

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

BY M. N. FORD.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Members and Friends:

Each succeeding President of this Association finds it increasingly difficult to present to the members new material. Anything a president might say has probably been said many times in previous annual meetings. I am confident, however, that the setting for this, our Twenty-Third Annual Convention, has never been excelled—probably never be equalled. Here, indeed, is the Athens of America—if any city on the American Continent is entitled to that designation. A catalog of its educational institutions—professional, scientific, commercial, cultural



M. N. FORD.
President of the National Association
Boards of Pharmacy.

—bewilders one by their number and variety.

In historic background, in commercial achievement, in educational advancement, Philadelphia stands unique among American cities. I need not dwell upon its historic backgrounds. Its old Liberty Bell, Independence Hall—its leading rôle in the stirring days of the Revolutionary War—all are common knowledge to every boy and girl in these United

States. Penn—Franklin—the Quakers illuminate the pages of American History. This grand old city—representing the best of American traditions—was the early

haven of the peoples of the old world who sought freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom of education and freedom to develop. That it should become the cradle of American learning was inevitable. The present great educational institutions that dot the city and its environs testify to the wisdom and the foresight of its founders. The William Penn Charter School, Temple University, Girard College, The Franklin Institute, The Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, The Jefferson Medical College, The Hahnemann Medical College, The Medico-Chirurgical College, and our own Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science—the first college of pharmacy to be established in the United States—are all educational institutions that had a profound influence upon American education.

Nor has its educational preëminence in any way retarded its commercial development. It is the second port in the United States, and annually collects millions in duties for the National Treasury. Its great locomotive works and shipyards supply much of the world's transportation; its textile industries clothe millions. Its great drug laboratories and manufacturing plants produce a large percentage of the curative agents used here and abroad.

And lastly, we have the great Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to complete the setting for this year's meeting.

Regardless of what this meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy may develop, I shall always be proud and happy that it was my privilege to preside at a meeting held in the city so representative of all that is best in America.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Coming now to the affairs of the Association, it is a pleasure for the President to report that they are in excellent condition. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is now one of the well-established and recognized factors in the pharmaceutical field. Although one of the youngest of the various organizations its contributions to the advancement of pharmacy hold an enviable place. Our financial condition is excellent, and organizations as well as individuals thrive best when free from financial embarrassment. The Treasurer's report will give in detail our status, so I will merely say that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1925, we had on hand \$16,956.88; June 30th of this year \$20,832.02—net cash gain \$3875.14. Add to this the Association's equipment value of about \$3800.00 and sundry items which the auditor's report will show in detail, and it will bring the total assets of the Association to practically \$25,000.00.

Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee will supply the details.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Secretary's Office is, of necessity, the clearing house for the Association's activities. Unless one has spent sufficient time in this busy place to catch the atmosphere of it, he can scarcely realize the multitude of details that must be cared for daily. If you were to place one of the popular graphic maps on the wall such as you find in general sales offices, draw lines to the State Board offices, to the colleges, to THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, to the National Association of Retail Druggists, to The National Association Wholesale Druggists,

to the multitude of committee offices, to the officers of this Association and to the multitude of individuals who seek reciprocal registration or information regarding same, you would have a picture resembling a master switchboard in a major commercial organization. If you will then visualize messages coming in over all these lines, letters, telegrams, personal calls—all of which must be answered—you will get a fair view of the Secretary's Office. Because of the growth and added activities of the Association, there is a constant need of additions to the equipment especially in the way of facilities for filing, housing for books, etc.

The Secretary's Office has recently almost doubled its space for books by installing ten sections of Globe-Wernicke bookcases. These with the former fifteen sections require a wall space of fourteen feet, stacked to a height of seven feet.

The added space will be required for the preservation of certain drug journals and to accommodate new editions of a considerable number of text and reference books which the latest revision of the U. S. P. and N. F. has made it necessary for the office to purchase.

Filing cabinets of various designs and for various purposes also are being added from time to time.

RELATION OF N. A. B. P. TO OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Without any special design or intent on our part, this Association has assumed a very important place in the pharmaceutical fabric of the country. These affiliations and their attendant responsibilities have come almost too fast. More and more our Association is being drafted by other organizations for counsel, direction, or advice. Without our willing it, we have attained a position of dominant influence; great care, tact and diplomacy must be exercised to the end that we may discharge our duties and obligations, without the appearance of arrogating to ourselves authority and obligations not within the scope of our original purpose.

