

# THE SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIAMI, FLA., JULY 27 to AUGUST 1, 1931

## ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The sessions of the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were held in Columbus Hotel, Miami, Fla. The list of members in attendance, as far as we have the registration, is printed in the August JOURNAL on pages 861 to 863. Some of the Committee Reports referred to in the proceedings have been printed in the Council minutes on pages 838 to 859; some are included in these minutes and others will be printed in later issues of the JOURNAL.

### FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

The First General Session of the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President H. C. Christensen at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday morning, July 29th, in Frocter Hall, Columbus Hotel. President Christensen invited the Past-Presidents of the ASSOCIATION to seats on the platform; in the order of seniority, of those present, they are: James H. Beal, E. G. Eberle, William B. Day, C. Herbert Packard, Samuel L. Hilton, Julius A. Koch, H. V. Army, L. L. Walton and Theodore J. Bradley. The President also invited Honorary President, Louis Emanuel, and President Julius H. Riemenschneider, of the N. A. R. D., to seats on the platform. There were seated on the platform the ASSOCIATION officers of the present year.

Secretary Kelly read telegrams and letters of greetings and good wishes, from the Senior Past-President, John Uri Lloyd, the Mayor of Havana, Tirso Mesa; Mrs. John G. Godding; Secretary R. B. J. Stanbury, of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association; Ernest Berger, Nat Hunter and Mrs. Robert J. Ruth.

Secretary E. F. Kelly presented his report and also that of Treasurer Holton. These reports follow.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

April 30, 1930 to June 30, 1931.

The ASSOCIATION year that has elapsed since the last annual meeting in May 1930, has been an unusually long one as happens each ten years. Most of the state associations have held two meetings during this ASSOCIATION year and the relations existing between them and the A. PH. A. have grown closer. Most of the activities of the Secretary's office are reported on by the other officers and divisions of the ASSOCIATION with whom he coöperates, and therefore will be only briefly referred to herein.

*The 1930 Meeting.*—The publicity following each annual meeting is more widely distributed and more satisfactory, due in large measure to the coöperation of the pharmaceutical publications of the country to whom the Secretary desires to express his sincere appreciation. The reports of the delegates to our meetings are also more informative to the members of the organizations represented.

The resolutions adopted at the Baltimore meeting were promptly mimeographed and distributed to publications, the secretaries of state associations and boards of pharmacy, to the schools and colleges of pharmacy and to the official delegates.

The resolutions of general interest were adopted by many of the state associations. In two states, Colorado and Texas, a pharmacist was added to the membership of the State Board of Health, bringing the total of such boards having a pharmacist member to seven. A number of states have acted favorably upon the suggestion that they support the work of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information. A number of pharmaceutical publications commented editorially on certain resolutions.

All of this goes to show the importance of the resolutions adopted by the A. PH. A. and the opportunity for leadership offered in this connection. A number of the resolutions adopted last year should be re-adopted this year so as to make their effect continuous.

A sincere effort has been made to put each resolution into effect as far as was possible.

*The 1931 Meeting.*—The local secretary and his associates have been under a real disadvantage because of the distance from the ASSOCIATION'S offices and because the ASSOCIATION has never before met in this section of the country. It has been a new undertaking to them in every respect and they deserve especial commendation for their sustained efforts and their enthusiastic interest in the complete success of this meeting. Bringing an annual meeting to this section has accomplished the purpose of making the pharmacists better acquainted with the ASSOCIATION and its work and arousing their interest in both.

In January, President Christensen and your secretary met with the Local Committee, Dr. Beal, Mr. Hankins and Dean Leigh in Miami and went over the arrangements for the meeting in detail. We are indebted to all of these gentlemen for their willingness to give of their time and thought to the success of the meeting. During this visit, President Christensen and I met with groups of pharmacists in Jacksonville, Tampa and St. Petersburg and were splendidly received.

Publicity bulletins about the meeting have been sent out by the local group and from the ASSOCIATION office, and the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information has continued its co-operation. The local secretary will advise you of other persons and organizations that have co-operated.

Let me again urge officers, section officers and committee chairmen to send in addresses reports and abstracts of papers earlier, as the distribution of this material in advance will assist greatly in our publicity to acquaint pharmacists and the public with what the ASSOCIATION is doing.

*The Standard Program.*—The Council has a Committee on Standard Program of which the secretary is a member, to coöperate and advise with him in arranging the program of the meeting. At the first meeting of the Council following the last annual meeting steps were taken to improve the program by correcting certain conflicts and arranging for certain reports to be made before the divisions of the ASSOCIATION most directly interested in them. As experience is gained the program can be further simplified which is desirable in view of the number of affiliated organizations and divisions meeting during the week.

*Pharmacists in the Government Service.*—Due to the short closing session of Congress no action was taken on the Copeland-Reece Bill providing for a Pharmacy Corps in the Army or on the Wainwright Bill as introduced at the request of the Surgeon General, or on the Bill to reorganize the Medical Service in the Veterans Bureau, or on the Report of the Personnel Classification Board which reclassified the Civil Service employees of the Government. All of this legislation will be reintroduced in original form or amended as soon as the new Congress assembles in December. In the meantime real progress has been made in contacting the officials of the Medical Department of the Army, in interesting pharmacists and pharmaceutical organizations in this very necessary activity for better pharmaceutical service and better recognition of pharmacy as a public health profession—and in informing members of Congress of the necessity for legislation, guaranteeing to those in the various Government services the same pharmaceutical service and protection as those in civil life enjoy. Since our last meeting, ten pharmacists have been commissioned as Assistant Pharmacists in the Public Health Service. Pharmacy secured ten of the fifty-five commissions provided for in the bill. Twenty-six Chief Pharmacists were eligible to take the physical and mental tests. So far no decision has been reached as to the future status of the sixteen who were unsuccessful in either test and in the meantime they continue their positions as civilian employees under the Civil Service.

By a recent proclamation of the President, all pharmacists in the Veterans Bureau were placed under the Civil Service and for the first time pharmacy was included in the Professional and Scientific Service. The classification of pharmacists in the Veterans Bureau is now being worked out and it is believed that pharmacy will eventually be placed on a satisfactory basis in this Service under Civil Service until the entire medical service is reorganized and put on a commissioned basis.

In two branches of Government Service pharmacists have a much more satisfactory status. Agreement has been reached between officials of the Medical Department of the Army and representatives of the A. P. H. A. on many steps to improve pharmaceutical service in the Army and commission pharmacists, and a representative of the Surgeon General will personally explain the status of this legislation at a later meeting.

*Hospital Pharmacy.*—The request of the A. P. H. A. that a requirement as to the hospital

pharmacy be included in the requirements for an approved hospital is still under consideration by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the *A. M. A.* which is making a careful study of the preparation and distribution of drugs and medicines in hospitals. Undoubtedly this study will bring out the need for standardization of pharmaceutical service in hospitals as has been done in civil life and as is being done in the Government services, and for placing the service in charge only of those educated for this important duty and licensed by the state. When pharmaceutical service and protection in hospitals and other institutions and in the Government services are placed on the same plane as the laws of the several states require in civil life, pharmacy will be in a much sounder position just as those who require pharmaceutical services in these institutions will be in a much safer position which after all is the most important consideration.

