

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

BY THEODORE J. BRADLEY.

In accordance with established custom, the President addresses the members and guests at the opening of the seventy-fifth meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This is the third meeting to be held in St. Louis, the previous ones having been in 1871, with Richard H. Stabler of Alexandria, Virginia, as President, and in 1901, with John F. Patton of York, Pennsylvania, as President. The recollections of our older members and the records show that this great city demonstrated its fine spirit of hospitality at each of those meetings, and the program arranged for this meeting gives further proof of the warm-hearted character of the people of St. Louis, where the best characteristics of the South, the North, the East and the West are so happily blended.



THEODORE J. BRADLEY.
President, A. P. H. A.

The ASSOCIATION has been developed to its present prominent position and prosperous condition by the wisdom and unselfish devotion to its interests shown by those who have guided its destinies during these seventy-five years, and the speaker has no far-reaching reforms to advocate at this time, as he believes that progress will more surely be made by a constructive development of the fine organization we already have than by radical changes in that organization. With this thought in mind we shall confine ourselves almost entirely to a consideration of some leading features of the ASSOCIATION and its work, with some suggestions for further development.

The history of the ASSOCIATION during the seventy-five years of its existence is to be given by others this week, and it is not necessary or desirable for the President to deal with the subject in detail at this time; but reference to certain events is necessary.

The ASSOCIATION had its origin in a meeting called by the New York College of Pharmacy in October 1851, "to take into consideration the subject of standards for the guidance of special examiners of drugs and medicines at the several chief ports of entry." The meeting was held at the New York College of Pharmacy and delegates from the colleges of pharmacy in New York, Philadelphia and Boston were present. Delegates from the colleges at Baltimore and Cincinnati were appointed, but did not attend, though the delegation from the latter college sent a communication of some length. After considering the subject for which the meeting was called, it was decided to call a convention of delegates from in-

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corporated and unincorporated pharmaceutical societies to meet at Philadelphia in October 1852, for the consideration of important questions bearing on the profession and the organization of a national association, to meet every year.

The meeting at which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was organized was accordingly held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on October sixth, seventh and eighth, 1852, with fourteen delegates present from the above-named colleges of pharmacy and local pharmaceutical societies at Richmond, Virginia and Hartford, Connecticut, with a few additional pharmacists and teachers who were given seats in the convention. Daniel B. Smith of Philadelphia was elected *President*; George W. Andrews of Baltimore, Samuel M. Colcord of Boston and C. Augustus Smith of Cincinnati, *Vice-Presidents*; George D. Coggeshall of New York, *Recording Secretary*; and William Proctor, Jr. of Philadelphia, *Corresponding Secretary*. A constitution and by-laws were prepared and adopted and many matters of interest to pharmacists were considered. Before adjourning, it was decided to hold the second annual meeting at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in Boston, in August 1853.

There was need for such an organization, and from these small beginnings the wise and well-considered plans of its founders and their successors have resulted in the growth of the ASSOCIATION to its present size and importance. Meetings have been held each year since the first, excepting in 1861, when the meeting was prevented by the disturbed condition of the country due to the outbreak of the Civil War. The ASSOCIATION was organized by delegates from the five colleges of pharmacy located in the northeastern section of the country, and the early meetings were mostly held in the cities where these colleges are located, seventeen meetings during the first twenty-five years having been in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore and Cincinnati. The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting was held in Toronto, Ontario, in September 1877, with Charles Bullock of Philadelphia as President and 109 members and guests in attendance. The fiftieth meeting was appropriately held in Philadelphia, with Dr. Henry M. Whelpley of St. Louis as President, and a carefully planned celebration of the anniversary was enjoyed by the 360 members and guests in attendance.

Twenty-five more years have passed since the fiftieth anniversary. Meetings have been held each year in the interim, and now we assemble to hold the seventy-fifth, which would be the seventy-sixth if it were not for the omission of the meeting in 1861.

During the past year as recorded in the JOURNAL, the ASSOCIATION has suffered the inevitable loss of some members by death. Among these was Dr. Frederick B. Power, whose achievements as a research worker in pharmaceutical and related fields earned world-wide fame and whose modesty and sweetness of character won the affection of all who came in contact with him. We cannot prevent such losses, but we appreciate the worth of those who have left us and grieve at their passing.