Some of the organizations with which we are affiliated and to which we pay dues or cash contributions are: National Drug Trade Conference; The Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information; The National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research; The National Syllabus Committee; The New York Botanical Garden. We also subscribed \$1000.00 to The All Pharmacy Headquarters Fund.

We may well be proud of the part our Association is taking in all these activities, as each of them contributes to the welfare and advancement of our profession.

The Executive Committee at its meeting in May approved an appropriation of \$500.00 annually for three years as a contribution to a \$15,000.00 a year fund to be held available for making a survey of the business and administrative side of pharmacy under the direction of Dr. W. W. Charters. When completed, this, with the survey of the professional side of pharmacy which has been completed and is now being edited, will be a source of much valuable information for curricula making or otherwise.

All of the foregoing activities serve as media through which progress in pharmacy along various lines is being made. And each and every one requires, in addition to the financial support given, a certain amount of active or working

support by the Association and its officers, the burden of which falls more directly onto the Secretary's office.

PROPOSED STUDY OF THE BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SIDE OF PHARMACY.

This survey or study is intended to cover the commercial side of pharmacy just as the Commonwealth Fund Survey covered the professional side of pharmacy.

All of us recognize pharmacy as a dual business or profession. Its inception was certainly professional. From its very nature, commercial aspects developed. While we still have stores—the exclusive prescription stores of the larger cities—where pharmacy may be said to be exclusively professional, and while we have stores where the professional side is negligible and the buying and selling of merchandise is ninety-nine per cent (99%) of the business, the great majority of the fifty thousand or sixty thousand stores in the United States are both commercial and professional—if we can separate the two terms. Disregarding the proportion of commercial and professional business in a store, even in a store that is strictly professional, business and administrative ability are required to succeed. Except in rare instances, the training of the graduate pharmacist has been mostly of a professional nature, and he was left and is still left to pick up (often through bitter experience and failure) the necessary business knowledge and experience to make his store a success. Now a survey has been made of the professional side and a survey of the commercial side is proposed.

A few words in explanation of the Commonwealth Fund will, I believe, be appropriate at this time. The Commonwealth Fund, which supplied all of the nearly \$45,000.00 needed for the Survey of the professional side of pharmacy under the direction of Dr. W. W. Charters, is a charitable corporation, formed under the laws of the State of New York, with an endowment from the Harkness estate of approximately \$30,000,000.00. The activities of the Commonwealth Fund include "Child Health Welfare," "Aid in Preventing Juvenile Delinquency," and the "Encouragement of Educational Research." The Survey of Pharmacy comes under the latter heading. The committee placed in charge of Educational Research, under which the study of pharmacy was undertaken, and of which Chancellor S. P. Capen of the University of Buffalo is Chairman, assumed that there was need of greater economy of time in the educational process and set out to test the validity of that assumption. The profession of pharmacy was chosen and Dr. W. W. Charters was requested to undertake a study of the information, skill and traits necessary to carry out successfully the practice of pharmacy, both with success to the pharmacist and safety to the public which pharmacy serves.

Pharmacy was divided into three major sub-divisions.

1. The compounding and dispensing of prescriptions.
2. The answer of queries involving pharmaceutical knowledge.
3. The commercial and business administrative side of pharmacy.

The first two were considered under the study of the professional side of pharmacy and a preliminary report made by Dr. Charters at the Des Moines Convention last year. There was much work to be completed after last year's Convention but the full report is now complete and will soon be available.

Dr. Charters stated in his preliminary report of the Survey of the professional side of pharmacy that if those interested in retail pharmacy would guarantee to underwrite a fund of \$10,000.00 per year for three years he would try to induce the Commonwealth Fund to subscribe \$5000.00 per year which would make a total fund of \$45,000.00 to be expended over a period of three years in the study of commercial and administrative pharmacy.

However, while all who took part in the survey and study of the professional side of pharmacy believes there is equal or even greater need for a study of the business or administrative side of the retail drug business, the Commonwealth Fund, when approached on the proposition of funds to carry on a study of the commercial side of pharmacy, felt that as it has made its contribution to the study of the professional side, the pharmacists and friends of pharmacy should now see the value and necessity of providing the necessary funds for completing the study.