The ASSOCIATION has continued its membership in the American Conference on Hospital Service.

*Narcotic Conference.*—In August last the ASSOCIATION was invited by the Public Health Service to take part in a Conference of Representatives of Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical, Veterinary Associations and other Scientific Associations and Agencies to consider the question of the necessity for and the methods to be used in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 14, 1930, and generally known as the Porter Bill, relating to the quantity of crude opium, coca leaves, and their salts, derivatives and preparations, together with such reserves thereof as are necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States.

The ASSOCIATION was represented by A. G. DuMez, E. G. Eberle, S. L. Hilton, R. L. Swain and E. F. Kelly. The Surgeon General of the Service and others concerned with the enforcement of the act were assured of the complete coöperation of the ASSOCIATION in their work. Dr. Swain submitted a paper emphasizing the possibility of abuse of the exempt narcotics because their distribution was not well regulated.

The discussions were very instructive and brought out the necessity for closer coöperation between those charged by law with the importation, manufacture, distribution, dispensing and administration of narcotics and emphasized the extensive efforts being made to curtail the use of narcotics in illness and to replace them by non-habit forming drugs as rapidly as possible.

The following six procedures were worked out by the Conference:

Complete analysis of hospital records with a request that the American Medical Association coöperate in studying normal medical and scientific requirements.

Detailed scanning of prescriptions to determine ill-advised dispensing of narcotics.

Analysis of records of dispensing physicians.

Analysis, with the assistance of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, of sale and use of so-called exempt preparations, sold for medical purposes without prescription.

Field studies of morbidity and mortality with a view to forecasting tentatively the amount and character of sickness to be expected.

An educational program through physicians and their clientele, toward reducing the demand for narcotic drugs in illness.

The ASSOCIATION will continue its coöperation in this very important effort.

*National Advisory Health Council.*—Although the request of this ASSOCIATION and a number of other pharmaceutical organizations was brought to the attention of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, a pharmacist was not included among the members of the National Advisory Health Council provided for under the Parker Bill. The resolution on this subject should be re-adopted to cover future vacancies in the Council as Pharmacy should certainly be represented.

*Representation at State and National Meetings.*—The ASSOCIATION was represented at a larger number of these meetings during this ASSOCIATION year than ever before. President Christensen has coöperated to a wonderful extent in this work and his attendance has increased interest in the ASSOCIATION and what it is doing for pharmacy. The exceptionally long year has given President Christensen an opportunity in this connection not open to most presidents and he had made splendid use of it. We are indebted to President-Elect Adams, to Editor Eberle, to Chairman Hilton and to other officers and members for their coöperation in this important phase of our work.

Our representatives were shown every courtesy and their reception was indicative of the closer relations existing between the A. P. H. A. and other pharmaceutical organizations.

*Headquarters Building.*—The president and the chairman of the Committee on Headquarters Building will discuss this subject in detail and explain the progress made. Although building operations have been delayed, the work in connection with the project which the Secretary's office has handled has been greater and more exacting. Our need for the building and its equipment is becoming pressing and we cannot render the service we should in the present overcrowded quarters. Every development emphasizes the wonderful possibilities of the institution we are ready to erect and which undoubtedly will contribute to pharmaceutical recognition and progress more than any movement heretofore undertaken by the ASSOCIATION.

*Membership.*—The total membership on June 30, 1931, was slightly lower than on April 30, 1930. The receipts from dues in 1930 was about fifteen per cent lower than in 1929 and we were fortunate to keep the loss to such a low figure considering the conditions. The receipts from dues for the first six months of 1931 were surprisingly good and were within four per cent of equalling the total for the high year of 1929. For this encouraging result we are indebted to our members and to our Membership Committee.

Bills for dues are sent out in December of each year and statements follow monthly beginning February first.

Since the last meeting 173 members have resigned, 374 have been suspended for non-payment of dues and the deaths of 68 have been reported. In the same period 2 have been elected Life Members, 500 have been elected to membership with the payment of dues and 29 through subscription to the Headquarters Building Fund.

The total membership is approximately 4700 of which 170 are Life Members and 18 Honorary Members.

Five members have become Life Members through the payment of dues for thirty-seven consecutive years:

W. H. Bradbury, Washington, D. C.  
Addison Dimmitt, Louisville, Ky.  
W. H. Hover, Denver, Colo.  
W. C. Powell, Snow Hill, Md.  
William Votteler, Louisville, Ky.

and 8 through fixed payments in accordance with the By-Laws:

Charles E. Miller, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Gustave Bardfeld, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.  
Parker Cook, Baltimore, Md.  
F. W. Dickson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Daniel J. Fink, Holdredge, Nebr.  
L. E. Bote, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Morris Lipetz, New York, N. Y.  
J. C. Van Antwerp, Mobile, Ala.

The report of the Committee on Membership will give additional information.

*Local Branches.*—The majority of the Local Branches have had good programs during the year and have contributed materially to the progress of the ASSOCIATION.

*Student Branches.*—Additional Student Branches have been established under the changes in the By-Laws adopted at the Baltimore Meeting at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the State College of Washington and the School of Pharmacy State College of South Dakota. Student Branches are being organized in two other schools and it is hoped that this movement will rapidly spread to other schools and colleges.

The Council approved the remission of two dollars to the branch for each dues paid student member who is an associate member of the ASSOCIATION during his or her attendance at the school.

*Receipts of the Secretary's Office.*—Attached are detailed financial statements of the receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1931, from Dues, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary, the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, Bulletins, PROCEEDINGS, YEAR BOOKS, Badges and Bars, Buttons and Pins and Miscellaneous Items. Remittances to the treasurer and the balance on hand are also set out.

These attached reports also give detailed information in reference to the printing, binding and sale of the National Formulary and the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book.

The secretary's annual financial report for the calendar year 1930 was submitted with that of the treasurer, and audited as provided for in the By-Laws.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1931.

*Receipts by Secretary.*

Dues:

Membership only.....	\$ 120.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1929.....	15.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1930.....	337.50	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1931.....	8,534.25	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1932.....	74.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1933.....	5.00	
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	\$ 9,085.75	
JOURNAL.....	5,008.77	
National Formulary.....	3,129.60	
Recipe Book.....	2,438.06	
YEAR BOOKS.....	189.70	
Bulletins.....	6.90	
Interest on Deposit.....	25.19	
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Total Receipts.....		\$ 19,883.97

*Remittances to Treasurer.*

Jan. 23, 1931, Check No. 102.....	\$ 1,622.42	
Feb. 28, 1931, Check No. 103.....	4,266.57	
Mar. 31, 1931, Check No. 104.....	4,790.38	
April 30, 1931, Check No. 105.....	2,902.22	
June 2, 1931, Check No. 106.....	1,707.84	
June 29, 1931, Check No. 107.....	4,066.19	\$ 19,355.62
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Balance on Deposit, Baltimore Trust Co.....		\$ 528.35

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F. V, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

