

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN HOTEL LORRAINE, MADISON, WIS., AUGUST 28 TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1933.

The First Session of the House of Delegates was convened by Chairman J. W. Slocum at 1:40 P.M., August 29, 1933; he welcomed the delegates present. The roll call showed that a quorum was present and the House of Delegates was declared organized for business.

The names of delegates and organizations represented follow. The name of the organization or state is in *italics*, names of delegates in *capitals* and small capitals, and the names of voting delegates in *bold face*.

The minutes of the House of Delegates are printed here, and to avoid duplication in printing will also answer for the reports of the transactions made to the General Sessions—the reports are abstracts of the minutes. The names of the delegates follow:

A. PH. A. SECTIONS.

Scientific—L. E. Warren, Washington, D. C.
Education and Legislation—R. H. Raabe, Ada, Ohio.
Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing—I. A. Becker, Chicago, Ill.
Commercial Interests—Rowland Jones, Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Historical Pharmacy—L. E. Warren, Washington, D. C.
Conference Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries—Charles J. Clayton, Denver, Colo.
Conference Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials—George W. Mather, Albany, N. Y.

A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

Baltimore—C. Jelleff Carr.
Chicago—Ralph E. Terry.
Cincinnati—Frank H. Freericks, CHARLES G. MERRILL.
New York—Hugo H. Schaefer, H. V. ARNY, CHARLES W. BALLARD.
Northern Ohio—Edward Spease, EDWARD D. DAVY.
Philadelphia—Frank H. Eby, E. FULLERTON COOK.
Pittsburgh—C. Leonard O'Connell, EDWARD C. CLAUS, E. C. REIF.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy—Charles B. Jordan, CLYDE M. SNOW, ROLAND T. LAKEY.
American Drug Manufacturers Association—Paul S. Pittenger, F. O. TAYLOR.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association—Frank B. Kirby.
National Association Boards of Pharmacy—Roy B. Cook, H. G. RUEBZEL.
National Association of Retail Druggists—John W. Dargavel, THOMAS ROACH, SAMUEL C. HENRY.
National Wholesale Druggists' Association—E. L. Newcomb, FRED W. DOHMEN.
Proprietary Association—Delta E. Combs.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Alabama—S. A. Williams, W. E. BINGHAM.
Arkansas—P. R. Turner.
California—Mrs. W. Bruce Philip.
Colorado—Charles J. Clayton.
Connecticut—Alice Esther Garvin.
District of Columbia—John William Lee.
Florida—W. M. Hankins.
Georgia—Robert C. Wilson.
Illinois—Wm. Gray.

Indiana—F. V. McCullough, C. E. NELSON, F. W. MBISSNER.
Iowa—W. F. Meads, P. J. JEPSON, J. W. SLOCUM.
Kansas—Roy C. Reese, FRANK A. MILNE, A. H. KING.
Kentucky—Gordon L. Curry, GEORGE WILHELM, J. W. GAYLE.
Maine—Charles S. Pierce.
Maryland—Andrew F. Ludwig, HARRY S. HARRISON.
Massachusetts—Carl G. A. Haring, WILLIAM E. GLOVER.
Michigan—Duncan Weaver, CLARE F. ALLAN.
Minnesota—Charles V. Netz, O. NORDRUM.
Mississippi—E. L. Hammond.
Missouri—C. E. Caspari.
Montana—L. W. Richards.
Nebraska—Fred J. Creutz.
New Hampshire—Theodore J. Bradley.
New Jersey—Robert P. Fischell.
New York—F. C. A. Schaefer.
North Carolina—M. L. Jacobs.
North Dakota—Nels N. Brakke, WILLIAM H. SCHRAM, P. H. COSTELLO.
Ohio—Frank H. Freericks, M. N. FORD, CLAIR A. DYE.
Oklahoma—Elbert R. Weaver, Jr., THOMAS B. CASEY, D. B. R. JOHNSON, LOYD E. HARRIS.
Pennsylvania—Henry Brown.
Puerto Rico—H. C. Christensen, E. F. KELLY.
Rhode Island—James J. Gill, W. HENRY RIVARD.
South Carolina—J. M. Plaxco.
South Dakota—Henry J. Schnaidt, H. A. SASSE, ROWLAND JONES.
Texas—Walter D. Adams.
Vermont—O. W. McShane.
Virginia—A. L. I. Winne, JAMES M. LEA, W. F. RUDD, W. G. CROCKETT.
Washington—E. V. Lynn, RUSSELL A. CAIN.
West Virginia—J. Lester Hayman, ROY B. COOK.
Wisconsin—A. H. Uhl, R. W. CLARK.
Wyoming—R. C. Shultz.

THE COUNCIL.

H. V. Arny, T. J. Bradley, W. B. Day, H. A. B. Dunning, S. L. Hilton, C. E. Caspari, W. Bruce Philip, Rowland Jones, E. F. Kelly, J. W. Slocum, E. G. Eberle, A. G. DuMez.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Columbia University—H. V. Arny.
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy—Frederick C. A. Schaefer.
Drug Institute—Paul C. Olsen.

Fraternal delegates from Columbia University, University of Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and the Drug Institute, Inc., were recognized and brought greetings from these organizations.

Vice-Chairman Costello presided while Chairman Slocum read his address. The address was received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. (The address of Chairman Slocum is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 861 to 864; the Resolutions bearing on the address are printed on page 879.)

Chairman Slocum appointed the following Committees: On Nominations, *Chairman*, W. D. Adams, Texas; Frank A. Milne, Kansas; M. N. Ford, Ohio; Carl G. A. Haring, Massa-

chusetts; C. J. Clayton, Colorado; G. L. Curry, Kentucky; H. H. Schaefer, New York; J. L. Hayman, West Virginia; R. B. Rothrock, Indiana.

On Resolutions, *Chairman*, W. M. Hankins, Florida; F. J. Creutz, Nebraska; W. E. Bingham, Alabama; R. P. Fischelis, New Jersey; Thomas Roach, Oklahoma; C. Leonard O'Connell, Pennsylvania; G. W. Mather, New York; George Judisch, Iowa; Rowland Jones, South Dakota.

The Secretary made the suggestion that the Committee should hold an announced meeting and he offered to arrange for the rooms.

Chairman S. L. Hilton of the Council read the annual report of the Council A. PH. A., for 1932-1933, which was received.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The proceedings of the Council are regularly published in the JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION and this report is submitted to summarize them for the information of the House.

The reorganization meeting of the Council for 1932-1933 was held in Toronto, Canada, on Friday, August 26, 1932, following the final General Session of the ASSOCIATION. The following officers were elected for the year: S. L. Hilton, *Chairman*; C. H. LaWall, *Vice-Chairman*; and E. F. Kelly, *Secretary*. E. G. Eberle was elected *Editor of the JOURNAL*; A. G. DuMez, *Editor of the YEAR BOOK*; S. L. Hilton, member of the *Commission on Proprietary Medicines* for a term of five years; J. A. Koch and Glenn L. Jenkins, members of the *Committee on Research* for a term of five years; W. F. Sudro, H. H. Schaefer, H. W. Youngken and E. L. Newcomb, members of the *Committee on Unofficial Standards* for a term of four years. The *Committee on Recipe Book* was continued for one year.

The President was authorized to make such appointments as are now authorized, to fill vacancies as they may occur and to make additional appointments as may be necessary or desirable.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee of the Council should the occasion arise. As a meeting of the Council or of an executive committee was not found necessary, in the interim, the business of the Council has been transacted by mail. Ten Council Letters, covering 47 pages and submitting 77 items and 27 motions have been sent to members of the Council. Among the more important items so transacted the following are mentioned:

The resignation of Ambrose Hunsberger, nominee, as a candidate for the *Presidency* of the ASSOCIATION and of L. L. Walton, as a nominee for membership on the *Council* were accepted.

Emerson D. Stanley was chosen as *Local Secretary*; the Hotel Loraine as the Headquarters, and the week of August 28th-September 2nd as the time for the 1933 meeting in Madison.

The contract for printing and mailing the JOURNAL for 1933 was awarded to the Mack Printing Company.

A budget of \$34,930 for the current expenses of the ASSOCIATION for 1933 was adopted. The budget for 1932 was \$39,525.

The accounts of the ASSOCIATION for 1932 were audited by W. A. Johnson & Co., Certified Public Accountants, of Baltimore, Md., and their report, with a summary of the accounts, was published in the JOURNAL for March 1933, pages 248-251.

Permission to use the text of the N. F. V for partial reproduction was granted to a number of applicants, all at the usual charge of \$5 with the exception of the request of the N. A. R. D. which was granted without charge.

208 applicants have been elected members through the payment of dues and 3 through subscriptions to the Headquarters Building Fund, and one applicant was elected a Life Member upon payment of \$100. 6 members became Life Members through the payment of dues for thirty-seven consecutive years and 4 through the payment of fixed sums in accordance with the By-Laws.

The Council approved the *program* of this meeting in Madison and will appreciate suggestions for the improvement of the program of future meetings.

\$275,000 of U. S. Treasury Bonds, 3%, belonging to the Headquarters Building Fund were sold at 98¹/₂, to provide funds for the erection of the building under the terms of the contract reported at the 1932 meeting. The building is practically completed and the cost is within the terms of the contract.

The establishment of the North Pacific Local Branch at Portland, Ore., and of the Northern New Jersey Local Branch at Newark, N. J., and of the University of California Student Branch, at San Francisco, Calif., were approved. These organizations will provide three strong additional branches.

A resolution recording the earnest protest of the ASSOCIATION against any legislation permitting or requiring pharmacists to distribute beer and other alcoholic malt beverages in any form and of any higher alcoholic strength, for beverage purposes, was adopted and given wide distribution.

Chairman Hilton of the Council was authorized to act as *Treasurer* of the ASSOCIATION during the absence of Treasurer Holton who is abroad.

An award of \$1000 for 1933-1934, was made from the Research Fund to Dr. W. J. Husa, School of Pharmacy, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., to continue his study of extraction, on recommendation of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.

The contract to print and distribute the YEAR BOOK, Volumes 20 and 21, in one binding, was awarded to the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., which firm has had the contract covering Volumes 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. It is hoped to issue this combined volume during the fall and this procedure will bring the publication up-to-date.

The contract for printing and binding the National Formulary, Sixth Edition, was awarded to the Mack Printing Company, Easton, Penna., which firm had the contract covering the National Formulary, Fifth Edition. The contract for the sixth edition represents a substantial saving as compared to that for the Fifth Edition.

The second meeting of the Council was held in Madison on Monday, August 28th, at which the following business was transacted:

Reports covering their activities for the year were received from the Committees on Finance, on Property and Funds, on Standard Program, on the Recipe Book, on the National Formulary, on Research, on Student Branches and on Publications. Reports were also received from the Editor of the YEAR BOOK and from the Editor of the JOURNAL.