As previously stated the funds for the more than two years' study of the professional side of pharmacy—in excess of \$40,000.00—were provided by the Commonwealth Fund, so that the benefits resulting to pharmacy therefrom will not have cost any one connected with pharmacy one penny.

Now, of the \$15,000.00 a year for three years needed to carry through the study of the commercial side of pharmacy, \$8000.00 a year has been definitely promised and \$3000.00 a year additional is clearly in sight. These sums have been subscribed in lots of \$1000.00 a year by each of a few prominent manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and other lines and by the National Association of Retail Druggists. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and our own N. A. B. P. have each subscribed \$500.00 a year for three years.

Shortly after the close of our conventions we expect to have the remainder of the required fund underwritten and start the last part of this very important survey.

Dr. Charters has at his command a technical staff of eminently qualified assistants who, with a committee composed of retail pharmacists, wholesalers, manufacturers, college men, business experts, etc., will make this study and survey of the business and administrative side of pharmacy.

In this survey it is proposed to make a study of the business and administrative side of pharmacy, including the investigation and study of store management, salesmanship, window display, buying, selling, accounting, store arrangement, advertising, etc., etc.

That there is great need for such a survey is evident to the observing. As already stated, the commercial management of business in this country—particularly the retail business—is purely an empirical affair except for a few organizations large enough to maintain their own training school. The fundamental principles underlying retail merchandising are, in reality, just beginning to attract attention. The colleges, cramped for time in which to teach the professional phases of pharmacy, have been unable to incorporate commercial training. The young man who graduated from college and who was thoroughly grounded on the professional side had to learn from his employer or from his own experience how to handle the commercial side. If his employer was a competent business man, the clerk was lucky—but at best it was and is a “hit-and-miss” affair.

This commercial survey will show *what* the trained pharmacist needs to know about the buying and selling end of his work, and the schools—now that the three-

year course is established—will be quick to incorporate in their curricula such business training as will make the college courses more valuable to the pharmacist; it will turn out graduates competent—with a little experience—to assume complete management of a store; it will enable the graduate to achieve a greater success. How beneficial this will be to retail pharmacy is hard to predict, but I am confident it will tend to raise the general level and tone of our profession. Train a man to succeed in business in a legitimate and ethical way, and there will be less tendency and therefore less cause to bemoan those reversions to questionable practices that have at times placed our profession under a shadow. Not all of this will happen in a year or a decade, but *our* concern is for the future of pharmacy as well as for its present. If, as a result of what we do now, pharmacy is a better profession a quarter of a century hence than it is to-day, our effort will be amply repaid.

LEGISLATION.

Legislation goes in waves. I mean by this that certain types of laws are popular in certain years. This is legislative year in many States and there will be the usual crop of bills either for entire new pharmacy laws or for amendments to the old laws. If your legislative committees are to benefit by the experience of other States, you will be cautious about trying to get too many propositions included in any one law. A multiplicity of pharmacy laws is a curse to the profession. Better settle on one or two important propositions and labor to enact them. If your present pharmacy law is at all satisfactory, better add to it, as an amendment, the new propositions you want than to try to enact an entirely new law. I still think that prerequisite legislation should have first call in those States that do not now have a prerequisite law. The Secretary's office can be of much assistance to those who are drafting bills for prerequisite laws. Send copies of drafts of your proposed laws to the Secretary's office and ask for comments and suggestions with reference to whether or not such drafts harmonize with similar laws or propositions of other States. Uniform laws are desirable. We cannot hope to have them identical—as local conditions vary—but the underlying principles can easily be made uniform. You may have bills for ownership laws coming up. Better not tie these up with your pharmacy laws but endeavor to get them as separate laws. Close attention should be given to court decisions on cases involving ownership and other laws relating to pharmacy in order to avoid repeating the mistakes disclosed in preparing for new legislation.

RECIPROCITY AND PROHIBITION.

No current-day discussion of any topic from metallurgy to metaphysics seems to be complete without some reference to Prohibition. This reference may be no more than a query as to where a drink may be obtained but to be in style there must be some allusion to it.

On a few rare occasions it has been intimated that reciprocity has made it possible for gin-vending druggists to migrate to States where gin-vending was profitable. Well, that may be true in some cases, but if we are to believe even in part the daily press, why migrate? I do not believe there is any foundation for charges of this kind. But even if there is, it is no argument against reciprocity.