*Receipts.*

Sales for quarter ending March 1, 1930.....	\$ 2,467.20	
Use of text to March 1, 1930.....	10.00	
Sales for quarter ending June 1, 1930.....	1,503.90	
Sales for quarter ending September 1, 1930.....	2,008.80	
Sales for quarter ending December 1, 1930.....	3,930.15	
Use of text to December 1, 1930.....	20.00	\$ 9,940.05
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*Disbursements.*

E. N. Gathercoal, General and Office Expenses.....	\$ 650.82
E. N. Gathercoal, Traveling Expenses.....	227.50
Pilcher-Hamilton-Daily Co., Binders and Paper.....	171.34
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins and Letterheads.....	185.16
Henry McKeen & Co., Insurance.....	12.50
L. A. Engel Press, Coupon Labels.....	4.75
Meeting of Committee on N. F., Cleveland, O., July 1930.....	1,159.80

W. T. Robinson, on Letterheads and Printing.....	12.50	
JOURNAL A. PH. A., "A Half Century of the N. F.".....	1.00	
National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, Membership.....	25.00	
Amberg File & Index Co., File.....	31.50	
Dorothy Davis, Clerical Assistance.....	60.00	
Alfred E. Lee, Statistical Advice.....	40.00	
E. F. Kelly, Postage.....	.74	
Mack Printing Co., Series E., N. F. V.....	3,540.71	\$ 6,123.32

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F. V, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1931.

*Receipts.*

Sales quarter ending March 1, 1931.....	\$ 1,725.60	
Sales quarter ending June 1, 1931.....	1,404.00	\$ 3,129.60

*Disbursements.*

JOURNAL A. PH. A., Reprints.....	\$ 48.16	
E. N. Gathercoal, Chairman, Expenses.....	453.65	
E. P. Douglas, Printing.....	120.60	
William Heim.....	28.00	
Samuelson Duplicating Company, Bulletins.....	135.75	
Pilcher-Hamilton Daily Company.....	60.79	\$ 846.95

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF N. F. V.

*Receipts.*

1926.....	\$45,318.21	
1927.....	17,460.75	
1928.....	14,565.15	
1929.....	12,718.40	
1930.....	9,940.05	
1931 (to June 30).....	3,129.60	
Total Receipts.....		\$103,132.16

*Disbursements.*

1919-1920.....	\$ 1,038.89	
1921.....	1,169.98	
1922.....	404.21	
1923.....	227.72	
1924.....	95.59	
1925.....	236.30	
1926.....	20,857.09	
1927.....	8,389.38	
1928.....	3,560.41	
1929.....	3,556.60	
1930.....	6,123.32	
1931 (to June 30).....	846.95	
Total Disbursements.....		\$ 46,506.44

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd. by secretary.
Mar. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	1024	\$2.40	\$2457.60	
	Leather.....	2	4.80	9.60	\$2,467.20

June 1, 1930	Buckram.....	624	2.40	\$1497.60	
	Leather.....	1	4.80	4.80	1,502.40
Sept. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	829	2.40	\$1989.60	
	Leather.....	4	4.80	19.20	2,008.80
Dec. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	1637	2.40	\$3928.80	
	Leather.....	0			3,928.80
Total Sales for 1930.....					\$9,907.20

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1, 1931.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Recd. by secretary.
Mar. 1, 1931	Buckram.....	719	\$2.40	\$1725.60	\$1,725.60
	Leather.....	0			
June 1, 1931	Buckram.....	581	2.40	1394.40	
	Leather.....	2	4.80	9.60	1,404.00
Total Sales for 1931 (to June 1).....					\$3,129.60

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 1, 1931.

Series.	Buckram.	Leather.	Total.
A.....	19,561	500	20,061
B.....	10,023	...	10,023
C.....	5,000	...	5,000
D.....	5,000	...	5,000
E.....	5,000	...	5,000
	44,584	500	45,084

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY TO JUNE 1, 1931.

	Buckram.	Leather.	Total.
Copies used in copyrighting and for complimentary distribution through the Mack Printing Co.....	33	12	45
Copies distributed complimentary through the Chemical Catalog Co.....	32	...	32
Copies sold by the Chemical Catalog Co.....	18,021	107	18,128
Copies distributed complimentary through J. B. Lippincott Co.....	11	...	11
Copies sold by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	23,975	29	24,004
Copies held in stock by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	2,512	352	2,864
	44,584	500	45,084

PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPE BOOK—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, P. R. B. I.

*Receipts.*

1929.....	\$5256.00
1930.....	1920.98
1931 (to June 1).....	2438.06
Total.....	\$ 9,615.04

*Disbursements.*

1917.....	\$ 10.50
1918.....	19.26
1919.....	.....
1920.....	1.40
1921.....	23.98
1922.....	42.93
1923.....	.....
1924.....	470.70
1925.....	572.47
1926.....	336.38
1927.....	95.08
1928.....	766.66
1929.....	9838.65
1930.....	51.00
1931 (to June 1).....	.....
Total.....	\$ 12,229.01

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF P. R. B. I—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd. by secretary.
Mar. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	218	\$2.78	\$ 606.04	\$ 606.04
June 1, 1930	Buckram.....	90	2.78	250.20	250.20
Sept. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	205	2.78	569.90	569.90
Dec. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	178	2.78	494.84	494.84
Total.....					\$1,920.98

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF P. R. B. I—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1, 1931.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd. by secretary.
Mar. 1, 1931	Buckram.....	527	\$2.78	\$1,465.06	\$1,465.06
June 1, 1931	Buckram.....	350	2.78	973.00	973.00
Total.....					\$2,438.06

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF P. R. B. I—PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 1, 1931.

Series A.....	Buckram.	5000
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## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF P. R. B. I DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO. TO JUNE 1, 1931.

Copies distributed complimentary.....	89
Copies sold.....	3466
Copies held in stock.....	1445
Total.....	5000

## ACCOUNT OF YEAR BOOKS, PROCEEDINGS, BULLETINS.

1. Sales:		2. Expenses:	
1930.....	\$1055.47	1930.....	\$5001.04
1931 (to June 30).....	196.60	1931 (to June 30).....	874.31
Total.....	\$1252.07	Total.....	\$5875.35

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*



REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, C. W. HOLTON,  
TREASURER, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1931.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

*Current:*

	April 30, 1930.	June 30, 1931.
Savings and Checking Accounts.....	\$ 1,660.23	\$ 11,871.17
Secretary's Account, Baltimore Trust Co.....	3,169.84	528.35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 4,830.07</b>	<b>\$ 12,399.52</b>

*Permanent:*

Endowment.....	\$ 13,201.18	\$ 13,765.86
Centennial.....	5,068.48	5,262.91
Ebert Legacy.....	7,396.26	7,506.96
Ebert Prize.....	1,097.94	1,039.04
Life Membership.....	38,314.07	40,316.33
Endowed Membership.....		125.00
Research.....	55,063.39	61,461.80
Headquarters Building, Bonds and Cash.....	386,187.29	307,397.45
Headquarters Building, Property.....	92,853.33	194,507.37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$599,181.94</b>	<b>\$631,382.72</b>

*Trust:*

Procter Monument.....	\$ 14,938.77	\$ 15,759.82
Remington Honor Medal.....	1,339.68	1,353.93
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,278.45</b>	<b>\$ 17,113.75</b>

*Summary:*

Assets.....	\$604,012.01	\$643,782.24
Held in Trust.....	16,278.45	17,113.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$620,290.46</b>	<b>\$660,895.99</b>
Increase April 30, 1930 to June 30, 1931.....		\$ 40,605.53

SECURITIES, PROPERTY AND CASH HELD FOR THE ASSOCIATION AND FOR THE TRUST FUNDS,  
JUNE 30, 1931.