These reports were given careful consideration and will be printed in the September issue of the JOURNAL. They cover the property, funds and publications of the ASSOCIATION and show that the organization is in a sound condition.

The Council nominated Dr. Edward Kremers as *Honorary President*, E. F. Kelly as *Secretary* and C. W. Holton as *Treasurer*, for the year 1933-1934, and these nominations will be submitted to the House for action in a separate communication.

Twenty applicants were elected to membership at this meeting.

The Third Meeting of the Council will be held on Thursday morning and a report of that meeting will be submitted later.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*.

The report of the Treasurer and of the Secretary were by consent deferred to the Second Session.

The First Session of the House of Delegates was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was convened by Chairman J. W. Slocum at 8:15 P.M. The chairman announced that the roll call would be omitted but that those who had not reported to the Secretary and were not present at the First Session of the House of Delegates were asked to present their credentials.

Secretary Kelly read the minutes of the First Session of the House of Delegates. (As stated, these are not repeated as they are embodied in the transactions of the First Session.) The minutes were approved. The report of the Secretary was presented.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

June 30, 1932, to June 30, 1933.

The report of your Secretary will, as heretofore, be confined, as far as possible, to those

matters not covered in the reports of other officers and of the standing and special committees, with all of whom the Secretary's office works in close contact.

The ASSOCIATION year covered by this report has been an unusually busy and trying period. The ASSOCIATION, and the cause it serves, are to be congratulated that the unusual conditions through which we are passing have not affected them more unfavorably than, fortunately, has been the case. The ASSOCIATION'S income and its membership have been reduced. It has been necessary to materially curtail its operating expenses and to defer certain efforts that should have been undertaken. It has not been necessary, however, to discontinue any important activity and several new lines of work were started.

For these very satisfactory results, the ASSOCIATION is indebted to those who planned and developed its sound financial structure and policy, to its faithful officers, to its interested and loyal members, and to the coöperation of all with whom the ASSOCIATION has had to work during the year.

The 1932 Meeting.—The joint meeting in Toronto with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was an unusual and very successful event. The presence of the official representatives of the British Pharmaceutical Society and other distinguished visitors, gave the meeting an international character. The gathering has already shown a favorable influence on the relations of the three national associations, which is certain to benefit pharmacy in the English speaking world. Since that time, the Canadian Association has passed through a crisis with respect to health insurance, the British Society has been almost completely reorganized by Act of Parliament and we have experienced changes of a fundamental character. It is now necessary to have international coöperation, and we have cause for satisfaction that our relations with the Canadian and British pharmaceutical organizations are so close and so helpful.

The pharmaceutical press of this country and of the world were generous in the space given to the Toronto meeting. I wish to again express appreciation for this coöperation, and for the helpful interest the American pharmaceutical publications have taken in our efforts during the year.

The proceedings of the meeting were reported in the August, September and October issues of our JOURNAL. As is our custom, the addresses of the officers, the proceedings of the Council and the resolutions appeared in the first issue; the proceedings of the House of Delegates and of the General Sessions, and the proceedings of the A. A. C. P. and N. A. B. P. in the second, and the proceedings of the sections and Conferences in the third issue. Individual papers presented during the meeting follow throughout the year. By this procedure, a complete report of the proceedings reaches the members within three months of the annual meeting with the exception of the papers of which we now have such a number as to make their publication a question of importance. The number of papers presented and the greatly increased interest in the work of the sections are very encouraging. To meet the situation created by this increase is a problem which calls for brevity in speech and in writing.

Within a short time after the meeting, the resolutions adopted were sent to the publications, to the state and national associations, to boards of pharmacy, to the schools and colleges of pharmacy and to others interested, with the request that those resolutions of general interest be approved and supported. The request has been favorably acted upon, more generally than heretofore with the result that organized pharmacy is presenting a more uniform front with respect to the fundamental matters dealt with in the resolutions. May I again draw attention to the importance of the resolutions adopted by the ASSOCIATION and to the opportunity for leadership which they offer. An effort has been made to follow each resolution through and to see that its purpose is accomplished, so far as is possible. Time does not permit a report on each one but this can be made to the Committee on Resolutions. A number of the resolutions should be re-adopted so as to make their purpose effective.

The 1933 Meeting.—Local Secretary Stanley and his associates and the pharmacists of Madison and of Wisconsin have had a difficult undertaking, on account of the conditions, to carry through the arrangements for this meeting, and they deserve every commendation. The contributors and others who have coöperated so generously, also deserve our appreciation.

Your Secretary, with President-Elect Swain, visited Madison in February and conferred with Local Secretary Stanley and his associates, and the general arrangements for the meeting were completed at that time.

The Committee on Standard Program, consisting of Chairman Hilton of the Council, Chairman Bradley of the Committee on Finance and the Secretary, have tried to work out a general program which will allow for the ever-increasing activities of the meeting with the least conflict. An additional session has been provided for the Scientific Section and the Section on Education and Legislation. In addition to the Joint Session of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing on Thursday evening, a Joint Session of the Section on Education and Legislation and of the Conference of Secretaries and the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials has been arranged for that evening. The latter will be a Symposium on Legislation and should be helpful in condensing the time given to the consideration of legislation enacted and proposed during the year.

The Second General Session, this year, will be devoted to a Symposium on Professional Pharmacy and Its Development during the Year. The Chairmen of the U. S. P. Committee of Revision, the National Formulary Committee and the Committee on Recipe Book are in charge of this session and have developed a program which will illustrate by lecture and exhibit, what is being done to promote the practice of pharmacy.

Chairman Slocum sent out a splendid appeal to the state associations to be represented in the House of Delegates, preferably by their presidents and secretaries. The response has been very encouraging and every effort should be made to have the House of Delegates function, as intended, as the clearing house of American Pharmacy. This can be accomplished only through the active interest and participation of the state associations.

Our general program is so complicated, that success requires strict adherence to it and prompt attendance at the various sessions.

Pharmacy and the Government.—The Secretary has been required to give increased attention to this important division of our work, and is pleased to briefly report the following developments:

The Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior, issued a revision of Guidance Leaflet No. 14, "Pharmacy as a Career," based on the four-year course and giving statistics about Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy and Boards of Pharmacy covering the calendar year of 1931. As previously reported, the ASSOCIATION had coöperated in the revision of the publication and had agreed to coöperate in providing a wide distribution of it. Unfortunately, the Congress increased the price of all governmental publications before the plan could be carried out. The Office of Education then secured permission for the ASSOCIATION to reprint the publication in full. Through the generous help of Mr. Carl Weeks, who distributed about 45,000, the reprints were made available at one cent each as originally planned and may be obtained from the ASSOCIATION at any time. It is planned to revise it from time to time. Thus our profession is provided with an authoritative statement of its position and functions, and the opportunities offered as a professional career. Every pharmaceutical agency, and particularly the schools and colleges, are requested to assist in giving this publication the widest possible distribution and the very low cost makes this reasonable.

The Veterans' Administration is proceeding with the re-classification of pharmacists in that branch, as professional rather than as sub-professional as heretofore. The restrictions on any salary increases is interfering to some extent with complete re-classification.

The Civil Service recently held the first examination for pharmacists based on the classification of pharmacy as a profession. Openings are very few, on account of government retrenchment, but the recognition is very helpful.

On account of financial conditions, no additional pharmacists have been commissioned in the Public Health Service and no progress has been possible toward legislation to commission pharmacists in the Army and the Navy. Conferences to this end have been continued as will be reported, and understandings have been reached which should bring about prompt and satisfactory results as soon as conditions improve.

For the ASSOCIATION and the National Drug Trade Conference, the Secretary has continued the efforts in connection with the draft of the Uniform State Narcotic Act which was adopted by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and approved by the American Bar Association last December. Representatives of pharmacy took an active part in the conferences and were able to secure some helpful additions and modifications in the draft. Other recommendations were not adopted, much to our regret. The draft of the Uniform Act

went to the Governors and Legislatures of the several states promptly with the active support of the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics and was enacted by several legislatures. The National Drug Trade Conference sent out suggested amendments and in most cases the act was amended to meet the most serious objections. This is a question of real importance to the pharmacists of each state and should be given serious consideration by the members of this House.

At the request of the Department of Commerce, the ASSOCIATION has undertaken to print in four issues of the JOURNAL, July, August, September and October, the second report of the St. Louis Drug Store Survey dealing with professional pharmacy. It is entitled "The Professional Pharmacy—An Analysis of Prescription Department Activities" and was prepared by F. A. Delgado, a member of this ASSOCIATION, and A. A. Kimball, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It will cover about 80 printed pages and will be furnished in reprint form with paper binding at 25 cents per copy, less 10% for six or more and less 20% for 100 or more.

This is a valuable report and deals exhaustively with the conduct of activities in drug stores of the professional type. It will be of interest to proprietors and as a textbook in schools and colleges.

The Secretary participated in the hearings on the regulations under the Celler Bill which removed many of the restrictions on the prescribing and dispensing of vinous and fermented liquors. The right of pharmacy to solely dispense such prescriptions was recognized in the regulations, but only after an effort to give the wineries and distilleries the right to supply directly where the pharmacist did not carry a sufficient supply. The effort is being continued and pharmacy must be on its guard not only in this matter but also to protect the profession from the results which may follow the abuse of the dispensing of alcoholic liquors. In this connection, it is recommended that the possibilities which may follow the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment should be given consideration, and a policy determined, if possible, for the ASSOCIATION to follow. This is, undoubtedly, a question of serious consequence to pharmacy as a profession.

The ASSOCIATION has taken part in conferences in connection with the proposed revision of the Food and Drugs Act. The revision proposed is far reaching in its professional as well as its industrial phases and pharmacy is very directly concerned. The standards for drugs and medicines is the most vital matter to the profession. It has been urged that some governmental agency should be set up to provide standards in place of the U. S. P. and N. F. and that the adoption of these publications as providing standards under the act may be unconstitutional. Fortunately, the authorities do not agree with either suggestion and in the draft of the proposed revision have recognized the U. S. P. and N. F. even more definitely than in the present Act. Bills amending the act have been introduced in both houses of Congress and will come up for hearings when Congress convenes. Fortunately, the General Session to-morrow will be addressed by the Chief of the Food and Drug Administration who has been requested to discuss the proposed amendments in full. During this meeting they should be considered and some action taken with reference to them.

The situation brought about by the National Industrial Recovery Act and by the President's Agreement is too recent and too well-known to require comment. It is probably true that the recognition of pharmacy as a profession and of pharmacists as professional persons by the President of the United States in his agreement, is the most positive and definite that the profession has received, and should permanently settle its professional status in so far as the Government is concerned. The willingness of the authorities of the National Recovery Administration to exempt registered pharmacists, apprentice pharmacists and even messengers delivering medicinal products from the requirements of the Act and the Agreement with respect to hours of employment and wages, evidences how completely pharmaceutical practice was recognized as a professional service which must be free from the restrictions applicable to industries. Under this condition it was not necessary for the ASSOCIATION to take further action. The ASSOCIATION has coöperated in securing directly this recognition and has also coöperated with the National Association of Retail Druggists and other pharmaceutical associations, wherever possible, in connection with their codes of fair trade practice.