Reciprocity and Prerequisite Legislation are the two big outstanding advances in pharmacy in the first quarter of this century. There is nothing to compel a State to accept a man for reciprocal registration. Personal appearance before the Board for questioning and checking credentials, etc., and the good moral character requirement make it possible for any State to exclude any pharmacist who might be inimical to the welfare of the State. It should be entirely possible and practicable for any Board to learn something of the history of the man who seeks admittance to the ranks of its pharmacists. If he is undesirable, he should be and can be shut out.

Every Board ought to consider itself in duty bound to give every aid possible toward making and keeping reciprocity clean. To aid in this respect, every Board secretary should refuse to certify an applicant for reciprocity if the applicant is a known undesirable, or at least communicate direct to the Board to which application for reciprocal registration is being made, or to the N. A. B. P. Secretary's office, such information as would enable the accepting Board to give due consideration to the application when presented. The duties of the Boards do not, however, include any attempt or tendency to regulate the supply and demand of registered pharmacists. The adoption and application of unreasonable or irrelevant rules or regulations does not conform with the fundamental principles of reciprocity.

Prohibition is a big national question. Some of you are for it and some against it. I do not think we are called upon as a National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to consider it as part of our problem.

State Boards should, of course, seriously consider, if there be any who are not now doing so, the revocation of the certificate of any registrant who has used or permitted his certificate of registration and the powers granted him thereunder to be used to violate the Prohibition Law. The same principle should be applied with reference to violations and convictions under the Narcotic Laws or any other laws governing the practice of pharmacy.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The prevailing unsettled condition brought about by the change from the two- to the three-year course in pharmacy, the findings of the Commonwealth Fund Study of the Professional Side of Pharmacy which are to be published soon and the proposed new survey of the Business and Administrative Side, all cause me to refrain from making any specific recommendations as the time does not seem opportune. If we spend the intervening period in watchful waiting, we shall be able later to outline more comprehensive plans for those of our activities as are dependent upon these developments.

There is one observation that I would like to leave with you, however. As you all know, the Association has a Department in the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*, the object of which is to create and stimulate interest in, and give publicity to, the activities of the Association and of the individual member Boards. I believe that you will all agree with me that it is a worthy work—one that should be continued. But it cannot be a success unless each and every Board lends coöperation by seeing that not a month is allowed to slip by without making some contribution in the way of news, articles, etc.,

to the National Secretary's office. This duty will devolve principally upon Board secretaries.

What is of interest? Notices of changes in the officers and members of Boards, personal happenings in the lives of Board members and their families, the number of applicants taking the Board Examinations, both for full and assistant registration, and the number passing, names of applicants accepted by reciprocity and the State from which each applicant came, a brief synopsis of new proposed and enacted legislation, new rulings passed by the Boards, court decisions, opinions of the Attorney-General's Office on the Pharmacy Law—all of these and many others will be found helpful and interesting to readers of our Department.

In addition, there is a wonderful opportunity for expression of opinion through short articles (not to exceed 500 words on any one subject). Methods of examination, methods of law enforcement, prerequisite and other educational requirements, or an account of an idea or plan which has been worked out successfully by your Board or by an individual Board member—all of these are needed and wanted.

Each and every Board secretary and also the Board members should make it an individual responsibility to see that his Board sends in something each month. Don't "pass the buck" or "let George do it." Coöperation is the biggest work in Association work.

IN MEMORIAM.

During the year since our last meeting we have been called upon to mourn the passing of six of our fellow workers. Unfortunately for us they were counted among our strongest and best; men who were very loyal to our Association, enthusiastic for its advancement, and indefatigable in their efforts and work for the progress of our organization. Their places will not be easily filled, for not all of us are endowed with the genius, ability and capacity for work which seemed their natural heritage. We will best be carrying out what they would have us do if we bend our efforts to complete the work they were furthering. In this way and, I believe, only in this way, can we show the reverent recognition which their lives and labors deserve.

DEATHS DURING 1925-1926.

Frank Schachleiter, Arkansas, died October 5, 1925.

Otto J. S. Boberg, Wisconsin, died October 23, 1925.

G. Orville Patterson, Kentucky, died November 6, 1925.

F. C. Godbold, Louisiana, died November 8, 1925.

L. M. Chandler, Maine, died January 1926.

J. D. Harpole, Mississippi, died August 12, 1926.

At the appropriate time during a later session, I shall call upon fellow Board members of the departed to pay tribute to our members who have passed to their eternal rest.