*Securities:*

Liberty Bonds, 4th issue, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %.....	\$ 44,500.00	
State of Massachusetts Bonds, 3%.....	14,000.00	
State of Tennessee Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	3,000.00	
State of Illinois Bonds, 4%.....	5,000.00	
State of North Carolina Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	7,000.00	
City of Baltimore, Md., Bonds, 4%.....	40,000.00	
City of Chattanooga, Tenn., Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	7,000.00	
City of Dallas, Texas, Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	11,000.00	
City of Newark, N. J., Bonds, 4%.....	9,000.00	
City of Paterson, N. J., 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	1,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co., 5%.....	200.00	\$141,700.00

*Property:*

Lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 801 and 802, Washing- ton, D. C.....	\$230,907.37	
Less Mortgage on Lot No. 7.....	36,400.00	194,507.37

*Cash:*

Boston Penny Savings Bank, Boston, Mass., Savings Account, 4% compounded semi-annually .....	\$ 372.41	
Merchants & Newark Trust Co., Newark, N. J., Checking Account, 3% compounded monthly .....		11,510.17
Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., Checking Account, 2½% compounded monthly .....		5,808.59
Drovers & Mechanics National Bank, Baltimore, Md., Savings Account, 4% compounded semi-annually .....	306,997.45	324,688.62
 Total .....		 \$660,895.99

The property entry represents the actual cost of the site in Washington, D. C., for the Headquarters Building including recording, insurance of title and other incidental charges. Record should be made of the fact that the original deposit on the site, amounting to \$5000.00, was paid by Dr. H. A. B. Dunning personally and credited to his subscription, and therefore this amount does not appear in the bank deposits of the Headquarters Building Fund although it is included in the total of collections for the fund.

The net total of subscriptions to the Headquarters Building Fund on June 30, 1931, was \$817,156.43 and the total of collections, including the \$5000 deposit toward the purchase of the site made by Dr. H. A. B. Dunning which was credited to his subscription, was \$501,904.82. The Chairman of the Campaign Committee will give further details in his annual report.

The campaign has cost in total \$60,043.14, of which amount \$13,023.94 was spent in 1924, \$11,944.05 in 1925, \$10,007.06 in 1926, \$9297.31 in 1927, \$10,627.34 in 1928, \$3333.61 in 1929, \$1031.25 in 1930, and \$778.58 to June 30, 1931. The interest received from the fund was \$1164.91 in 1924, \$4932.31 in 1925, \$7587.42 in 1926, \$9470.44 in 1927, \$8675.14 in 1928, \$11,639.96 in 1929, \$15,278.45 in 1930, and \$6572.10 to June 30, 1931, a total of \$65,320.73, leaving an actual surplus of \$5277.59. To this should be added the special contribution of \$1000.00 by the Armand Company, making the total surplus \$6277.59. The net cost of the campaign has been paid from the current funds of the ASSOCIATION and the interest and all collections have been used for the purchase of the site, to pay taxes and insurance, or are on deposit.

The Secretary's report will show receipts from Dues, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOKS, PROCEEDINGS, Bulletins, Badges & Bars, Buttons and Pins and Miscellaneous Items, which are collected by him and deposited in the Secretary's account in the Baltimore Trust Company. These receipts are transferred by check, accompanied by itemized deposit slips, to the ASSOCIATION's checking account in the Merchants and Newark Trust Company from which all budget expenses are paid by voucher check.

The annual report of the Treasurer for the calendar year 1930 was audited and approved by W. Albert Johnson & Co.—the auditors approved by the Council. A summary of this report, together with the report of the auditors, appears in the JOURNAL for February 1931 pages 183-186, and both reports will be published in full in the next YEAR BOOK.

Respectfully submitted,  
C. W. HOLTON, *Treasurer.*

It was moved, seconded and carried that these reports be received and published in the minutes of the ASSOCIATION.

President Christensen then called for a report of the House of Delegates which was presented verbally by Chairman C. B. Jordan. He stated that "a large representation of delegates were present at the First Session of the House of Delegates. Fraternal delegates were received and thereafter the Chairman presented his address. The annual report of the Chairman of the Council was presented by Chairman Hilton and several resolutions, reports and other communications were read.

"The following members were appointed on the Committee on Resolutions:

*Chairman*, R. L. Swain, Maryland; J. W. Slocum, Iowa; Townes R. Leigh, Florida; L. L. Walton, Pennsylvania; F. V. McCullough, Indiana; W. E. Bingham, Alabama; G. L. Curry, Kentucky; C. V. Netz, Minnesota; R. C. Wilson, Georgia; C. E. Caspari, Missouri.

"The Committee on Nominations was appointed as follows: *Chairman*, M. N. Ford, Ohio; H. H. Schaefer, New York; E. P. Stout, Michigan; Charles J. Clayton, Colorado; E. R. Serles, South Dakota; George Judisch, Iowa; C. V. Nichols, Oklahoma; W. L. Lyle, Virginia; P. H. Costello, North Dakota."

On motion duly seconded the report was received for publication.

President Christensen requested First Vice-President Walter D. Adams to take the chair during the reading of the President's address. The Vice-President gave the honor of presiding to the Second Vice-President, D. B. R. Johnson. The latter, after making brief remarks relative to Miami hospitality, called for the reading of the President's address. (The address of President Christensen will be found on pages 795 to 806 in the August JOURNAL.)

Chairman Johnson stated that the report would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

President Christensen resumed the chair and introduced Dr. J. J. Durrett of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. He delivered an address on the U. S. P. and N. F. as standards under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. It is printed in the August number of the JOURNAL on pages 856 to 859. President Christensen thanked Dr. Durrett for his instructive and interesting address. He then introduced Colonel A. D. Tuttle, of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army, who spoke on "Pharmaceutical Service in the Medical Department of the Army." (Address and comment printed preceding Association Business.)

President Christensen stated that the next number of the program was an address by Commissioner James M. Doran, who could not be present, and called on Dr. H. W. Moore to speak for him. (Address to be printed in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.)

President Christensen thanked Dr. Moore and asked him to convey the greetings of the ASSOCIATION to Dr. Doran.

President Christensen announced the next number of the program as "Limitations of the Sale and Use of Narcotics," assigned to Commissioner Anslinger but owing to his absence Mr. Alfred L. Tennyson spoke for him. He said in part:

#### LIMITATIONS OF THE SALE AND USE OF NARCOTICS.

BY ALFRED L. TENNYSON.