¹ See July JOURNAL, 1933, page 671. (Address the JOURNAL, 10 W. Chase St., Baltimore, for the number wanted. A number of copies will be bound in cloth, provided a sufficient number are ordered at \$1.00 per copy.)

This development has raised the question very definitely, whether drug stores can with permanent advantage, continue the expansion of their commercial activities in other commodities than drugs, medicines, medical supplies and related items. As a profession, pharmacy now has a definite governmental recognition and position. This may be put into question by increased commercial activities and the whole matter deserves careful thought.

The developments enumerated here indicate clearly the increased control which the Federal and State Governments are exercising over our profession and the industry back of it.

Our interests and the welfare of the public as entrusted to us, can be protected only through organization and conscientious intelligent leadership of the organization. Under the conditions which now exist our form of professional organization is not effective, and this is a matter of paramount importance to pharmacists. To function effectively as a profession, there must be a closer affiliation of the state associations with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and it is my hope that this question will have consideration at this meeting and that steps will be taken promptly to correct the present situation.

Hospital Pharmacy.—The resolution passed at the Toronto meeting requesting the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association to cooperate in providing proper supervision over hospital pharmacies, was forwarded to that body. Later, we were advised that the Council, in response, had taken the following action:

“Resolved, That a clause be inserted in the ‘Essentials of a Registered Hospital’ requiring that the pharmacy of a hospital be adequately supervised and should comply with state laws.”

The revised “Essentials of a Registered Hospital” have not been published but it will, no doubt, cover our views. If so, it will bring about the same professional control of hospital pharmacies as of other pharmacies and put both hospital and other pharmacies on the same basis.

There has been a marked increase in the membership of hospital pharmacists in the ASSOCIATION and the advisability of a Section on Hospital Pharmacy is raised from time to time.

The ASSOCIATION has continued its membership in the American Conference on Hospital Service and was again represented at its annual meeting in Chicago in February, by Messrs. Grey and Becker.

The Report of the U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey.—This publication is now available in cloth binding and furnishes a comparison of the study recently completed and others made since 1880—of prescription ingredients.

This is another contribution the ASSOCIATION has made in this instance with the financial coöperation of the U. S. P. Board of Trustees, to the progress of professional pharmacy and to an accurate knowledge of the extent and character of pharmaceutical practice. Chairman Gathercoal of the Committee on National Formulary directed the Survey, and the compilation and publishing of the report. It was a difficult and trying task and he deserves credit for this splendid contribution to pharmaceutical information.

Relations with State and National Associations.—The President and the Secretary were unable to attend as many state association meetings this year as in previous years because of conditions and because of the attention that had to be almost constantly given to the Headquarters Building. However, President Philip delegated A. PH. A. members to represent the ASSOCIATION at these meetings and to extend greetings.

Reports on the Toronto meeting were made at most state association meetings by their delegates. These reports were more complete and were very helpful in informing members of the state associations of the work of the A. PH. A. The delegates to this meeting are urged to submit comprehensive reports at the next meeting of their associations. The data can be obtained from the JOURNALS of September, October and November and from the notes you will take during the meeting. An additional number of state associations have established sections for the consideration of professional pharmacy and greater attention is being given to the practice of pharmacy.

The A. PH. A. has continued its representation in and coöperation with the National Drug Trade Conference, the Metric Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, the American Conference on Hospital Service, the Committee on Pharmacy Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, the International Pharmaceutical Federation and the Inter-Society Color Council.

Headquarters Building.—The building is now practically completed and ready to be furnished. The project has required much more attention than heretofore. The reports of the Committees on the Headquarters Building will give detailed information about the progress made.

All questions as to land have been satisfactorily settled with the Government during the year and the beautiful building and splendid location must be a source of pride to every member of the ASSOCIATION and to all who have contributed to this fine effort.

It is hoped to have the ASSOCIATION located in the new quarters by the first of the year.

Membership.—The total membership on July 1, 1933, was lower by about ten per cent than on July 1, 1932. During the year, 42 members including 9 Life Members, have died, 87 have resigned and 674 have been suspended for the non-payment of dues. During the year, 208 members were elected on payment of dues and 3 on account of contributions to the Headquarters Building Fund. Six members have become Life Members through the payment of dues for 37 consecutive years: Charles Leland Davis, Newburyport, Mass.; Harry Matusow, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cornelius Osseward, Seattle, Wash.; Benjamin Rosenzweig, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Josie Wanous Stuart, Minneapolis, Minn.; Theodore David Wetterstroem, Columbus, Ohio; and four through fixed payments in accordance with the By-Laws: Wilber Stanton Amos, Kansas City, Mo.; Ernest Godlove Eberhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur Schuh Metzger, Malden, Mo.; Carl Stier, Paris, France.

The total membership is approximately 4250 and the suspensions will probably be higher unless financial conditions improve. An increasing number have found it difficult to keep up even the nominal dues, and we need coöperation in bringing in new members as rapidly as possible.

Local Branches.—These organizations have kept up their programs very satisfactorily with one or two exceptions, and are to be commended for their fine efforts under present conditions.

The North Pacific Branch, in Portland, Oregon, and the Northern New Jersey Branch, in Newark, N. J., were established during the year. The following branches were also active during the year: Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Northern Ohio at Cleveland, Northwestern at Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.

Student Branches.—Student Branches at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, South Dakota State College, State College of Washington, and at the Universities of Florida, Wisconsin, California and Western Reserve were active during the year. A Student Branch at the California College of Pharmacy was organized recently, and others are being organized.

These student organizations are doing splendid work and they should be established in other schools and colleges.

Representatives of several student branches are in attendance.

Receipts of the Secretary's Office.—Attached are detailed financial statements of the receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1933, 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.

The 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 1932 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, 1933.

Receipts by Secretary.

Dues:

Membership only.....	\$ 112.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1931.....	10.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1932.....	247.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1933.....	5592.92
Membership and JOURNAL, 1934.....	65.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1935.....	5.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1936.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$6036.92

JOURNAL.....	4235.71	
National Formulary.....	1381.40	
Recipe Book.....	278.00	
YEAR BOOKS.....	60.89	
Bulletins.....	1.80	
Interest on Deposit.....	5.86	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		\$12,000.58

Remittances to Treasurer.

Jan. 24, 1933, Check No. 134.....	\$2229.01	
Mar. 22, 1933, Check No. 135.....	1328.78	
Mar. 24, 1933, Check No. 136.....	1430.51	
Apr. 13, 1933, Check No. 137.....	930.03	
Apr. 29, 1933, Check No. 138.....	658.71	
May 12, 1933, Check No. 139.....	1075.87	
June 20, 1933, Check No. 140.....	1722.57	9,375.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance on Deposit, Baltimore Trust Co.....		\$ 2,625.10

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F., JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932.

Receipts.

Sales for quarter ending March 1, 1932, N. F. V.....	\$ 714.34	
Sales for quarter ending June 1, 1932, N. F. V.....	1084.80	
Sales for quarter ending September 1, 1932, N. F. V.....	811.20	
Sales for quarter ending December 1, 1932, N. F. V.....	1570.43	
Use of text during year.....	10.00	
Sales for year, Dec. 1, 1931, to Nov. 30, 1932, N. F. III.....	1.50	
Sales for year, Dec. 1, 1931, to Nov. 30, 1932, Bulletins N. F. V.....	51.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		\$ 4,243.27

Disbursements.

N. F. V:		
Expenses Exhibit Phila. Meeting A. M. A.....	\$ 222.31	
Adley B. Nichols, Booklets.....	15.43	
N. F. VI:		
E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	407.94	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins, etc.....	635.59	
Pilcher-Hamilton-Daily Co., Binders, etc.....	92.90	
H. A. Langenhan, Committee Expenses.....	195.00	
Glenn L. Jenkins, Committee Expenses.....	304.20	
L. A. Engel Press, Printing.....	28.25	
Nat'l Confer. Pharm. Research, Membership.....	25.00	
W. T. Robinson, Letterheads.....	16.00	
Adley B. Nichols, Postage, etc.....	8.86	
J. A. Dorgohn, Lettering N. F. Binders.....	16.50	
Merck & Company, Chemicals.....	7.22	
Ruth Bos, Clerical Services.....	112.00	\$ 2,087.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F., JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1933.

Receipts.

Sales quarter ending March 1, 1933, N. F. V.....	\$1159.20	
Sales quarter ending June 1, 1933, N. F. V.....	214.20	
Sales to June 30, 1933, N. F. III.....	1.50	
Sales to June 30, 1933, Bulletins N. F. VI.....	6.50	\$ 1,381.40

Disbursements.

N. F. V:		
Henry S. McKeen & Son, Insurance.....	\$ 11.25	
Mack Printing Company, Printing and Binding.....	780.68	
N. F. VI:		
E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	298.49	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins, etc.....	391.00	
Pilcher-Hamilton-Daily Co., Binders and Paper.....	106.36	
Glenn L. Jenkins, Expenses Sub-committee No. 2.....	6.40	
H. A. Langenhan, Expenses Sub-committee No. 3.....	18.80	
Mrs. L. E. Barnett, Clerical Services.....	120.00	
Gaw O'Hara Envelope Company, Envelopes.....	41.86	\$ 1,774.84

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF N. F., JANUARY 1, 1926, TO JUNE 30 1933.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
1926.....	\$45,318.21	1919-1920.....	\$ 1,038.89
1927.....	17,460.75	1921.....	1,169.98
1928.....	14,565.15	1922.....	404.21
1929.....	12,718.40	1923.....	227.72
1930.....	9,940.05	1924.....	95.59
1931.....	8,271.00	1925.....	236.30
1932.....	4,243.27	1926.....	20,857.09
1933 (to June 30)...	1,381.40	1927.....	8,389.38
		1928.....	3,560.41
Total Receipts.....	\$113,898.23	1929.....	3,556.60
		1930.....	6,123.32
		1931.....	3,702.38
		1932.....	2,087.20
		1933 (to June 30)...	1,774.84
			\$53,223.91

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1932.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1932	Buckram.....	387	\$2.40	\$ 928.80	
	Leather.....	0			
	Less freight and drayage.....			214.46	\$ 714.34
June 1, 1932	Buckram.....	450	2.40	1080.00	
	Leather.....	1	4.80	4.80	1,084.80
Sept. 1, 1932	Buckram.....	338	2.40	811.20	
	Leather.....	0			811.20
Dec. 1, 1932	Buckram.....	659	2.40	1581.60	
	Leather.....	0			
	Less freight and drayage.....			11.17	1,570.43
Total Sales for 1932.....				\$ 4,180.77	

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1, 1933.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1933	Buckram.....	483	\$2.40	\$1159.20	
	Leather.....	0			\$ 1,159.20
June 1, 1933	Buckram.....	93	2.40	223.20	
	Leather.....	1	4.80	4.80	
				228.00	
	Less freight and drayage.....			13.80	214.20
Total Sales for 1933 (to June 1).....					\$ 1,373.40

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 1, 1933.