PRESENT OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The activities of the ASSOCIATION during the seventy-five years of its existence have been many and varied. Some have been of temporary interest or value, while others have been of a permanent character. The ASSOCIATION has always

welcomed representatives of all lines of pharmaceutical work to membership, but groups of those interested in several special lines have formed organizations of their own, some closely associated with the parent organization and others entirely independent of it. While this ASSOCIATION continues its interest in many lines of pharmaceutical work, it has gradually become the organization which has the special duty of fostering the professional and scientific aspects of pharmacy. However, the present commercial trend of the practice of pharmacy in the United States has probably made pharmacists more prosperous than at any previous time and we have no quarrel with conditions in general; but scientific training and the professional spirit are needed in pharmacy to-day, as in the past, if we are to retain our precious standing as professional workers. While there are many trying conditions to contend with at the present time, the outlook for pharmacy is promising and the future of pharmacy is secure, if pharmacists will continue to appreciate the fine history and traditions of their profession and will help to shape further progress along right lines.

PROFESSIONALISM AND COMMERCIALISM.

Pharmacists value their standing as professional men and a pharmacist should do business in a business-like way, so there is no incompatibility between professionalism and commercialism in pharmacy. This truth is not denied by anyone, to our knowledge, but some individuals, in their zeal for one extreme or the other, frequently ignore the existence of an aspect of pharmacy in which they are not interested. We cannot expect the public to pay us the respect due to professional men if we do not ourselves appreciate the professional character of our work. On the other hand, we cannot succeed in pharmacy unless we practice good business methods.

The division of the work of the ASSOCIATION exemplifies the principles we have just stated, as sections have been established and developed to satisfy the needs of the organization. The Section on Commercial Interests has a place among other sections, which represent the scientific and professional aspects of pharmacy and its history. Colleges of pharmacy are awake to the relative importance of commercial work in pharmacy and many of them now include commercial courses in their curriculums. Such courses will be helpful, if they are developed on a high plane, but may be harmful, otherwise.

PROHIBITION AND NARCOTIC LAWS.

The present prohibition and narcotic laws and regulations have been adopted in the interests of public welfare and we hope to see their fine objects accomplished, but they have had some harmful effects on pharmacy. It is very unfortunate that all pharmacists must suffer in the eyes of the unthinking public because a few individuals take advantage of the fact that alcoholic liquors can be legally obtained only in drug stores. In this connection we can assure the public that pharmacists as a class are loyal citizens, anxious to observe the laws themselves and to help the Government enforce the laws.

Illegal traffic in narcotic drugs is seldom connected with the drug trade. These substances are of such a nature that they can be concealed and smuggled with comparative ease, and they appear to be distributed by organized rings, entirely apart from pharmacy. It is a deplorable fact that the pharmacist is

compelled to carry a heavy burden of regulations governing the legitimate use of narcotics because some people use them improperly or illegally. It would be better to formulate and strictly enforce laws against the improper use of narcotics, without the troublesome regulations that must be observed by those who are using these substances properly.

PHARMACY IS OVERCROWDED.

While some may question the statement, many of us believe that pharmacy is an overcrowded profession in the United States at the present time, and this condition is most definitely shown by the multitude of side-lines that are carried in drug stores. Some of these side-lines are more or less objectionable, and these, at least, would be unnecessary if there were a less number of drug stores, each of which would then have a larger business along pharmaceutical and kindred lines.

It is easy to see this condition, but it is not so easy to find a remedy for it. It would be contrary to American custom to limit the number of drug stores by law, and it is not likely that such laws could be secured; but laws to raise the requirements for license to practice pharmacy and restricting the ownership of drug stores to licensed pharmacists can be secured and these will help some.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The oldest organization connected with pharmacy still in existence in this country is the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, which was organized in 1820 and has met every ten years since. But this organization was formed by medical practitioners, and pharmacists were not members of it as such until 1850, though they assisted in its work before that. The oldest purely pharmaceutical organizations in the country are colleges of pharmacy, organized in Philadelphia, Boston and New York between 1820 and 1830, followed by others in Baltimore, Cincinnati and New Orleans. At the time this organization was formed, these colleges had only small classes, and pharmacy was generally learned by the apprenticeship method. It was after 1875, when the various States began to enact laws regulating the practice of pharmacy, previous to which time anyone was at liberty to establish and conduct a drug store.

The number of colleges of pharmacy has increased to sixty or more at the present time and they have gradually advanced their standards until they now require high-school graduation for admission and the completion of not less than an approved three-year course for graduation. The colleges of pharmacy have long had a separate association which has done much to bring about this gradual advancement of standards for pharmaceutical education. In a similar way the State examining boards in pharmacy have an organization which has been very helpful in standardizing and systematizing the work of the boards. Both of these organizations are direct offshoots of this ASSOCIATION, and their annual meetings are important parts of our convention week.