DR. H. M. WHELPLEY.

There is a matter which I want to refer to and which is not included in the printed copies of the President's Address which are before you.

As you no doubt know, Dr. Henry Milton Whelpley, so well known to all of us, passed on to his final resting place June 26, 1926. While Dr. Whelpley was never, so far as I know, a member of any Board of Pharmacy, he was one of our leading men in Association work and

pharmaceutical activities generally. Probably no man connected with pharmacy, not having actually held membership on a Board of Pharmacy, was more interested in the Boards of Pharmacy and their work than was Dr. Whelpley.

Many beautiful and deserving tributes have been paid to the memory of Dr. Whelpley. It is, therefore, not necessary to speak at length here, only to say that we, as an Association and as individuals, recognize as a great loss his passing. I think it is fitting that there should here be recorded the fact that Dr. Whelpley was one of the pioneers, if not the pioneer, whose efforts resulted directly in the organization of this our National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

Briefly, Dr. Whelpley presented a paper at one of the sessions of the Section of Education and Legislation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held at Mackinac Island, Mich., in 1903. In this paper, he called attention to the need of establishing some sort of relationship between the various State Boards of Pharmacy through which reciprocity in pharmaceutical licensure might be had. He dwelt strongly on the need of an organization of the Boards not only for the purpose of providing for reciprocity, but with the idea that much good to pharmacy would result from an organization of this kind, through which closer coöperation between the schools and colleges of pharmacy and the Boards would naturally result.

At the conclusion of his paper, Dr. Whelpley moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five Board members, this Committee to call a meeting of the Board members present and the officers of the Section on Education and Legislation to arrange for a special session of Board members to be held at the 1904 convention. At the close of the session of Board members and the officers of the Section, the following named Board members were appointed a committee, designated as "The Committee on Conference of Pharmacy Boards:"

George Reiman, *Chairman*, Buffalo, N. Y.

George W. Voss, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. D.

W. L. Cliffe, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fletcher Howard, Des Moines, Iowa.

This Committee carried on organization work during the year and called a meeting of Board members to meet at the 1904 A. PH. A. Convention held in Kansas City, Mo., September 5th to 9th of that year.

While Dr. Whelpley's original plan was to have the Boards organized as a Section of the A. PH. A., the final outcome of the Kansas City meeting was the organization of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy as a separate organization, but allied with the A. PH. A. to the extent that members of our Association are expected to hold membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and provision is made in Article V of our Constitution that "The Association shall meet annually during the sessions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION or at such time and place as the Executive Committee may determine."

In addition to including this brief statement in regard to the part Dr. Whelpley took at this early date in the organization of our Association, I would recommend that the Association instruct our Secretary to draw up a detailed report to include Dr. Whelpley's paper delivered at the 1903 A. PH. A. Convention and his part in the plans which resulted in our Association being organized. Also, that this report be printed in our 1926 Proceedings and a copy filed with the Section on Historical Pharmacy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as a tribute to the memory of Dr. Whelpley, and as a permanent record of his activities leading to the organizing of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

CONCLUSION.

With the close of this session I shall return to the ranks, and the mantle of this office will fall upon some member here present. To make a graceful retirement is always more difficult than making a graceful advance, and I am somewhat at a loss to conclude this little talk in a manner befitting the time, place and occasion. I do want to say, however, in the utmost sincerity, that I genuinely appreciate the coöperation, assistance and help given me during the year by the officers of the Association, particularly the Secretary, the members of the various Committees and the Board members in general, for which I thank them one and

all. I carry away a feeling of absolute loyalty on the part of every participating member. On my part I've tried to be true to the trust and responsibility reposed in the President's Office. If I have succeeded, even in part, I am very happy. I regard it as a great honor to have been elected as the head of this great Association. In a little over twenty years it has made an ineradicable impress on our profession. I am not egotistical when I say that I believe the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy wields a greater influence than any other organized body in our profession. That its power and authority will ever increase is obvious. That we shall administer our trust without fear or favor, that our efforts shall result in the advancement of our profession, that the Association may always be as fortunate in its officers as those who worked with me the past year, is my sincere wish for the welfare of our Association.

OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 13-14, 1926.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Monday and Tuesday, September 13 and 14, 1926, President M. N. Ford presiding.