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
F.....	3,042	...	3,042
	47,626	500	48,126

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY TO JUNE 1, 1933.

	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..	15	...	15
Copies sold by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	28,505	29	28,534
Copies held in stock by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	1,020	352	1,372
	47,626	500	48,126

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

<i>Receipts.</i>		1921.....	23.98
		1922.....	42.93
1929.....	\$5256.00	1923.....
1930.....	1920.98	1924.....	470.70
1931.....	3641.80	1925.....	572.47
1932.....	1356.64	1926.....	336.38
1933 (to June 1).....	278.00	1927.....	95.08
		1928.....	766.66
Total.....	\$12,453.42	1929.....	9838.65
		1930.....	51.00
<i>Disbursements.</i>		1931.....	61.96
1917.....	\$ 10.50	1932.....
1918.....	19.26	1933 (to June 1).....	8.63
1919.....		
1920.....	1.40	Total.....	\$12,299.60

SUMMARY OF SALES P. R. B. I—JANUARY TO DECEMBER 31, 1932.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1932	Buckram.....	39	\$2.78	\$108.42	\$ 108.42
June 1, 1932	Buckram.....	275	2.78	764.50	764.50
Sept. 1, 1932	Buckram.....	59	2.78	164.02	164.02
Dec. 1, 1932	Buckram.....	115	2.78	319.70	319.70
Total.....					\$1356.64

SUMMARY OF SALES OF P. R. B. I—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 1, 1933.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1933	Buckram.....	61	\$2.78	\$169.58	\$ 169.58
June 1, 1933	Buckram.....	39	2.78	108.42	108.42
Total.....					\$ 278.00

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF P. R. B. I—PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 1, 1933.

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 COMPANY TO JUNE 1, 1933.

Copies distributed complimentary.....	93
Copies sold.....	4487
Copies held in stock.....	420
Total.....	5000

ACCOUNT OF YEAR BOOKS, PROCEEDINGS, BULLETINS.

1. Sales:		2. Expenses:	
1932.....	\$1167.95	1932.....	\$5052.92
1933 (to June 30).....	62.69	1933 (to June 30).....	66.07
Total.....	\$1230.64	Total.....	\$5118.99

E. J. KELLY, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer was presented. It follows.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, C. W. HOLTON, TREASURER, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1933.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

	June 30, 1932.	June 30, 1933.
<i>Current:</i>		
Savings and Checking Accounts.....	\$ 1,090.53	\$ 2,145.63
Secretary's Account, Baltimore National Bank.....	972.03	2,625.10
Total.....	\$ 2,062.56	\$ 4,770.73
<i>Permanent:</i>		
Endowment.....	\$ 14,340.42	\$ 14,921.12
Centennial.....	5,455.55	5,648.18
Ebert Legacy.....	7,792.32	8,117.32
Ebert Prize.....	1,081.54	1,072.85

Life Membership.....	42,046.89	42,106.74
Endowed Membership.....	125.00	129.20
Research.....	63,441.28	64,319.86
Headquarters Building, Certificate of Deposit, Bonds and Cash	301,149.88	74,582.18
Headquarters Building, Property.....	200,360.09	422,624.19
Total.....	<u>\$635,792.97</u>	<u>\$633,521.64</u>
<i>Trust:</i>		
Procter Monument.....	\$ 16,349.57	\$ 16,982.82
Remington Honor Medal.....	1,368.18	1,314.41
Total.....	<u>\$ 17,717.75</u>	<u>\$ 18,297.23</u>
<i>Summary:</i>		
Assets.....	\$637,855.53	\$638,292.87
Held in Trust.....	17,717.75	18,297.23
Total.....	<u>\$655,573.28</u>	<u>\$656,589.60</u>
Increase June 30, 1932 to June 30, 1933.....		\$ 1,016.32

The Merchants and Newark Trust Company, The Maryland Trust Co. and the Boston Penny Savings Bank opened after the bank holiday on a full basis. The Baltimore Trust Company opened on a restricted basis and has since been reorganized as the Baltimore National Bank.

SECURITIES, PROPERTY AND CASH HELD FOR THE ASSOCIATION AND FOR THE TRUST FUNDS,
JUNE 30, 1933.

Securities:

Liberty Bonds, 4th issue, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	\$ 44,500.00	
State of Massachusetts Bonds, 3%.....	14,000.00	
State of Tennessee Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	3,000.00	
State of Illinois Bonds, 4%.....	6,000.00	
State of North Carolina Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	7,000.00	
City of Baltimore, Md., Bonds, 4%.....	40,000.00	
City of Chattanooga, Tenn., Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	8,000.00	
City of Dallas, Texas, Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	11,000.00	
City of Newark, N. J., Bonds, 4%.....	6,000.00	
City of Paterson, N. J., Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	1,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co., Bonds, 5%.....	200.00	
Town of Montclair, N. J., Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	4,000.00	
Maryland Trust Co., Certificate of Deposit.....	67,111.81	
City of Detroit, Mich., Bonds, 4%.....	1,000.00	\$212,811.81

Property:

Lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 801 and 802, Square 62, Washington, D. C.....	\$459,024.19	
Less Mortgage on Lot No. 7.....	36,400.00	\$422,624.19

Cash:

Boston Penny Savings Bank, Boston, Mass., Savings Account..	\$ 402.06	
Merchants & Newark Trust Co., Newark, N. J., Checking Account.....	1,755.85	
Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., Checking Account....	11,925.32	
Maryland Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., Savings Account, 2% Compounded semi-annually.....	7,070.37	\$ 21,153.60
Total.....	<u>\$656,589.60</u>	

Of the securities owned by the ASSOCIATION only one \$1000 bond of the City of Detroit, owned by the Life Membership Fund, has failed to pay interest to the amount of forty dollars (\$40).

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, advance payments on architects' and engineers' fees, etc. Record should be made of the fact that the original deposit on the site, amounting to \$5000, 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, 1933, was approximately the same as on July 1, 1932, \$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 \$506,024.30. The Chairman of the Campaign Committee will give further details in his annual report.

The campaign has cost in total \$62,613.11 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, \$1495.98 in 1931, \$1512.90 in 1932, and \$339.67 to June 30, 1933. The cost of the campaign has been paid from the interest on the fund and all collections have been used for the purchase of the site, to pay taxes and insurance, architects', engineers' and builders' fees, etc., or are in hand.

The Secretary's report will show receipts from Dues, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOKS, Proceedings, Bulletins, Badges and Bars, Buttons and Pins, and Miscellaneous Items, which are collected by him and deposited in the Secretary's account in the Baltimore National Bank. 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 1932 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 March 1933, pages 248-251, and both reports will be published in full in the next YEAR BOOK.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. HOLTON, *Treasurer.*

On motion duly made and seconded these reports were received.

Chairman Slocum announced a deviation from the program by calling on Secretary Samuel C. Henry of the N. A. R. D. to address the House of Delegates. Mr. Henry stated that sixteen years ago he had the privilege and honor of serving as Chairman of the House of Delegates and stated that American Pharmacy had made great progress during these years. He referred to the chaotic conditions which prevail at the present time but admonished the leaders to keep their feet on the ground, their heads clear and move forward with a directness of purpose. That at the present time there were all sorts of theories from persons who know little or nothing of history and who refuse to be guided by men who learned their lessons in the bitter school of experience. In his opinion, when this day of storm and stress is past, when theory has been discarded and we have gone back to the principles upon which this great nation has survived and the principles which have made American Pharmacy what it is to-day, in spite of criticism it will be a higher and nobler calling. He hoped that as the years roll by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the House of Delegates may continue upon the course that has led up to the present high standing.

Chairman Slocum thanked Mr. Henry.

Chairman Slocum then called on President-Elect Swain who had come from Washington during the week and was informed relative to the present status of the NRA code.

REMARKS OF R. L. SWAIN RELATIVE TO THE PROGRESS OF THE NRA CODE.

"I am sorry that what I say may not be as stimulating and encouraging as the report of Treasurer *pro tem* Hilton. Frankly, I am afraid my report will be largely of a negative character, but it will at any rate be, I hope, an authentic picture of the tremendously important drama which is now being played in the capital of this country.

"I take it for granted that you are quite familiar with the general history of the develop-

ment of codes in this country. This whole effort to prepare codes of fair business practice is due entirely to the National Industrial Recovery Act, which makes provision for codes to be developed by the various trades and industries of this country. I shall pass up all of the preliminary features of this discussion and proceed immediately to the hearing in Washington on the code for the retail drug industry, the retail drug trade as it was called there, with an occasional reference to some of the preliminary work which was done about a week or ten days prior to the hearing on the code.

"For some time there have been gatherings of various drug interests in Washington all engaged in the effort to ascertain, if we could ascertain, just what was the Government's intention so far as the filing of the retail druggists' code was concerned, just what principles it should espouse, and just what features it should ignore.

"Of course you know that when the President issued his now famous President's agreement, referred to in Washington and elsewhere as the NRA, he established a blanket code for all industry. It was recognized at the outset that it was virtually impossible for the retail drug store to operate under the forty hours established. Mind you, the forty hours which was established in the President's agreement represents pretty nearly, I think, just what official Washington thinks industry should conform to. Unless there was some good and sufficient reason for a longer period of hours per week all industry in the United States was supposed to operate under the forty-hour week.

"You know that the grocers and food handlers were able to secure a forty-eight-hour week. That did not come, however, without some fight on their part. Hearings were held, conferences were held, information and statistics obtained, and from a fair understanding of the function of the grocers and food handlers' trade a forty-eight-hour week was granted them.

"It appeared to us (when I say 'us' I am referring to us collectively who were in Washington on the pharmacy reemployment agreement) that due to the peculiar form of the retail drug business, bearing in mind its long hours of service throughout the week, throughout every day of the week and every week of the year, we were faced with the absolute necessity of securing an extension under the President's reemployment agreement.

"On August 1st, Mr. W. Bruce Philip, the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and Counsel for the National Association of Retail Druggists, Dr. Kelly, and myself spent some time with the deputy administrator, Mr. Whiteside, who is in charge of retail codes, and we explained to him as forcefully and as effectively as we could some of the features of the retail drug store which we presumed he possibly did not know. He requested us to present our data in some more permanent form than an oral statement, and we did.