"I feel sure that the subject which I am going to speak on to-day is one which will prove interesting to you, because I think all of you are concerned with the selling of narcotics. However, perhaps, you are most of all concerned with the administration of the Harrison Narcotic Law. Therefore, at the outset I want to say that the principal concern of the Narcotic Bureau is to prevent the smuggling of drugs into this country from Europe and Asia where are located the main sources of supply for the entire world. In this country there are only four or five manufacturers of narcotic drugs, and these manufacturers are coöperating finely with the Bureau. Last year on a certain steamship we discovered 17,500 ounces of morphine that certain smugglers were attempting to bring into the country. That is our principal problem. However, I do not want to create the impression that we have not a secondary problem with respect to druggists and physicians. I am, however, glad to say that we are receiving very good coöperation from the vast majority of the druggists of the country. You, undoubtedly, will be glad to know that out of over 60,000 registered pharmacists and 200,000 physicians in the United States under the Harrison Law, we, in 1930, were obliged to prosecute only 211 for violation of the law. This is a very small percentage and speaks highly for the medical and pharmaceutical professions. It was also pleasing to the Bureau to obtain 200 convictions in these cases just mentioned. So far as the average pharmacist is concerned, we believe that he sticks pretty close to the line and observes the law as best he can. We are very glad to note that the pharmacists are living up to the restrictions imposed upon them by the Harrison Law, and on account of this fact it will not be very difficult for us to catch the few who violate the law.

"Mr. Anslinger was unable to attend this meeting, although I know he very much desired to be here. His absence is due to the fact that he is in Europe on official business as American Delegate to the Conference on limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs. The agreement reached by this convention is, in the opinions of the State Department and the officials of the Narcotic Bureau, one of the greatest steps forward, from an international angle, that has taken place since the Hague Conference of 1912. The narcotic drugs are to be divided into two classes;

the first class will include morphine and cocaine; the second class opium, heroine and perhaps some others. At the Conference, the two groups of drugs will be outlined in detail. There is a limitation placed on their manufacture. Every year each country must give an estimate to a central board in Geneva of the quantity necessary for its local needs. This estimate must be furnished before August 1st of each year. Therefore, so far as manufacturing is concerned, the supply for each country will be limited to their estimate. Of course, there is a provision for making a supplementary request for a further supply in case of an emergency. When we make an estimate, naturally we will be expected to put by the quantity we require, and to see to it that our manufacturers do not exceed the maximum limit allowed them. The Narcotic Bureau wishes to solicit the coöperation of each and every member of this ASSOCIATION. I cannot say at this time when this agreement will go into effect. It may take a year or two before this is brought about. Insofar as the United States is concerned, of course, it does not affect us a great deal because we are conforming to it right now. Each year in Washington we have a conference with the various manufacturers, who send their representatives, and we go over the whole situation with them. With the aid of the Public Health Service, we are able to tell just how much will be required during the following year to satisfy the reasonable and legitimate requirements of this country.

"Our export of narcotic drugs is very small and is limited mostly to pharmaceutical preparations. As a consequence the export business of narcotics does not exceed 500 pounds a year. Our supply is barely sufficient to cover our own domestic medical requirements.

"We believe that at this Geneva Convention the United States has achieved a great victory. So far as we are concerned, we do not believe it will place any additional burden on us because we are already observing the rules as now put in force by the Convention. Our greatest work is and will continue to be that of preventing the smuggling of narcotic drugs into the country. You can readily understand that it is very difficult for a force of 300 agents to do this, but we are doing, and will continue to do our very best with the facilities we have to prevent smuggling.

"We earnestly ask you to coöperate to the fullest extent with the Bureau so that we will be able to confine most of our efforts to the prevention of smuggling. We are very appreciative of your attendance at the conferences of the Bureau, and very gratefully appreciate this coöperation, and assure you that we will do our best at all times to coöperate with you. I thank you."

J. W. Slocum inquired why the Government gave narcotic permits to unregistered pharmacists and unregistered owners of drug stores. Mr. Tennyson replied that, unfortunately, under the law, the Federal Government cannot interfere with the rights of states to license citizens to conduct a legal business. He said, "when a state grants a license to one of its citizens to operate a drug store and he applies to the Narcotic Bureau for a permit to sell narcotics, that the Department is obliged to grant him the permit unless the applicant had previously been convicted of violating the Harrison Law. The Department is endeavoring to secure the coöperation of the states in revoking the license of pharmacists who have been convicted of violation of the narcotic law. The difficulty is that the Department cannot refuse to grant a permit to the pharmacist who has been licensed by his own state to sell drugs."

President Christensen called on Dr. James H. Beal who spoke in part as follows:

"The Government, in order to prevent the Harrison Act from being declared unconstitutional passed it as a revenue measure. Under the constitution of the United States, the Government has no authority to dictate to a state that it cannot license its citizens to conduct a certain business that under the laws of said states is perfectly legal. This would be contrary to the Bill of Rights of the constitution and that is why the Harrison Act was enacted as a revenue measure." Dr. Beal said "he was chairman of the Committee on the Harrison Act which helped to formulate the language of the law. In this, the Committee had the assistance of the best legal advice obtainable and it was found that there was no way by which a person could be restricted, by an act of Congress, from conducting his business in his own state in accordance with the license laws of that state. The Federal Government does not say, 'if you pay us so much money as a license fee we will allow you to sell narcotics;' but it does say, 'if you do sell narcotics you must pay us so much tax on the narcotic sales.' By having the authority to collect taxes the Government has the authority to send one of its inspectors into your store to investigate if you are complying with the provisions of the Act."

Secretary Kelly stated that at the meeting of the Council on Monday the annual report of the Committee on Proprietary Medicines was presented by the Chairman, Dr. James H. Beal,

and on account of the importance of this report it was unanimously voted that it should be presented at this General Session of the ASSOCIATION by Chairman Beal.

Chairman Beal stated that on account of the lateness of the hour he moved that the report be referred to the House of Delegates and it was so voted.

A motion to adjourn the First General Session was carried.

#### SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

The Second General Session of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened by President H. C. Christensen at 2:00 P.M., Thursday, July 30th.

President Christensen called for the reading of the minutes of the First General Session by Secretary E. F. Kelly (this report is omitted here, because it is represented by the preceding minutes). The minutes were approved.

Greetings were read from the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.

Secretary E. F. Kelly read a report of the House of Delegates (this report is omitted because it is represented by the minutes of the House of Delegates published in this issue of the JOURNAL). On motion duly seconded the report was accepted.

President Christensen stated that the paper by President O. U. Sisson of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association would be read by E. N. Gathercoal as it was impossible for the author to be present. The paper follows.

#### U. S. P. AND N. F. PROPAGANDA.

BY O. U. SISSON.\*

Feeling that a picture of our U. S. P. Committee in action would be helpful to the cause of Pharmacy, I will after a few generalities confine my message to a complete and successful method of procedure on the most important phase of the field of Pharmacy, namely medico-pharmaceutical fellowship, cooperating, and featuring the known U. S. P., N. F. and N. N. R. standard preparations.

Strange to say there are those of narrow vision or selfish interest to whom the value of this work is not clear, yet their every return is an increased profit obtained by the reflected respect created by their connection with official and recognized drugs.

Over a period of ten years the personnel of the medical profession is largely changed by reason of newly licensed Doctors of Medicine who are the only men properly qualified to prescribe drugs in the treatment of human ailments.