The meeting was not only the largest in the number of delegates but also in the number of States represented that the Boards' Association has ever held; 32 State Boards were represented by 84 delegates. The several sessions were not only full of interest, but more constructive discussion and action was manifested than ever before.

The President refrained from making any specific recommendations, because of the unsettled condition existing at present with reference to fixed minimum standard courses to be given in the schools and colleges of pharmacy due to the recent adoption, by all recognized schools of the three-year course, and the seeming advisability of deferring definite action in this matter until such time as the complete report of the "Commonwealth Fund Survey of the Professional Side of Pharmacy," and the proposed survey of the "Administrative and Business Side of Pharmacy" could be made available—the time did not seem to him to be opportune for the adoption of recommendations in this direction. The President did, however, refer in a commendatory manner to the desirability of more general coöperation of the member Boards of the Association, through the Secretary's office, in conducting the Department of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The President's address comprehensively outlined the activities of the Association for the year, and called attention in a commendatory way to the Secretary's office, both with regard to equipment and facilities and the manner in which it is being conducted.

The Report of the Executive Committee, which included an audited report by certified public accountants, showed that the finances of the Association were in a very satisfactory condition, and that the books and the financial affairs of the Association were being handled in a very satisfactory manner by the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Association.

The Committee on the President's Address and Executive Committee Report concurred in the recommendation made in the latter that member Boards be required to furnish to the Secretary's office duplicates of their records setting forth grades made by the various candidates who appeared for examination and suggested in addition that the Secretary's office furnish, as a means of facilitating this, printed forms for the purpose to the secretaries of State Boards. It was stated that Board records had, in the past, in a number of cases been destroyed by fire or otherwise, and that the filing of duplicate grade sheets in the Association's Office would not only be of value in supplying duplicate records in case of loss or destruction of the originals, but that these files would often facilitate action in passing on reciprocal applications.

The Executive Committee also recommended that the four non-member States—California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island—be invited to make application for membership and

join the N. A. B. P. The recommendation carried with it the request that the Secretary of the Association extend to the Boards of Pharmacy of the States named, such an invitation.

Approval of the Association was also given to the following:

The recommendation that the usual \$50.00 contribution be made to the National Syllabus Committee.

Approval of the action of the Executive Committee in subscribing \$500.00 per year for three years to the \$15,000.00 fund to be made available for the proposed survey to be conducted by Dr. W. W. Charters covering the Administrative and Business Side of Pharmacy. In connection with this it was stated that \$8000.00 a year for three years had already been subscribed for this fund by a few prominent manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and other lines and the National Association of Retail Druggists in lots of \$1000.00 annually for each. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the N. A. B. P. have each subscribed \$500.00 a year for three years. It was further stated that \$3000.00 annually in addition was clearly in sight, and that it was expected to close or to secure the remaining subscriptions, totaling \$4000.00 a year within a short time and to start the survey.

Much interest was shown in the progress being made with reference to subscriptions for the Headquarters Building Fund; coöperation by all the Boards was urged for this highly worthy project. The N. A. B. P. had previously subscribed \$1000.00 to this fund. With reference to the action soon to be taken regarding the location and type of building, there was a general expression to the effect that the building should be located at some point where it could best serve the purpose of headquarters' offices for all of the associations and activities of all branches of pharmacy, and that the building should not only be large enough and of a type best adapted to accommodate offices and headquarters of the various associations connected with pharmacy, but also that there should be available for rental a sufficient number of offices to commercial pharmaceutical manufacturers and others to bring in an income to the ASSOCIATION that would take care of the upkeep of the building.

At one of the sessions, Chairman Theodore Bradley, of the National Syllabus Committee, appeared before the Association and expressed gratitude for the financial assistance given by the Boards last year to the extent of double the usual contribution in helping to wipe out the deficit of the Committee.

Editor E. G. Eberle of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION also appeared at one of the meetings and expressed his appreciation that the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. had been chosen as the medium for the Department of the N. A. B. P. in its publicity work. He commented on the good that should result from this publicity and expressed the hope that continued coöperation in this matter would be given by all the Boards.

Chairman Christensen reported on the work of the Advisory Examination Committee, stating that help had been given to the various Boards in preparing examination questions the same as in the past, and that the average examination was now of a type more in conformity with the standard toward which we are working.