"This was followed up later by conferences with Mr. Dargavel of the N. A. R. D., Mr. Philip, Dr. Kelly and others, and in a comparatively short while the retail druggists were granted an extension of forty-eight hours a week. That, too, required some little bit of an effort. What I am trying to impress on you is that this forty hours a week was really very seriously intended, and was deliberately meant to embrace every form of industry in this country unless there was some reason for it being taken out.

"The first three days of the week of August 21st were set aside for a hearing of what is known as the general retailers' code. That code was subscribed to by the Retail Dry Goods Association, Retail Furniture Dealers, Retail Hardware Association, Jewelers, and I think two or three others, and so far as the hours of labor are concerned that was based, I think, on a forty-four-hour week, indicating some little bit of relaxation on the part of the administration as to just what this retail week should consist of.

"I am advised (in fact, I think this came out at the general retail hearing) that certain groups, even though they are theoretically signatories to this code, made the statement that it did not represent their views and it was not possible for them to operate under it, with the result that, while this code for all general purposes might be considered as authentic, at the same time it must be borne in mind that as referred to by the Government it is a tentative program.

"I want to mention one point, because I shall not make an effort to deal with it all. One of the most interesting and one of the most important, and probably one of the most troublesome, features of the code is that it permits a mark-up of ten per cent over invoice price. Just remember that is one of the main features of this general retailers' code, a ten per cent mark-up over the invoice price.

"On Friday and Saturday of this past week the retail druggists were granted a public hearing. Due notice of this had been given, and I would say that probably 500 people were present the morning the code hearing began. In this gathering of 500 people were a great many of the stalwart workers in this field.

"The code was presented in the name of the National Association of Retail Druggists and the actual presentation of the code was preceded by a general statement in which an effort was made to portray the basic features of the drug store as we know it. Some attention was given to the professional activities embraced within registration and education, and a great deal of attention was given to portraying the practical aspects and the public health service which a drug store renders. This was followed by an actual reading of the code by Mr. Samuel C. Henry, and then the presentation of the data which we sought to rely upon as reasons for having this code adopted.

"I shall make no attempt to give you a full picture of what this hearing consisted of, other than to state that it was very carefully planned. A well-thought out program was mapped out and adhered to very largely. I regret I haven't a copy of that program, but it covered a general statement of the economic conditions which now prevail. In summing up, statistics were presented showing the actual conditions as they now obtain. Mr. Lester Hayman presented a fine statement, fine, I say, so far as its features were concerned, but very depressing so far as the actual import of conditions as they now exist in the state of West Virginia. Similar reports were brought in from other states, with the net result, I think, that it is pretty well established that at least forty per cent of the retail drug stores of this country are considered bad credit risks and are virtually on a C. O. D. basis.

"The hearing was also participated in by others who showed the social import of the drug store. Clerks were there representing a movement to unionize the drug clerks of the country. The American Medical Association had a speaker there, Dr. Woodward, the Washington representative of the A. M. A., to protest against certain features of our code. Cosmetic people were there, and others.

"One of the very finest statements made (and I will gloss over this very quickly so I can get at the things you are most interested in), and one of the most effective was by Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, who brought to bear upon the hearing the great amount of work which was done by the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care in so far as that referred to pharmaceutical practice and its commercial importance.

"Dr. Fischelis showed that eighty-seven per cent of all the drugs handled in the United States were sold through retail drug stores. He pointed out that Professor Nystrum, had taken the United States Bureau of the Census figures and from them had established the statement or fact that ninety-five per cent of all the drugs and medicines manufactured and sold in the United States find their way to the ultimate consumer through the retail drug store. Dr. Fischelis also pointed out that of the total amount of retail business done in the United States in any calendar year, three and one-half per cent is done through retail drug stores, and of this amount one and one-half per cent is in the merchandising or non-medical field.

"It was shown by Professor Ostlund of the University of Minnesota, department of economics, that the average salary paid to registered pharmacists in the United States was \$33.08 per week.

"There was a great deal of other information presented, all of which had a direct bearing upon the code which we had submitted. I shall not bother you with much of that, except to state that it is my view the hearing brought to light virtually every fact of importance of a professional and economic nature which would enable the administrator, and through him up to the President of the United States, to give intelligent approval to a code covering the governing of retail drug stores.

"The hearing was held, as I say, on the twenty-fifth of August, and by noon Mr. Whiteside said he was going to adjourn the conference because it was apparent to him that the code as it was presented would not be approved in its entirety, and that it contained a great many things which, while we were probably justified in asking for them, it was quite likely we would never get.

"I want you to bear in mind also that this code represented the composite view of most of the codes as presented by the various state associations. The N. A. R. D., I think, made a

very honest and conscientious effort to embody in this proposed code the best and the most eagerly sought after provisions that appeared in various state codes. I know I sat through all those hearings day after day and sometimes week after week, and I came to the very definite conclusion that the N. A. R. D. was not only anxious, but was most anxious, to prepare and present a code which would really be expressive of the conditions as they now prevail in the retail drug business, and equally expressive of what the retail druggist sought to have applied in meeting the problem.

"The code called specifically for the restriction and sale of drugs and medicine to pharmacists on public health grounds. It sought to take advantage of the present emergency and to attempt to restrict the future operation of drug stores to registered pharmacists. It has a whole series of unfair trade practices, all of which I dare say would commend themselves to you.

"The part of the code, though, that was considered the least likely of getting approval was a thing which to us seemed the most obvious, and that was the question of mark-up. The National Association of Retail Druggists' code called for a mark-up of twenty-eight per cent, which is actual cost of doing business as established by the St. Louis drug store survey, and other equally dependable economic studies, plus a five per cent profit. That was given absolutely no consideration beyond telling us that it didn't have the slightest chance of approval. At this point you want to bear in mind also that in the general retailers' code, which is applicable, if it is adopted, to about 670,000 retail establishments, calls for a ten per cent mark-up.

"The code which I have here is the original N. A. R. D. code which died at noon, August 25th. Mr. Whiteside called a conference of twenty-five or thirty people to meet around a large table in one of the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and attempted to explain just what his idea of the whole matter was. He made a frank statement that no retail group had come to Washington with any adequate conception at all of certain features of code making, and he particularly expressed the view that no one he had come in contact with, at any rate, showed any proper understanding of what we call, for the sake of argument, mark-up. Asked what his views were, he had none other than to state that he had some experts in the field of economics who were giving this thing close study and their earnest attention. We were asked to prepare a code with nothing from him except the statement that we had no intelligent understanding of what it was all about. He was fair enough to state that that applied equally well to all other persons who had come to Washington dealing in the retail field or any other field. None of them seemed to have any understanding of what should constitute mark-ups.

"Here is another code that is marked, 'Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Drug Trade as revised on August 26, 1933.' That went through the typewriter at five A.M. on Saturday morning, August 26th. Here is a code finally revised, again on August 26th, and read to the administrator about five-thirty that afternoon.

"I think you would be interested in knowing the hours of labor, store hours and employees' hours, and I think you will find this is reasonably satisfactory. So you may get an understanding of it, I think I will read that, store hours and employee hours, because so far as I know that is now in the code and I think has a very good chance of being approved. It will take but just a minute to read that, and you will understand exactly what I am getting at."

(Dr. Swain read the paragraph in the code relating to store hours and employee hours.) Commenting, he continued, "That means for stores open more than ninety hours a week their non-registered employees would be given an average of fifty-six hours a week.

"At the present time I think we can consider it as tentatively approved. At any rate, that stores open more than ninety hours a week have their non-registered employees on the basis of fifty-six hours. Now, mind you, the retail grocers and food handlers' trade got a forty-eight-hour week. We were granted fifty-six hours a week, but only on the condition, and only when we agreed that the minimum rate of pay would be raised accordingly. Therefore, all employees working as much as fifty-six hours a week would be paid not less than \$16 a week in towns of 500,000, and graduated down in proportion in accordance with the President's re-employment agreement.

"I was discussing this yesterday morning with a member of the labor board, which has charge of this particular portion of our code, and while he would not permit himself to be quoted he led me to believe it was his opinion that the hours and wages in the code would be adopted. He also led me to believe, however, that there was some question as to whether or not the exemp-

tions of registered assistant pharmacists and apprentice pharmacists would be maintained. Certainly he was rather of the opinion they would not be maintained in the present language of the code, although he felt that whatever modification was made would be comparatively unimportant and might be perfectly acceptable to us.

"So I think we can say that up to the present time, at any rate, our code has been tentatively approved so far as hours and wages are concerned, and the exemptions.

"When we found out that the twenty-eight per cent, plus five per cent, was entirely out of order, Mr. Goode of the National Association of Retail Druggists divided the general committee into three groups, a legal committee, a committee on fair-trade practices, and a committee on hours and wages. I don't recall the personnel of these committees, but the committee on fair-trade practices worked the larger part of Friday night until three, four or five o'clock Saturday morning. During this time they went to Mr. Whiteside's apartment in the Shoreham Hotel to discuss certain features and phases of the work as they progressed.

"At that meeting the committee established a principle which I think represented about all they could possibly do in the way of a concession in price. I will read it to you as it now stands in the code. This is Article VIII."

(Dr Swain read the article.) He continued:

"I want you to note how far Mr. Goode's committee felt obliged to go to meet Mr. Whiteside's criticism. The first code asked for twenty-eight per cent, the cost of overhead, plus five per cent profit.

"This code comes in and says a \$1 article may be sold for 79 cents. I think you will all agree that was about as far as anybody could go who knew conditions as they prevailed in the retail drug store.

"The day after that was given out, the Consumers' League came out and said this was a price-fixing plan, a most revolutionary idea and totally unacceptable. They said the ten per cent was also price fixing, and so far as the Consumers' League was concerned there would be no such thing.

"I have a whole series of newspaper clippings (they were torn out rather than clipped out), all of which show the newspaper comments as they have been coming out in Washington for the last two or three days.

"To bring the thing up-to-date without taking any more of your time, because I realize this is not on the program, if I were asked to give you what is my honest, candid belief of the situation as it now obtains in Washington, or as it obtained yesterday afternoon at three o'clock I should say we have a very good chance of obtaining a schedule of wages and hours as set out in the code. I think we also have a fairly good chance of maintaining the exceptions and exemptions as I have read them to you, and what is most encouraging of all the right of contract, which is submitted as the Capper-Kelly Bill, does for some strange reason seem to have gotten approval in Washington. It is borne out by the members there that Mr. Whiteside said in his closing remarks at the public hearing that he had discussed the right of contract with the powers that be in the National Recovery Administration, and they were disposed to approve it. That was on Saturday. I didn't get a great deal of encouragement out of that until I ran across the same feeling on Tuesday. When a thing lasts three or four days in Washington it is pretty good. I mean that, because the scene changes so quickly you simply don't know where you are. But when a group of us called on the officials at the administrator's office on Tuesday morning and Tuesday afternoon, we were led to believe that the right of contract would be approved. At any rate, it was not under fire at that particular time.