These physicians come from colleges that devote only 2% or 100 hours of their curriculum to pharmacology, therapeutics and materia medica and they must therefore get their drug information wherever they can. It is very necessary that we of the pharmaceutical profession take up the completion of their drug education, along the lines of our standards for drugs, namely, the U. S. P. and N. F. sponsored by an Act of Congress and the N. N. R. by the American Medical Association.

The first problem is approval of such program by the medical group of a locality. This is obtained best by conducting and presenting a local survey showing the possible reduction in cost of medical care by use of U. S. P. and N. F. items in preference to higher priced proprietary items alleged to represent the same therapeutic action. Further, its partial solution of the *self medication evil* is most worthy of consideration.

Approval having been obtained, a committee from the medical society is requested (if possible choose physicians who were formerly pharmacists) to cooperate with the U. S. P. Pharmacy Committee, said joint committee to pass on all releases for publication or to approve programs. Leading physicians and pharmacists should and will gladly prepare and give programs to groups of physicians and pharmacists gathered in fellowship meetings, and from their ripened experience prepare articles and sanction their publication in medical and pharmaceutical journals. These articles should be of an educational nature, practical, not of the essay type, and should form a basis for professional exchange of ideas between the members of the two professions in their daily contact.

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\* President of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

The early release in the campaign should give the result of surveys. This information should consist of actual facts, not mere assertions, but made over a period of time sufficient to make them accurate and reliable. The net result will show that the aggregate of small amounts saved make an astounding total, worthy of studied effort for correcting evils produced by too much commercialism, and in the production of greater profit from reduced inventory and added professional service fees.

The programs presented to the joint groups are given by medical and pharmaceutical speakers. They are of a post-graduate nature taken from actual experiences. Displays of preparations and chart talks on formulas are also a part of the programs which are often preceded by a fellowship dinner, which encourages friendly exchange of matters of professional and mutual interest.

Of concern to pharmacy is the local group movement. Where it is impossible to get all to one meeting, the territory is sub-divided similarly to that of the medical branches and these local group meetings are held monthly at hospitals and Community halls which are furnished free, since this work is of a public health character. Annually, a president and a secretary are selected, also membership, finance and program committees. Colleges of pharmacy, and legitimate pharmaceutical houses are given opportunities to furnish programs, covering scientific and professional material, partaking only of an educational nature. To make the programs interesting some merchandising features are occasionally presented.

The advance in drug research, makes necessary a continued educational effort, encouraged by a post-graduate course, each month, given by the U. S. P. Committee to its local groups.

The articles for release are carefully chosen as they feature the use of drugs in proper combinations for specific ailments and point out the unwarranted taking over of the compounding rights of the Registered Pharmacists by proprietary interests that encourage self-medication. They expose the methods used by misguided philanthropists and money lenders through public clinics and dispensaries and the un-American attitude of corporate interests in control of the manufacture and distribution of drugs, medicines and proprietaries wherein pharmacy does not direct its health program in behalf of public welfare. These interests through advertising seek to enrich the unscrupulous commercialists, at the expense of a suffering humanity, to the ultimate destruction of pharmacy as a profession, and belittling the medical profession.

Our investigations disclosed conditions known to exist but far more serious than realized—I refer to prescription pricing. Variance in prices in prescription files ranged from \$15 to \$50 per hundred. Antiquated methods of pricing; lack of realization of the time element; price consciousness on the part of the pharmacist; failure to teach the public that price is a secondary consideration where drugs are used for treatment of human ailments, and a neglected professional conception all contributed to this deplorable condition.

As a basis for an equitable price schedule for prescriptions, covering every phase of compounding and dispensing, our U. S. P., N. F. and N. N. R. Committee selected one that had been in operation in a very successful ethical pharmacy for over ten years. This schedule is complete in every detail, it classifies the various preparations in groups—such as ointments, liquids, capsules, etc.—to be compounded or ready for dispensing; it indicates charges to be made for professional services in the compounding of prescriptions, based on the time required for filling certain types of prescriptions. In addition thereto this schedule provides a complete system covering the cost of material, containers and general overhead. This schedule is valuable since it not only brings proper returns but the public meets with a uniform and business-like condition when presenting a prescription for filling to the community pharmacist. The doctors, too, are grateful, because of the uniformity and fairness of this schedule.

The "New and Nonofficial Remedies" released annually in the 10-year interim of the publication of our standards (the U. S. P. and N. F.) is our great salvation. First it provides a channel through which new remedies can be released, with the assurance that they are offered in good faith, and with no false claims. It provides the only means of introducing a new remedy that is protected from unfair practice in its offering to the public and makes possible true research and true clinical experimentation, which must exist yet must be directed exclusively by medicine and pharmacy and in such a manner as to prohibit unwarranted experimentation on human life and, if consulted, will win for medicine and pharmacy the commendation of the thinking public.

This is a brief outline of the work done by the U. S. P., N. F. and N. N. R. Committee of the C. R. D. A. It clearly indicates what can be accomplished in every city or county in the United

States, if only a few pharmacists will fulfil their obligations to their honorable profession and to the public.

Pharmacy is a profession and as such it must maintain high standards and prevent the duping of the public by patent medicine manufacturers and others interested in furthering self medication.

We, of the C. R. D. A., feel that in presenting our U. S. P., N. F. and N. N. R. program to the pharmacists of the nation, that we have taken it out of the field of theory and made it an actuality. It can be done, and must be done. No resolutions, but real work, year in and year out, will produce results.

President Christensen stated that the paper was rather unique and he regretted that Mr. Sisson could not be present so that there might be some discussion. He called on E. N. Gathercoal for some remarks relative to the paper. He said he had the privilege of seeing the work presented by Mr. Sisson carried on and had the pleasure of speaking with him and he understood that those who are participating are obtaining good results. The effort is to bring about better coöperation with physicians in the development of prescription work. He referred to work being carried on in Pennsylvania, but in his opinion this should be taken up on a national scale in order to produce adequate results. On motion duly seconded and carried the paper was received for publication.

President Christensen then called on T. W. Delahanty of the Department of Commerce to present a report on the drug store survey now being carried on in St. Louis.

*(The paper entitled National Drug Store Merchandising Survey, is printed in another section of this issue of the Journal.)*

On motion of S. L. Hilton, duly seconded, a vote of appreciation was tendered the Department of Commerce for the valuable work that it is doing, and a rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Delahanty for presenting the subject.

William Emerich inquired relative to the number of men being employed on the survey. Mr. Delahanty replied that the number varied. There had been as many as seventy-five employed on the survey at one time and for about three weeks there were only twenty-five. He stated that there were at least that many more engaged in the national phase of the work at Washington.

R. L. Swain asked whether the data relative to prescriptions given were complete, and what proportion of it is for St. Louis. Mr. Delahanty replied that he could not tell at this time, he also stated that the subject would have to be studied further. He felt confident that this was necessary after hearing the paper by Messrs. Monell and Brown.

Mr. Delahanty stated that they are giving out some preliminary reports but the actual results would not be given out until October.

R. L. Swain asked whether it would be possible that the prescription study be made to include three hundred drug stores. Mr. Delahanty replied that if the ASSOCIATION is interested sufficiently, the Secretary might be requested to communicate with the Department and this would probably be taken care of. He stated that the work he had been doing was preparatory and he was pleased to note that Professor Olsen would assist in some part of the work. Manufacturers, wholesalers, colleges of pharmacy and others had been invited to share in the work, and he said that it would please him to have information from the ASSOCIATION which would be helpful in their work. After some further discussion it was moved and seconded and carried that the report be received for publication.

