson was ill, unable to attend the meeting, but I brought with me his report which I had taken down at his dictation. I was asked by officers and leaders to read this report; timidity, yes modesty, prevented, I wanted to be an observer and listener, I wanted to learn, and I can say that by the acquaintances and associates I made at that time I have been able to learn something, but nothing like what I should have. To-day it is different. I have lost much of that timidity and modesty, or I should not have recently become a benedict, or allowed myself to have become a candidate for this high office to which you have called me, for the reason that I know my shortcomings better than any of you.

The intimate friends I made here 30 years ago, Remington, Maisch, Trimble, Patch, Whelpley, Stevens, Good, and many others showed me a light, and that there was much more than what is usually found within the confines of four walls of the average retail drug store. A year ago when I was spoken of as one of the candidates for this high office, I felt that I did not possess the qualifications necessary, nor had I done anything, to my knowledge, worthy to receive such a high honor—the highest within the gift of American Pharmacy. While I appreciate the honor more than words can convey, I feel that by the action you have taken you will forbear my many shortcomings and inexperience, and at the same time render me every assistance and all the coöperation necessary, not only to advance the welfare of this Association, but to make the coming year the most prosperous one within its history.

This Association is very different from any other drug organization. It is not only a scientific organization but one that all, and every class, no matter what branch they may be interested in, can enjoy membership in, and one of its most valuable assets is its name—American Pharmaceutical Association.

\* Delivered following his installation as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at New Orleans, September 9, 1921.

Truly typical and in every way American, as much so as our great Republic.—Why not take advantage of this and make it more so? We cannot stand still, we must advance.—The Association has exercised an influence for good and the betterment of pharmacy in the past and will continue as long as it exists—but the day that it gives for American Pharmacy the evidence of unity, solidity, and the stability that would accompany a physical representation of itself, a permanent place where its affairs can be discussed, where the soundness of its policies can be determined, where the reason can be found and pressed for the things we have done and are going to do in the future, where we can come when we have business with public authority, under our own roof, with proper surroundings and facilities, to be able to consult and negotiate with those in authority, especially legislation,—for we believe by our 69 years of existence and the record we have made and are proud of, we can become recognized as we have never heretofore been recognized. Especially if facilities are offered, on a reasonable basis, to other national drug organizations, because there is strength in union and in the sanctity of home. It is said, and truly so, that a man is the best citizen when he has his own home.



This is also true, and I am sure you agree with me, a business house is a better part of the community and the business is more stable when it owns its own home. Transient conditions are eliminated. Fixed and stable conditions replace them. Business succeeds better when built upon a foundation of its own, on land that it owns and in buildings it has created. You know this, you know he succeeds better, he has a community responsibility, he becomes a permanent fixture. What is true of an individual, firm or corporation, large or small, is true also of an organization or an association.

Can you expect public authority, changing as it does from year to year, to constantly follow the theory and the sentiment and the protestation of unity and solidity, unless you give a physical expression to it? The American Pharmaceutical Association without such an expression will proceed to do its work, it will exercise as much influence in the future as in the past—but the day that it gives to American Pharmacy the evidence of unity, the solidity and the stability that would accompany a physical representation of itself, a permanent place where its offices are located, with its Journal office, laboratory, library, museum, and with sufficient room for offices for all other national organizations under our own roof, we will come into our own, advance the interests and welfare of American Pharmacy, and command the respect and recognition to which we are justly entitled.

When it plants itself in Washington, the seat of Government—as other organizations, representing less powerful organized forces have done—the American Pharmaceutical Association will bring the day when its counsel will be sought and its advice heeded, because it will there be evidenced by honesty and integrity of purpose and unity (the latter so much needed), and it will be heeded, because those are the characteristics which the public interests demand of any force or organization if that force shall be listened to and given adequate and just consideration.

It is my hope and dream that during my administration enough of you will join with me and make the start to acquire such a home as I have pictured. I am sure you will, I am sure enough of you can interest those connected with the allied branches of pharmacy to contribute to such a fund. With 4000 members a contribution of \$25.00 each means \$100,000. Certainly, we should be able to raise \$250,000. I want you to take these few remarks to heart. I will do my part, yes more. I don't want you to let this great project slumber, but go in, complete and promote it to its fullest extent. Create that instrumentality that will be for your own good, for the future good of pharmacy and for the good of our Association, and at the same time for the betterment and proper protection of the people and the maintenance and continuation of the leadership of our Association. Will you join me?

My friends, I thank you.