"At the present time, I am inclined to feel that is the actual situation, because I have here the closing remarks made by Mr. Whiteside at the public hearing on Saturday. I shall not read it all to you, although it is really quite a remarkable statement at that.

"This statement was made by Mr. Whiteside at the close of the public hearing."

(Dr. Swain read Mr. Whiteside's closing statement made at the public hearing.) He continued:

"I am passing Administrator Whiteside's statement to you with the comment that I believe it represents his honest opinion, that it represents his desires, and I am extremely hopeful that it is indicative of the viewpoint of the administration.

"Yesterday morning Mr. Whiteside told a group in his office that as far as he was con-

cerned he was tired, that he was mentally and physically worn out, and that he would desire to have two or three more days to study this whole thing, and he suggested that all of us go home and forget all about it, and come back on the sixth of September.

"I don't know exactly what to tell you. When I picked up the paper after I got on the train for Chicago last night, I found a reference in the Washington *Evening Star* which is a bit disturbing. I tore it out. It occurs under the code dealing with the coal industry, and here is a significant paragraph:

"The wind-up on coal left one really big agreement to be concluded, a code to embrace the country's entire retail trade with its employment of millions of persons. Strenuous effort continued to-day to bring the separate codes of the dry goods retail groups and of the druggists into line so as to permit covering every store in the country under one blanket retail agreement. Deputy Administrator Arthur D. Whiteside, in charge of the endeavor, was highly hopeful he would conclude the task by Labor Day, which is designated as the climax date for the Blue Eagle campaign."

"To those who have been working in Washington, it is rather evident that at the present time, at any rate, the Government is considering a blanket retail code. Newspaper reports indicate it, contacts with administrative officials indicate it and it may be when the retail groups come back to Washington on September 6th they will be faced with the necessity of finding their way about and conducting their business under this general retailers' code.

"If that is done, I believe the schedule of wages and hours I read to you will be maintained and I am rather inclined to feel that the right of contract will be expressed in the general retailers' code.

"I doubt very much whether I have given you anything except a rather jumbled portrayal of what took place in Washington, what the situation actually was when I left there yesterday afternoon.

"I do want to pay my tribute—and I say this very, very sincerely because I know some little bit about some of the privations this group underwent, and I know somewhat of the hours that began early in the morning and wound up at four and five o'clock the next morning—and to say that I have never in my life been a participant in any movement which was more earnestly fought out, which was more conscious of its vast responsibility, and which was more eager to really work out something which would help meet the problems which confront the retail drug industry of this country. The spokesman for it was Mr. Goode, President of the National Association of Retail Druggists. He was supported, as best we could, by representatives of other associations, and we were all, as I said before, struggling to bring out of this exceedingly confusing, chaotic situation something which might be depended upon to meet the economic distress which unfortunately persists in our industry. I can only voice the hope that the prediction which I have made to you will turn out to be fact."

Chairman Slocum thanked Dr. Swain for his report.

Chairman Slocum called for reports and other communications from the ASSOCIATION, the Council and the Sections. There being no reports from these bodies, Chairman Slocum called for the report of the Committee on Legislation which was read by Dr. S. L. Hilton. (The report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and action duly taken on its report—it will be printed under "Committee Reports" in this or a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.)

Chairman Slocum advised that there will be a minority report by Mrs. W. Bruce Philip. In the presentation, Mrs. Philip enlarged on some of the points of her report. She also discussed points of the code.

Chairman Slocum asked for action on the minority report. S. L. Hilton contended that the presentation was not a minority report; it dealt with legislative matters, primarily, with the California law, and he moved that both the majority and the minority reports be referred to the Committee on Resolution. After some further discussion a vote was called for and the motion carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy Week was presented by Chairman Anton Hogstad. Chairman Slocum thanked Dr. Hogstad for his interesting report. (The report will be printed under Committee Reports in this or a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.)

Secretary Kelly read the report of the Council on the Nomination of Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Edward Kremers of Madison, Wisconsin, was named for *Honorary President*, E. F. Kelly of Baltimore for *Secretary* and C. W. Holton of Essex Fells, N. J., for *Treasurer*. Chairman Slocum called for action on the report and on motion of Walter D. Adams, seconded by S. L. Hilton, a vote was called for. The nominees were elected unanimously.

The Committee on Nominations presented the names of P. H. Costello of North Dakota for Chairman of the House of Delegates and S. A. Williams of Alabama for Vice-Chairman. On motion duly seconded and carried the *Secretary* was requested to cast the ballot of the House of Delegates for the nominees. There being no objection Secretary Kelly announced that he had cast a unanimous ballot of the House of Delegates for the election of P. H. Costello of North Dakota as Chairman and S. A. Williams of Alabama as Vice-Chairman.

The Committee on Transportation was called for. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

The duties of the Committee on Transportation are of an executive character and do not call for the preparation or presentation of an elaborate report.

This committee was revived in 1929, and, during the past five years has been able to make arrangements with the railroads which, in the aggregate, have saved many thousands of dollars for the members attending the meetings in Rapid City, Baltimore, Miami, Toronto and Madison. This year we secured the very favorable rate of one and one-third times the single fare to Madison and return, either from the members' homes or from Chicago in connection with special exposition excursion tickets. Also, diverse routes may be used going and returning on the reduced rate tickets between our homes and Madison.

The railroads are much more reasonable in their requirements than they were a few years ago, but there are many formalities to be observed if we are to receive the full benefit of the concessions. It has been the constant effort of the Committee to secure all possible concessions, and our work has become more and more effective with our increasing experience in it.

Madison, September 1, 1933.

T. J. BRADLEY, *Chairman*.

Chairman Bradley stated that the Committee on Place of Meeting had substantially been the same for the past fifteen years and this Committee had laid out a definite plan with logical sequences of places and he explained the manner of selection. Occasionally—there must be deviation for one reason or another as this year on account of the Fair in Chicago instead of meeting in the far Northwest the meeting was being held in Wisconsin. He explained that another deviation from the general plan may occur in the selection for next year, on account of the dedication of the Headquarters Building, and this has prompted the Committee to report for Washington for the 1934 meeting, and the nomination for the place of meeting in 1935 in the Northwest would have to be deferred.

On motion made by Walter D. Adams, and duly seconded, the report of the Committee was accepted and Washington was selected for the 1934 meeting.

The report of the Committee on Cosmetics was presented and accepted. It follows:

THE COMMITTEE ON COSMETICS.

To the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

We have continued, to the best of our ability, to follow the literature of cosmetic chemistry and toxicology, and find therein a trend toward a demand for stricter regulation of the manufacture and sale of cosmetics. We believe that the burden of proof of the harmlessness of cosmetic agents rests upon the manufacturers of cosmetics, and that when there is any doubt as to the safety of any such agent it ought to be investigated under their auspices. We do not find in modern literature evidence of determined efforts to establish these facts, such as has been done by manufacturers of aluminized baking powder or of aluminum cooking utensils. Possibly some of the recent writings of dermatologists have been inspired, but most of the publications are in the direction of the improvement of dermatologic practice.

With the inclusion of cosmetic agents in the amended Food and Drugs Act, we believe it desirable for the ASSOCIATION for a time at least, to continue a Committee on Cosmetics, both to advise this ASSOCIATION and to cooperate with other commercial and professional associations in securing correct and reasonable interpretations of departmental decisions. We believe that

manufacturers and dealers generally will welcome the throwing of safeguards around the manufacture and use of cosmetics, to the end that the public may be better protected.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. D. BEAL, *Chairman*,
F. W. NITARDY.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

The Third Session of the House of Delegates was called to order by Chairman Slocum at 9:20 A.M. The minutes of the Second Session were read by Secretary Kelly and approved.

The report of the Section on Education and Legislation was read and accepted; it follows:

REPORT OF THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The meeting of the Section on Education and Legislation on August 30th was called to order by Chairman Rivard at 2:25 P.M. in the Hotel Loraine.

Five of the eight papers listed were presented, discussed and upon motion offered for publication. The remaining three papers were not presented because of withdrawal of title and non-receipt by the Secretary.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following report on officers, 1933-1934: *Chairman*, G. C. Schicks, New Jersey; *Vice-Chairman*, O. E. Russell, Indiana; *Secretary*, C. W. Ballard, New York; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, W. H. Rivard, Rhode Island.

Upon motion these officers were duly elected and installed.

The joint meeting of this Section with the Conferences of Law Enforcement Officials and the State Association Secretaries, held August 31st, at Hotel Loraine, was called to order by Chairman Rivard at 8:15 P.M., with 49 members present.

Chairman Rivard opened the meeting with general remarks as to its purpose.

Reports were rendered by representatives of 18 states dealing with enacted and proposed legislation affecting pharmacy. Two papers dealing with legislative matters were read and discussed.

Upon motion duly carried it was resolved to request a continuance of this Joint Session.

The Joint Session was adjourned at 11:20 P.M.

R. H. RAABE, *Delegate*.

Secretary Kelly read a letter from the President of the Porto Rico Pharmaceutical Association, expressing greetings and asking that Secretary Kelly and Secretary H. C. Christensen act as their representatives. On motion duly seconded their wishes were complied with.

Chairman J. L. Hayman, being called upon by Chairman Slocum, stated that the Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries had a surplus in its treasury, and by motion \$50 was donated to the Pharmacy Exhibit at Chicago.

Chairman Slocum gave others the opportunity for making donations.

Chairman Robert P. Fischelis invited those who had resolutions to present to do so after the conclusion of this session.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy Corps was called for; it was presented by Chairman R. L. Swain; it follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY CORPS.

Recognizing the inadequacy of the pharmaceutical service in the United States Army, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION many years ago established a Committee on the Status of Pharmacy in the Government Service, for the purpose of studying the whole matter with the ultimate view of creating in the army a professional pharmaceutical personnel, based on the standard of competency demanded by the laws of the several States. This committee carried on an effective work for some years, in which contacts were established with the Medical Department and other branches of the Federal Government. However, due to a change in the viewpoint of the ASSOCIATION, this first committee was discontinued, and a Committee on the Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army was formed. This latter committee was charged with the duty of drawing up suitable legislation for the establishment in the United States Army of a Pharmacy Corps, which would be responsible for the maintenance of satisfactory professional work in this

branch of the nation's defensive forces. In due course, such a bill was introduced, and was sponsored by Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, and Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York. Aggressive pharmaceutical support was given this bill. It received the endorsement of every State and National pharmaceutical organization as well as that of the National Drug Trade Conference. A hearing was accorded by the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, at which the cause of pharmacy was presented with consummate skill. Conditions as they actually exist were portrayed to the committee, and the glaring defects in the present system were pointed out. While no definite action was taken by the committee, it was apparent that our case had been presented with great force, and in a convincing manner.