President Christensen called for the report of the Headquarters Building Campaign Committee. It was presented by S. L. Hilton in the absence of Chairman Dunning. The report follows:

#### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING SITE AND PLANS COMMITTEE.

It is a real regret to me that I cannot attend the meeting and present in person this combined report as Chairman of the three committees which have the completion of the American Institute of Pharmacy in charge.

At the Baltimore meeting, we reported that the design for the building and grounds had been approved; that the working plans could be completed within a short time; that we had agreements and the funds for the purchase of the additional property necessary for the site; that

building operations were delayed (1) by the failure of the Government to complete its plans for the improvement of the section of which our site is a part, and (2) by the necessity to secure authority of Congress for the closing of Upper Water Street which crosses our lot and in the bed of which our building would be located to line with the Academy of Sciences as desired by the Commission of Fine Arts; and that the subscriptions totaled \$817,653.30 and the collections \$480,184.57.

This report will record the developments since that time and the progress that has been made toward bringing our project to completion. The period since the last report has called for constant attention and watchfulness on the part of your representatives and a great deal of personal attention—especially on the part of Architect Pope, Secretary Kelly and myself. Our site is at the western apex of the triangle bounded by Constitution Avenue, Seventeenth Street and New York Avenue, an area which has now been taken over or will be taken over for Government buildings with the exception of the sites of the Corcoran Art Gallery, the American Red Cross, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Pan American Union, facing on Seventeenth Street, and the sites of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Institute of Pharmacy facing on Constitution Avenue, formerly B Street, and the Mall. The area between our site and the Potomac River to the West is the location of the new Naval Hospital Group. To the East of our site, and facing on Constitution Avenue, will be the sites of the National Academy of Sciences now erected, the Public Health Service and the addition to the Pan American Building with two open sites for Government buildings.

The development of plans for such an important area requires time and careful consideration. The delay, while very trying to us, is more than compensated for by the assurance that our building will be surrounded by such splendid structures and that the adjoining area will be protected against change and deterioration.

Our project has been given considerable publicity of a very helpful character during the year not only in the pharmaceutical press but also in Government publications and reports, and in the daily press of Washington, Baltimore and other centers. Particular attention is called to the annual report of the Commission of Fine Arts and to an article in the Magazine Section of the Baltimore Sun, copies of which are submitted with this report. Such publicity reacts favorably for Pharmacy and indicates what may be expected when the building is an actuality and the Institute of Pharmacy is functioning along the lines we have determined upon.

In the fall of 1930, we were requested to support a measure giving the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the power to close unused streets and alleys rather than to support a separate bill closing Upper Water Street in our block. The Government divisions interested in the opening and closing of streets had drawn up this general measure which would have given the Commissioners the power now resting in Congress alone. This measure passed the Senate but failed in the House, because of changes in the plans of the Government referred to below.

In December 1930, representatives of our architect, Mr. Pope, Secretary Kelly and I met with the Commission of Fine Arts in New York and after a thorough review of the situation, we were authorized to complete working plans of our building so that application to build could be made promptly as soon as legislation to close Water Street was enacted and we had possession of all the property required for the site.

In the meantime, the plans of the Government for the development of the triangle of which our site is a part had been further developed and it was necessary to delay building operations until the new plans can be completed as the actual location of our building on the site may be changed, in order to bring about a better grouping of the buildings facing on Constitution Avenue. The name of B Street, on which our site faces, was changed by Congress to Constitution Avenue and on account of its importance as the connecting thoroughfare from the Arlington Bridge to the Capital; its width has been made 72 feet and may be increased to 80 feet before the final plans are completed. To this time, the Government authorities have asked that our Building be erected on a line with the Academy of Sciences; it now seems probable that we will be requested to place our Building in advance of the Academy. All of these changes add to the value of our site in every way and especially give it a more commanding position in the group of imposing buildings that will face Constitution Avenue and the Mall from Seventeenth Street to the Potomac River.

In January 1931, we purchased Lots 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15 from the George Washington University for \$32,936 and a mortgage for \$36,400, a total of \$69,336, carrying our site West to 23rd Street.



In February 1931, we purchased Lots 16, 17, 801 and 802 from Eda G. Stewart and D. E. Stephan, Attorneys, for \$61,264, carrying our site East to 22nd Street.

This gives us possession of all the property we were requested to purchase with the exception of Lot 800 which is not at present necessary for the erection of our Building.

In May 1931, Mr. Pope completed the working plans for the Building and they are ready for final approval and use at any time. In June, preliminary estimates were secured from several responsible firms and the prices quoted are very favorable, showing a reduction of more than \$50,000 over preliminary estimates secured in 1929. The saving will equal the cost of equipment for the building.

Everything is now ready to be submitted to the Council for final approval as soon as the Government's plans are finally decided upon, and the preliminary estimates secured show that we now have in bank sufficient cash to pay for the building and its equipment. We should receive from pledges still unpaid the sum required to endow the perpetual maintenance of the building itself.

Our project should have a million dollars for the maintenance of its activities and it is quite to be expected that this sum, or something near it, will be forthcoming, in a large measure, within the next few years, after the building is erected on the most beautiful and impressive site in Washington and, possibly, in the world.

I am confident when those men of wealth, connected with or associated with pharmacy, view the new building and begin to recognize its value to pharmacy and to the public, and begin to sense its influence for the betterment and regeneration of pharmacy, that large sums will be made available for the establishment of a maintenance fund, either during the lifetime of the donor, or as a bequest. Some few men have already promised to bequeath substantial sums and others will, undoubtedly, follow. There is no reason why these large contributions and donations should be confined to individuals alone, because there are many large pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns which should and will, I am sure, financially support this great enterprise in a larger measure than has been done when they can visualize the building in place and can understand its great value and practical opportunities for the benefit of the manufacturing pharmaceutical businesses. These prospects of large donations do not relieve the individual, however, for small contributions from large numbers of people quickly aggregate considerable sums and it is the duty of every member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and every member of any Pharmaceutical Association or any man connected with pharmacy to subscribe what he can. It is particularly the duty of every member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to keep this project constantly in the minds of other members of his calling. I would strongly recommend to those men who are members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, or otherwise, for that matter, who are so frequently called upon to address gatherings of pharmacists, on various occasions, that they should never fail to take advantage of the opportunity to recommend, in glowing terms, the value and possibilities of the American Institute of Pharmacy. I feel also that the drug journals should constantly keep this project before the members of the pharmaceutical profession.

While there is not a great deal of spectacular information to offer at present, yet, there is an opportunity for the journals to keep the subject alive and to educate the pharmacists to think constantly of this project and to support it. A little later the drug journals will be furnished most interesting data, which may be used as a basis of propaganda which will be most acceptable and effective. I know that our members will realize the great difficulties which their Committees have met in developing this great undertaking for the advancement, progress and welfare of pharmacy, but these same representatives are glad to say that practically every obstacle has been almost completely overcome and that there will be no doubt of a successful issue and that our new building will most certainly be completed by the end of 1932.