In his report, Secretary Christensen outlined the activities of the N. A. B. P. Office for the year and made quite a lengthy résumé of the proceedings of the meeting of District No. 6 held in January at San Antonio. The action taken and the topics which were endorsed at that meeting were recommended for approval by the Association and adoption by member State Boards. They were as follows:

(1) That every State should require for entrance to examination and registration as a pharmacist—four years of high school or the equivalent in standard units, graduation from a recognized school of pharmacy, and sufficient practice in a retail pharmacy under a registered pharmacist to make a total of four years of pharmaceutical training. Also, that three- and four-year course college of pharmacy graduates should be allowed three years' credit on the four-year period of pharmaceutical training, but that such graduates must, in addition, furnish proofs of at least one year of experience in a retail pharmacy under a registered pharmacist.

(2) Uniformity in requirements for entrance to examinations, and consultation with the Secretary of the N. A. B. P. to secure uniform laws to accomplish this end.

(3) Adding subjects of Bacteriology and Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence to examinations.

(4) That examinations should be based on the U. S. P. X and the N. F. V after May and June 1926, but that proper leniency be shown for some months to come to candidates who were trained under U. S. P. IX and N. F. IV.

(5) That Boards of Pharmacy should meet with the members of the faculty of schools of pharmacy at least once each year, in their respective States.

(6) The requiring of authentic information as to education, experience, etc., from applicants both for examination and reciprocation to reduce the danger of fraud to the minimum. The filing of duplicate records of the results of examinations in the office of the Secretary of the N. A. B. P.

(7) That the rule requiring one year of experience since registration to qualify for reciprocation should not be interpreted as a hard and fast one, but should always be recognized as being elastic when there is no evidence of evasion and the applicant is worthy and competent, as the law of the State allows.

The Association also recommended that greater effort be made in the coming year by Vice-Presidents and Board members to hold district meetings, as that seems to be the best method of discussing and solving the problems which confront us and will result in bringing into actuality the ideals for which we are striving.

The Secretary's and the Treasurer's audited financial reports were accepted by the Association.

At the Tuesday afternoon session, the Nominating Committee presented the following report, made by Chairman Hankins of Florida:

For *President*—Wilford Harrison, of Texas.

For *Vice-Presidents*:

District No. 1—H. M. Lerou, Conn.—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn.

District No. 2—A. C. Taylor, D. C.—N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C.

District No. 3—B. M. Keene, Ind.—O., Ky., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.

District No. 4—Hugo Peterson, Minn.—Minn., Ia., N. D., S. D., Neb.

District No. 5—E. V. Zoeller, N. C.—Tenn. N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.

District No. 6—A. H. King, Kans.—Ark., Kans., Mo., Okla., Tex.

District No. 7—J. T. Selman, Ga.—Ala., Ga., Fla., La., Miss.

District No. 8—C. J. Clayton, Colo.—Colo., Utah, Ida., Mont., N. M., Wyo.

District No. 9—A. G. Hulett, Ariz.—Ariz., Alaska, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

For *Treasurer*—J. W. Gayle, Ky.

For *Secretary*—H. C. Christensen, Illinois.

For *Executive Committee*—M. N. Ford, Ohio; L. L. Walton, Pennsylvania, to fill unexpired term of H. Lionel Meredith.

For *Syllabus Committee*—A. L. I. Winne, Virginia, term expiring 1933; Chas. J. Clayton, Colorado, term expiring 1931; Geo. Judisch, Iowa, term expiring 1929.

DR. EDGAR FAHS SMITH, HISTORIAN AND CHEMIST.

Those who had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith at the Philadelphia meeting were impressed with the value of history. Many gained a higher appreciation of pharmacy while they listened to a chemist giving credit to pharmacists for epoch-making discoveries in the field of Chemistry.

Dr. Smith was awarded the Priestley Medal by the American Chemical Society at its annual meeting in Philadelphia. The tribute was deserved—a graceful acknowledgement of distinguished achievement. It may well be

questioned whether there could be more general approval of such an award than in this instance.

NEARLY 30,000 BOTANICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDENS BY AN ILLITERATE INDIAN.

Under the direction of Dr. H. A. Gleason, curator of the New York Botanical Gardens, La Cruz, an uneducated Indian, trekked the wilds of British Guiana for three years and brought in nearly 30,000 plant specimens; the collection outrivals all others except the one at Kew Gardens.