The following summer there was a change in the Medical Department of the Army, Surgeon General Patterson having succeeded Surgeon General Ireland. This change necessarily set back our program, as it was essential that Surgeon General Patterson be made familiar with our objectives, the reasons upon which they rested and the progress which had been made. At this point, I desire to record the very definite impression that the members of this committee feel that Surgeon General Patterson soon became alive to the importance of the position taken by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and he pledged his best efforts to bring about the necessary changes as soon as possible. At this time, Surgeon General Patterson was interested in legislation to provide a general reorganization of the medical service of the army, which would provide an increase in professional personnel, in addition to a more unified and better classified unit. In pursuance of his official plan, the Surgeon General announced disapproval of a separate pharmacy corps, and expressed his preference that pharmacy be placed in the Medical Administration Corps, in which the various medical specialties would be grouped. Surgeon General Patterson also expressed his disapproval of separate action by pharmacy to attain a distinct pharmacy corps. He referred to this as piecemeal legislation, and said that he would regard it as inimical to his general plan for an improved medical service. In the conference with him and his advisers, immediately before the meeting of this ASSOCIATION at Toronto last year, Surgeon General Patterson reiterated his promise to aid in securing proper legislation as soon as possible, and on this occasion he again expressed his approval of the ASSOCIATION'S activities in behalf of an adequate pharmaceutical service in the army, and asked that his office be informed as to our plans, and that the ASSOCIATION continue to maintain contacts with him until a satisfactory outcome could be brought about.

A few weeks ago, a conference was had with Surgeon General Patterson and his advisers. This meeting was attended by Dr. E. F. Kelly, Dr. Samuel L. Hilton and Robert L. Swain. The whole situation was surveyed and brought up-to-date. The Surgeon General reaffirmed his previously expressed views, and again expressed approval of our activities.

It is deeply regretted by this committee that our objective is still so indefinite so far as realization is concerned. However, in view of the financial crisis which has faced the Federal Government, and in view also of the reduction made in the personnel of the various departments of the Government, including the Medical Department of the Army, this committee has not seen fit to take any aggressive stand during the past year. This position seemed the only sound one in face of the peculiar conditions existing, but was not finally decided upon until prominent members of both houses of Congress had expressed the belief that our cause would be put in a false light, and perhaps greatly injured, if any plan was adopted which might be misunderstood as unfriendly to the Administration's retrenchment program. For these reasons, the committee has largely marked time during the past year, and has deferred to those considerations which seemed to point out the dangers of any other course.

In conclusion, the retiring committee strongly recommends that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION continue a Committee on Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army; that the committee be instructed to continue its contacts with the Surgeon General; and that it be authorized to adopt such other plans as will best serve to bring about an adequate and thoroughly satisfactory pharmaceutical service in the United States Army.

ROBERT L. SWAIN, *Chairman.*

Secretary Kelly hoped that interest would not be lost in this important movement, because of present conditions. He stated that commissions for pharmacists in Public Health Service had worked out very satisfactorily, and that it was equally important to have pharmacists commissioned in the Army.

Chairman Slocum thanked Dr. Swain; the report was accepted.

The report on the U. S. Pharmacopœia was called for. There was no report at this time. Secretary Kelly reported progress for the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy. "The Council on Pharmaceutical Education has been organized and is functioning," he said. This body made a report to the Council; it is taking over part of the work which the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy was to cover.

Chairman Hugo H. Schaefer presented the report of the Committee on Tolerances. President Philip spoke of the importance of this work. The report was accepted. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TOLERANCES.

Your Committee on Tolerances consisting of Messers. Hilton, Swain and myself soon after its appointment last November found that the problem confronting them was a huge one. Each of the great number of operations involved in compounding prescriptions requires a separate study in order to determine what constitutes a reasonable tolerance. The chief factors to be studied are:

- (a) Moisture and allowable impurities in chemicals.
- (b) Decomposition and deterioration.
- (c) Unavoidable errors in the weight of individual powders, pills or capsules.
- (d) Unavoidable losses due to a portion of the prescription ingredients remaining in the mortar or adhering to utensils.
- (e) Unavoidable errors in weighing and measuring.

The third of these problems is the one with which your Committee has been most active. The Boards of Pharmacy of a number of States have agreed to include certain suggested simple powder prescriptions in their practical examinations and to forward the finished products to members of our Committee who will check the weights and determine the differences in weights of the individual powders. The same prescription will also be compounded in a large number of pharmacies throughout the country and checked by our Committee.

At the suggestion of Dr. E. N. Gathercoal, *Chairman* of the N. F. Committee, Drs. Swain, Kelly, Krantz and Briggs have been appointed as a Sub-Committee to develop tolerances for certain capsules which may be included in the new N. F. and at the same time consider tolerances for capsules compounded in regular prescription work. The data obtained along these lines is not, however, considered sufficiently extensive as yet for publication or for warranting definite recommendations. Your Chairman is also tabulating the results of the analyses of thousands of prescriptions collected by Board of Pharmacy Inspectors and analyzed by him.

On May 1, 1933, your Committee had a conference in Washington with Dr. W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Bureau of Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Campbell showed great interest in the work and objects of our Committee and offered his full coöperation.

During May a news Bulletin was prepared by our Committee on the general subject of Prescription Tolerances and copies were sent by Secretary Kelly to pharmaceutical publications, to the presidents and secretaries of State Pharmaceutical Associations and to the secretaries of Boards of Pharmacy. A number of replies were received showing a considerable interest in the subject.

As stated earlier in this report the subject is a huge one and the surface has only been scratched. A wide sphere of coöperation must be sought and obtained in order to collect the material for study.

S. L. HILTON,
ROBERT L. SWAIN,
HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Chairman*.

The report of the Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus, owing to the absence of Chairman J. G. Beard, was read by H. M. Burlage. After discussion the report was received and referred to the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. It will be printed under "Committee Reports" in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

The report of the Committee on William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund was read by Secretary Kelly, who gave a brief history of the Fund and the recent considerations. The statue will be placed in Memorial Hall of the Headquarters Building. It is not planned to have any other statues or pictures in the Hall at present. The report was accepted; it follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE WILLIAM PROCTER, JR. MEMORIAL FUND.

The Committee on the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund is pleased to report that its chairman had a recent interview with the architect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Headquarters Building in Washington, at which the site for the proposed memorial was agreed upon. Because of the present background and perspective, some changes must be made in the model that had been previously approved by the Committee, and the sculptor has been requested to submit another model, subject to the approval of this committee and the architect.

The necessary details are now being assembled for the erection of a life-size bronze figure of The Father of American Pharmacy, on a four-foot marble pedestal which will comport with the tones of the entrance hall to the Headquarters Building.

This Committee appreciates the indulgence of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the unavoidable delays to complete its work and we are confident that the present proposition will be more satisfactory to our membership than was the original plan to place the detached monument in another section of Washington.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES E. HANCOCK, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Chairman A. G. DuMez reported progress in the unification of international pharmaceutical nomenclature. He stated that each Pharmacopœia as it appears shows a decided step toward a uniform system of nomenclature. He referred to the nomenclature of the last edition of the Danish Pharmacopœia which corresponds very closely to that of the U. S. P. At the Brussels Conference held in 1925, the United States and Great Britain had a great deal to do with the adoption of principles governing nomenclature and this he thought influenced the nomenclature in the revision of the various pharmacopœias.

Chairman Slocum stated that if there was no objection the report would be received; it was so ordered.

The report of the Committee on Coöperative Publicity was called for. Secretary Kelly responded by saying that the activities of the Bureau had been temporarily discontinued. It is kept on the roll to become active when this work is again taken up. He, therefore, reported progress for the Committee.

The report of the Committee on Prerequisite Legislation was called for. In the absence of Chairman Jordan, Secretary Kelly reported that the Committee was coöperating whenever possible. The number of states now having prerequisite legislation is about forty and it is hoped that in the next few years all states will have adopted prerequisite legislation. He referred to Georgia as one of the states that recently has provided a full prerequisite law. The report was accepted and made a record.

Secretary Kelly presented the report of Chairman F. E. Stewart, of the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks. He referred to the work of Dr. Stewart over a period of many years and moved that the report be received for publication.

E. G. Eberle seconded the motion and asked to be permitted to include an expression of thanks for the long service that Dr. Stewart has rendered in this capacity. The Secretary desired to include this in his motion, but had left this to Mr. Eberle, because of his long acquaintanceship with Dr. Stewart; the report was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Stewart. (The report will be printed under "Committee Reports" in this or a later issue of the JOURNAL.)

The report of the Committee on Local Branches was presented and read by the Chairman, C. Leonard O'Connell. It was received and accepted. The report follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL BRANCHES.

In spite of the unfavorable economic situation, the various local branches throughout the country functioned unflinchingly. The programs were varied and exhibited in the main the ideal upon which the ASSOCIATION was founded, that is, that in the proceedings of the ASSOCIATION there is a place for every legitimate activity of pharmacy.

The Committee would strongly urge the establishment of a local branch wherever conditions warrant and this Committee and Secretary Kelly will aid in the establishment of them in every possible way.

The report of the Committee on Membership was called for.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Secretary Kelly stated that the Committee felt that during this year it would be unwise and probably unprofitable to undertake very aggressive work by the Committee on Membership. In his report as Secretary he had given the status of membership at the present time which, although not as satisfactory as might be wished for, he felt that the ASSOCIATION had reason to be thankful for the showing.

President Philip stated that he had hoped for an increase in membership, but that after due consideration it was not deemed advisable to make a special effort to secure membership, as this might interfere with state association membership, and the A. PH. A. seeks in every possible way to work with state associations. He thought that the time was coming when the plan of the American Medical Association would be made effective, having a membership which would apply to local and state associations and the national bodies.

Chairman Slocum stated that he had sent out letters to state association presidents and secretaries asking their support in increasing the membership of the A. PH. A. In his opinion all presidents and secretaries of state associations should be members of the A. PH. A., and, in carrying out his view, he had brought the President of the Iowa Association with him. He hoped that the secretaries would give more attention to the securing of members in their respective states.

Secretary Kelly stated that President-Elect Swain has aggressive plans which he hopes to make effective during his year of office.

Chairman Slocum stated that it was necessary for Mr. Hankins, who was named Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, to return home, and Dr. Fischelis had kindly consented to act as Chairman of that Committee and, because of the change, the Committee was not prepared to report at this session.

Dr. James C. Munch reported for the Committee on Physiological Testing and elaborated on the report which follows.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOLOGY AND BIOASSAYS.

The bioassay of two samples of Tincture of Digitalis "A" and "B" by the U. S. P. X one-hour frog method was continued during last year. At the time of manufacture a portion of Tincture "A" was diluted with sufficient 70 per cent alcohol to make it 70 per cent of the original potency and labeled Tincture "B." These tinctures were bottled in amber, blue and colorless flint one-ounce bottles and in amber four-ounce bottles and stored at room temperature. Re-assays have been made from time to time to determine the change in potency.