The accompanying financial report and audit will show that the subscriptions, with all cancellations and losses by death deducted, total \$817,156.43 and the collections \$501,904.82.

Your committees feel that they can thus report substantial progress.

H. A. B. DUNNING, *Chairman.*

Supplementing the report, Mr. Hilton stated that the new building of the Bureau of Public Health will be located in the section with the American Institute of Pharmacy, a favorable decision having been reached.

On motion duly seconded, and a vote, the report was received.

Chairman Ernest Coe of the Everglades National Park Association was invited by President Christensen to speak on the question of the Everglades National Park. He outlined the work that had been done thus far. He stated that the tract of land for the park comprised more than two thousand square miles and the indications were that Congress would act favorably in the matter. Following his address he presented resolutions relative to which he asked the consideration of the ASSOCIATION. The resolutions were on motion duly seconded and carried and referred to the Committee on Resolution. (See Resolution No. 34, August JOURNAL, page 811.)

President Christensen then called on Prof. C. B. Jordan for an illustrated address on Professional Pharmacy. The author read the paper and then gave a screen illustration of the statistics presented in the paper. Motion was made and seconded that the address be received for publication. (It is published elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL.)

E. G. Eberle expressed the hope that Dean Jordan would continue these reports from year to year as they gave a good understanding relative to the progress of pharmacy.

Secretary Kelly presented amendments to the By-Laws as follows: "That there be added to Chapter VIII of the By-Laws a new article as follows: Article IX. *Committee on Recipe Book*. The Committee on Recipe Book shall consist of twenty-five members elected by the Council. It shall be the duty of the committee to prepare revisions of the Recipe Book from time to time as the same are deemed necessary by the Council. And that present Articles IX, X and XI be numbered Articles X, XI and XII."

On motion duly seconded and carried the Second General Session was adjourned.

#### THIRD AND FINAL GENERAL SESSION.

The Final General Session of the A. PH. A. was called to order by President H. C. Christensen, Friday, July 31st, at 8:30 P.M. The minutes of the Second General Session were read by Secretary Kelly. (They are reported in the foregoing minutes.) On motion duly seconded and carried the minutes were approved.

Secretary Kelly then read the final report of the House of Delegates (this report is represented by the minutes of the House of Delegates).

Chairman R. L. Swain of the Committee on Resolutions presented the report of that Committee which is represented by the Resolutions printed in the August 1931 JOURNAL beginning on page 806 and ending on page 811. The report and the resolutions were on motion duly seconded and carried, adopted. (See also discussion on two resolutions in minutes of the House of Delegates.)

Secretary Kelly stated that the House of Delegates at its last session received a request from the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries and the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials that they each be given a delegate to the House of Delegates. The House of Delegates approved this request but in order that the request be made effective it is necessary that the By-Laws of the A. PH. A. be amended. Under its By-Laws this amendment cannot be adopted until it is first acted upon in a General Session of the ASSOCIATION which at this time is impossible and therefore cannot be acted upon until the next meeting of the ASSOCIATION. He suggested that the request be laid upon the table until that time and it was so ordered.

Secretary Kelly called attention to amendments to the By-Laws presented at the Second General Session. After reading the amendments he moved their adoption. (See last action of preceding session on this page.) The motion received a second and was carried.

President Christensen stated that the next order of business was the presentation of the Ebert Prize. Chairman E. E. Swanson of the Scientific Section made the presentation. He said, in part, that it gave him great pleasure to present the Ebert prize for 1931 to Dr. H. W. Youngken for his paper on "The Pharmacognosy, Chemistry and Pharmacology of Viburnum."

In accepting the prize the recipient expressed his admiration for the work of the pharmacist, Albert E. Ebert, and expressed his appreciation for the opportunities in securing an education given him by his parents and also his appreciation of the assistance given him through the Research Committee of the A. PH. A., which made it possible for him to travel and collect the material that was essential for the proper conduct of his investigation. He also referred to the

encouragement given him by the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and the manner in which the article appeared in the JOURNAL of the A. PH. A.

President Christensen then announced as the next order of business an illustrated address by L. E. Warren on "Pharmacy and Medicine in Ancient Egypt."

*(To be printed in a succeeding issue of the Journal.)*

President Christensen thanked the speaker on behalf of the ASSOCIATION for his excellent presentation.

The next order of business was the installation of officers. President Christensen appointed L. L. Walton to serve as installing officer. The officers-elect were conducted to the platform and introduced to the President. All of them acknowledged the honor conferred. The installing officer then presented Walter D. Adams for installation as President of the ASSOCIATION. President Christensen in well chosen words presented the badge of office and the gavel to President Adams and expressed the hope that his experience would be as interesting and pleasant as his year of office had been.

In responding President Adams said that he had not prepared an address and if he had he, probably, would have forgotten it at that moment. He was advised that there would be a meeting of the Council after the close of the session and therefore it would be expected of him to be very brief. He felt assured of the assistance of the officers and of the members of the Council. He hoped in the near future to appoint the committees and endeavor to select them in the way that would serve the ASSOCIATION best. He expressed deep appreciation of the honor conferred and hoped that he would fill the duties of the office as well as they had been performed by his predecessor. In his opinion President Christensen's administration stood out among the best. He thanked the members of the ASSOCIATION for the honor conferred and asked for their hearty cooperation during the year. President Adams then called on the retiring President, H. C. Christensen, for a few words and he again expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred and offered his services to the ASSOCIATION.

President Adams then called on the members of the Council, Ambrose Hunsberger, S. L. Hilton and Secretary Kelly. Each of them expressed their thanks and appreciation for the honor conferred and offered their services to President Adams.

President Adams then called on Editor Eberle who expressed his delight in being able to serve with one he had known for many years and he thanked the members of the ASSOCIATION for their uniform courtesy and confidence bestowed. Mr. Eberle also took the liberty of saying a few words relative to the retiring president who he said was one of the most untiring workers and made reference to the many days given to the ASSOCIATION so that he might contact the state associations with the A. PH. A. He stated that these absences from the office frequently meant many hours of extra work and time.

Ex-president Christensen stated that he could always look back on this year as one of the most pleasant experiences of his life. It had been a great pleasure to work with the officers and committees of the ASSOCIATION and to be so pleasantly associated. He stated that he had visited quite a percentage of the state associations and invariably met with cordial reception. He realized that more attention must be given to the professional side of pharmacy if pharmacy is to maintain its prestige, and it gave him a pleasure that such expressions were general at association meetings; that the professional side of pharmacy must be advanced and supported. He thanked the officers and committees and the membership for the hearty support which had been given him.

Secretary Kelly read a telegram from President Adams's co-worker in Texas, Walter Cousins, who sent congratulations for the Texas Cowboy Reunion.

Through his Texas friends President and Mrs. Adams were presented with flowers. President Adams expressed his appreciation and thanks for the beautiful remembrance and thoughtfulness of these good friends.

Chairman of the Council, S. L. Hilton, announced that the meeting of the Council would be held immediately after the adjournment of the session. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the ASSOCIATION adjourn.

The President declared the 79th annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION adjourned.