Just how far and how fast we can advance the requirements for the right to practice pharmacy in this country are important questions for these organizations to consider. At the present time there is little opposition left to the adoption of the prerequisite of graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy for admission to the examination for license as a pharmacist. More than one-half of the

States have this prerequisite now and we believe it to be only a question of time before the others adopt it. Pharmaceutical education and registration will have made a great advance in this country when all States have the prerequisite of college graduation in pharmacy, and a pharmacist licensed in any State can consequently secure a license in any other State.

If we can secure prerequisite and ownership laws in all States, and the colleges of pharmacy will then restrict the number of their graduates, it will be possible to prevent a too rapid increase in the number of drug stores, but this combination will be difficult to secure. The colleges have advanced their requirements for admission and for graduation considerably, during the past few years, but each advance has resulted in an increased attendance and more graduates, rather than less, so the colleges cannot accomplish much in the way of regulating the number of drug stores by simply advancing their requirements.

OWNERSHIP LAWS.

During the past few years, laws restricting the ownership of drug stores to licensed pharmacists have been adopted by New York, and possibly some other States. Such laws should be of great benefit to pharmacy and, indirectly, to the public. We bespeak the attention of influential pharmacists in all States to these laws which should be obtainable on the grounds that pharmacy is a profession as well as a business, and its practice is just as personal a matter as the practice of medicine or any other profession. Pharmaceutical service is essential for the well-being of the public, and these measures are necessary to secure such service by competent persons.

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES.

Having discussed a few general topics of interest to pharmacists, we now come to a consideration of some of the present activities of the ASSOCIATION. The President is able to report the devotion to their work shown by the permanent officers and their high degree of efficiency in their respective positions. It has been a pleasure to work with them during the year, and we were truly fortunate in the selection of Messrs. Kelly, Holton, Eberle and DuMez for the positions they hold.

The Treasurer's report will show a prosperous year financially, with a substantial increase in the balance on hand in spite of increased expenses. The permanent funds are carefully invested, in accordance with the conservative policy of the ASSOCIATION, and their increasing total will yield a proportionately larger income in the future.

PUBLICATIONS.

The preparation and publication of the NATIONAL FORMULARY has been one of the most valuable and helpful activities of the ASSOCIATION, and the Committees which have given their time and ability to the preparation of the various editions, for little or no remuneration, deserve our lasting gratitude. The fifth edition, issued in 1926, shows many improvements over the fourth and is having a large sale. Because of the differing reasons for including drugs, chemicals and preparations in the United States Pharmacopœia and in the NATIONAL FORMULARY, there

is a small number of drugs and chemicals in more or less common use by physicians that are not included in either book. It is suggested that it would be helpful to enlarge the scope of the FORMULARY to the extent of including in the next edition such additional drugs and chemicals as are used by physicians but not now included in either the Pharmacopœia or the FORMULARY.

The JOURNAL and the YEARBOOK of the ASSOCIATION have long been valued by the members, and they continue on the same high plane as heretofore. They are so satisfactory under the present capable editorship and management that we can do no more than express our appreciation of their value and the hope that they will be continued along the same lines.

For several years a special committee has been working on the preparation of an additional publication to be called the RECIPE BOOK, which has been published serially in the JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATION and is now being revised for issuance in book form. This collection of recipes will be convenient, and we hope to have it demonstrate its value and take its place beside the older publications.

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of members of the ASSOCIATION has materially increased during the past few years, because of the one-year complimentary memberships given to contributors to the Headquarters Building Fund, and the average number of dues-paying new members has been secured during the past year. Thus the total number of members at the present time is very close to five thousand, which we believe is the largest number we have ever had. This is satisfactory, as far as it goes; but with more than fifty thousand retail drug stores in the country and many other pharmaceutical activities, there are something more than fifty thousand individuals who are eligible to membership and who would benefit by becoming members. Also, the ASSOCIATION would be proportionately more influential and helpful if we had a larger membership. The number we now have serves as a valuable leaven of the pharmaceutical world, but we wish it were more than that. The Secretary and the President have been considering these circumstances, and a new committee on membership has been appointed during the last month, with the Secretary as Chairman. We plan to have an active membership campaign in the near future and hope to see it result in a largely increased membership.

FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The possible federation of national pharmaceutical associations into one large organization is a project that has been advocated for many years, but its consummation has been prevented by the different activities and points of view of the associations and their members. Nevertheless, the advantages of such an organization are so evident that efforts to effect the consolidation are continued, with some hope of success. In his address last year, former President Walton advocated the consolidation of this ASSOCIATION with the National Association of Retail Druggists, and efforts are being made to work out a mutually acceptable plan of consolidation. If we can accomplish the union of these two leading pharmaceutical associations, it should be comparatively easy to bring in the others. While such a consolidation as is contemplated is highly desirable, it is important to

remember, if a federation is not accomplished, that our ASSOCIATION tries to coöperate with all other pharmaceutical associations, and that we are on excellent terms with each of them.

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

Unquestionably, the most important present activity of the ASSOCIATION is the campaign for a headquarters building. For many years such a building has been dreamed of, and that vision is now very nearly realized. During the past year the entire membership of the ASSOCIATION has been asked to vote, in a succession of three ballots, on the location of the building, and the city of Washington received the largest number of votes on each of these ballots, making that city the final choice on the third ballot. While there are good reasons that would make any one of several cities desirable locations for the building, it appears to a majority of those who voted that Washington offers the most attractions for the location, and we must bow cheerfully to the will of this majority.

Efforts should be continued to increase the total of the pledges to the Headquarters Building Fund until it reaches the million dollars which has been our objective. In the meantime, it is not too soon to acquire the site and take preliminary steps toward planning the building. The Headquarters Building Committee should formulate the general features of the building and then proceed to select an architect. In determining the architectural style of the building the fact that it will serve as a symbol of pharmacy in the eyes of the general public should be kept in mind, and the exterior should have a character in keeping with this idea. A very conservative policy should be adopted in connection with the cost and maintenance of the building, and the plans should make provision for its future enlargement, if necessary, without harm to its architectural design.

The President has refrained from including miscellaneous recommendations in this address, believing that it is generally better to have details worked out in other ways, but he has had some unusual experience in connection with the erection and maintenance of institutional buildings, and ventures to make the following few recommendations:

1. That the headquarters building subscription campaign be continued.
2. That the Headquarters Building Committee be instructed to take steps toward securing a suitable site for the building, in Washington, D. C., in accordance with the recent vote of the ASSOCIATION.
3. That the Headquarters Building Committee be instructed to formulate the general features of the building, and invite architects to submit preliminary sketches of the exterior and the floor plans, without cost to the ASSOCIATION, if this can be arranged.
4. That the cost of the building shall not be more than half of the total funds of the ASSOCIATION, the balance to be invested to provide an income for maintenance.
5. That the plans should include definite provision for future additions to the building on the site secured for it.

Some of the best minds in the ASSOCIATION are working on this building project, and these recommendations are offered with the hope that they will be re-

ferred to the Headquarters Building Committee for consideration and adoption as far as they agree with the general plans of the ASSOCIATION.

CONCLUSION.

While the duties of the President of this ASSOCIATION, when added to the regular work of the incumbent, make a considerable total, the work done with the coöperation of the other officers has been so pleasant that the burden has not been felt. At the end of this week the President will transfer the office to his successor, who has already been elected. He will do this with the hope that the ASSOCIATION has not suffered under his administration, and with the confident expectation that the organization will accomplish even greater things in the future than it has in the past.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF
THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY JACOB DINER.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The present situation in Pharmacy deserves careful consideration. The majority of retail pharmacists have gradually changed the tenor as well as the appearance of the Pharmacy. From the professional aspect of the old-time Pharmacy, greeting the client with the manifold aromas of the "drug store smell," its array of bottles and ointment pots, herbs and chemicals mingled with an inconspicuous lot of merchandise, it now presents nothing less than a glittering array of the most modern Department Store with a meager collection of drugs relegated to the most obscure corner of the back-room. The siren song of the tingling cash-register has hypnotized the pharmacist into the belief that the more money he can get into the cash-register the greater the profit and his success. Forsaking both ideas and ideals, he is now worshipping the idol of "Turn-over" failing to realize that turn-over without profit is the shortest and direct road to bankruptcy. Competing on the basis of price only he has sacrificed principles, altruism and the joy of serving humanity to find only "Schein-Gold" (imitation gold) and the loss of prestige and confidence formerly so freely and justly accorded him by his clients. However, in spite of this extreme commercialism, such as it is, pervading Pharmacy, the public, as well as educational agencies, accord to Pharmacy the status of a profession. This has been clearly stated in the excellent report by Doctor Charters in the Commonwealth investigation and report.



JACOB DINER.

Chairman, House of Delegates, A. PH. A.