It was hoped that the assays made in February 1933, when these tinctures were four years old, might suffice to close this investigation. However, the results obtained during this year suggest the advisability of continuing this investigation for one year further, and making assays during the month of February 1934, by all collaborators. It is desired that assays be made by the one-hour frog method: also by the four-hour frog method and certain other methods to which the collaborators are accustomed.

Clinical investigations of these tinctures are being continued and will be reported next year.

General progress has been made in the collection of information and photographs, to serve as the basis of compilation of a "Who's Who in Bioassays."

Individual members of this committee have assisted in coöperative investigations relating to U. S. P. and N. F. revisions.

(Signed) E. E. SWANSON,
L. W. ROWE,
JAMES C. MUNCH, *Chairman.*

Chairman Munch commented on the report and explained the work which had been carried on during the year. He stated Dr. Wolf, professor of Cardiology in Temple University, had become interested and was making tests of this material on his patients; that is, on those requiring digitalis clinically.

The Chairman restated that these materials at the time they were prepared were placed in 1-ounce bottles and 4-ounce bottles. The bottles used each time for testing had not been previously opened. If these bottles had been previously opened, it is quite possible the deteriora-

tion would have been greater than observed. (The loss in potency after 4 years, of Tincture A, was about 20 per cent; Tincture B is now about 80 per cent—about the same proportional activity as with the freshly prepared material.)

He stated further that another report was in progress, namely, that we should have a "Who's Who in Bioassays." The Committee has been in touch with various men in this field throughout the world, asking them for autographed photographs, a list of their publications and titles in order that these can be arranged in book form. He said further that if there is demand for this work it can be printed in the *JOURNAL*, that the Committee will have something that can be placed on file in the American Institute of Pharmacy, as a more-or-less permanent memorial of "Who's Who in Bioassays." The Committee expected to work along the same lines during the coming year.

E. V. Lynn moved that the report be received.

H. V. Army asked whether consideration had been given to the effect of light in the keeping qualities of digitalis preparations.

Chairman Munch replied that the bulk of the material was stored in a dark room, that thirty gallons of the original was still unopened in five-gallon bottles and is being kept at room temperature in wood boxes. It is hoped to assay these samples this year. There seems to be no consistent difference in deterioration on account of the glass.

H. V. Army said that in his opinion too many of the previous papers had been based on preparations under abnormal conditions. A motion to receive the report was seconded and carried.

Dr. C. Leonard O'Connell introduced Mr. Lee of the Student Branch of the University of Pittsburgh.

Chairman Slocum asked for further reports.

Secretary Kelly stated that a number of the sections had reported on the transactions and these were accepted. They are printed on page 1056—Final Session.

He said that he was one of three delegates for the National Drug Trade Conference, but Dr. Hilton and he were of the opinion that no report was necessary at this time.

The following reports were presented and accepted: on Horticultural Nomenclature, and on Weights and Measures; they follow:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.

During the past year we have not been called upon by the Committee on Revision of "Standardized Plant Names" for additional assistance in the revision of the second edition of that work. Your Chairman has been in communication with Prof. Kelsey, Secretary of the American Joint Committee in regard to the present status of the revision. Under date of June 13th, Secretary Kelsey sent your Chairman the following reply:

"It had been hoped to get 'Standardized Plant Names,' new edition, out by 1933 but I doubt if it will be ready before 1934 or possibly 1935. A great amount of work has been done particularly on certain lists of forage and grazing plants of the West. As you perhaps know 'Standardized Plant Names' has been adopted by the United States Government Printer and is coming into more and more universal use all the time. I believe the time has come for us to adopt the international code as a basis of our botanical names but of course this would make very little difference in the make-up as perhaps only 50 or 100 names could come under consideration and be different from what we already have, maybe not as many as this. You may be interested in knowing that it now seems probable that there will be nearly 15,000 or 20,000 additions to the name list in the new edition. Probably in the fall we will have a meeting of the general committee and outline how it is to be finally done."

In an earlier letter Secretary Kelsey stated that as soon as the galley proofs came from the press this committee would be asked to critically read them and make suggestions. We are thus assured of an opportunity to extend the usefulness of the coming edition to the drug industry.

(Signed) C. W. BALLARD,
E. N. GATHERCOAL,
H. W. YOUNGKEN, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Very little activity of a National character, concerning the Metric System, has taken place during the last year.

The Metric Association approved the following joint Resolution at their meeting held in Atlantic City, December 29, 1932:

WHEREAS the United States yard is about ten per cent shorter than the International meter (or metric yard); and

WHEREAS the United States liquid quart is about five per cent less than the International liter (or metric quart); and

WHEREAS the United States avoirdupois pound is about ten per cent less than five hundred grams (or the metric pound); and

WHEREAS the International meter, liter and gram have been legalized by Congress in 1866 for use in the United States:

Therefore, be it resolved and enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that on and after the first day of January 1934, the term "Metric Yard" be recognized as identical with and usable as a substitute for the International meter by all Departments of the United States Government, the metric quart for the International liter and the metric pound for five hundred grams.

The committee decided not to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives due to political adjustments, that were taking place in Washington, also due to the economic stress and much legislation which the Government had to deal with at the time.

At the coming annual meeting in Cambridge, the committee plans to present new resolutions for approval, then to an early session of the House of Representatives.

We, as pharmacists, are, in one way, in a better position to carry on an individual educational program through our teaching of the system in our Colleges of Pharmacy, thus presenting its advantages to thousands who would otherwise have no knowledge of, or practice with it. If it could be presented to the medical students as thoroughly as it is to the pharmacy students and its advantages realized by them, it would be a step toward more general use by the physician.

LEON A. THOMPSON, *Chairman*.

(Other reports will be printed with these minutes or under Committee Reports in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL. The large number of reports and the extent of the minutes make it necessary to defer some of these reports to a succeeding issue.)

Chairman Fischelis stated that a meeting of the Committee on Resolutions would be held immediately after the conclusion of this session of the House of Delegates.

Secretary Kelly called attention to the interest of the A. PH. A. in State associations. He stated that State associations can benefit by the work of this organization. Incidentally he referred to the roster of the ASSOCIATION, which had been helpful to State officers, and should be kept up-to-date.

Mrs. Philip referred to the time of meeting of State associations and the meeting of the A. PH. A. at a later date.

Chairman Slocum called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the reports of the various committees of the ASSOCIATION had been submitted to the House not only to secure action upon them, but also to inform the delegates of the wide range of work for pharmacy carried on by the ASSOCIATION. Some of these might appear of little direct advantage to practicing pharmacists at this time; they were fundamental in character and the helpful results would become apparent.

Chairman Slocum stated that the Final Session of the House of Delegates would be held at 7:30 P.M. and he asked for promptness as the General Session of the ASSOCIATION would convene at 8:30 P.M.—the report of the Committee on Resolutions would be presented at the Final Session.

On motion duly seconded the Third Session of the House of Delegates was adjourned.

FINAL SESSION.

The Fourth Session of the House of Delegates was convened at 7:40 P.M., by Chairman Slocum.

The minutes of the Third Session of the House of Delegates were read and approved.

The following reports were read and approved: The Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, by Charles J. Clayton; Conference of Law Enforcement Officials, by M. N. Ford; Section on Commercial Interests, by Russell B. Rothrock; Scientific Section by L. W. Rowe; Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, by I. A. Becker; Section on Historical Pharmacy, by C. O. Lee. The reports follow:

Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries: The reports of President J. L. Hayman and Secretary-Treasurer Carl G. A. Harring were adopted.

Motions to contribute \$50.00 to the Pharmacy Exhibit at the Century of Progress and \$100.00 to the Pharmacy Building in Washington, before January 1, 1934, were adopted.

Motions to arrange for a dinner in time for next year's program, and to arrange for a joint session with the Section on Education and Legislation and Law Enforcement Officials were adopted.

All topics of the program were discussed; also, Resolutions asking Executive State Committees to instruct secretaries to prepare resolutions on topical questions, and resolution of thanks to outgoing officers.

The following officers were elected: *President*, R. C. Wilson, Georgia; *First Vice-President*, F. V. McCullough, Indiana; *Second Vice-President*, R. Weaver, Oklahoma. *Executive Committee:* J. L. Hayman, West Virginia; J. J. Gill, Rhode Island; Roy C. Reese, Kansas; W. E. Bingham, Alabama; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, William B. Day, Illinois.

Conference of Law Enforcement Officials: The conference held two very interesting sessions as well as a joint session with the Section of Education and Legislation and the Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries.

The program was carried out as arranged. A committee was appointed to study ways and means of providing more adequately for the protection of the public in safeguarding all functions that have to do with prescription service from the time a prescription is written for a patient to the ultimate delivery of the finished medicine, so as to assure a continuity of adequate supervision in this important health function.

A committee was appointed to draft a suitable definition for Patent and for Proprietary Medicines.

The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, R. L. Swain, Maryland; *Secretary and Treasurer*, M. N. Ford, Ohio; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Fred Schaefer, New York.

Section on Commercial Interests.—The Section held two sessions; many interesting papers were read and discussed. The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, John A. J. Funk, Indiana; *Vice-Chairman*, Henry Brown, Pennsylvania; *Secretary*, W. J. Rodman, New Jersey; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, R. B. Rothrock, Indiana.

Scientific Section.—An extra session, granted by the Council, was very helpful. In the three sessions and the joint session with the *Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing*, 53 papers were presented and about 40 papers were read by title.

The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, F. E. Bibbins, Indiana; *First Vice-Chairman*, E. V. Lynn, Washington; *Second Vice-Chairman*, H. M. Burlage, North Carolina; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, W. J. Husa, Florida.

Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.—The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing held two sessions. In the absence of Chairman W. Paul Briggs, Vice-Chairman Marvin J. Andrews presided. Fifteen papers were read by the authors, and nineteen were read by title. The papers evoked a lively discussion in many instances.

The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Marvin J. Andrews, Maryland; *Vice-Chairman*, R. W. Clark, Wisconsin; *Secretary*, R. E. Terry, Illinois; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. W. Rising, New Jersey.

Section on Historical Pharmacy.—Two sessions of the Section were held. Thirty-two titles for papers, in all, were submitted for this Section, many of which were accompanied by pictures and illustrations. A few were illustrated and presented with slides.

The material which has been presented is biographical, and historical, with respect to institutions, organizations, practices, apparatus, drugs and preparations.

A total of 25 papers were read, either in full, in part, or by title, including the report of Historian E. G. Eberle and the address of Chairman Louis Gershenfeld. The latter address contained several resolutions which have been considered in the usual way.

Much interest was displayed in the papers and comments upon them.

Upon motion of Historian Eberle, the Section directed that Secretary Kelly communicate the proper expressions of sympathy to the family of Professor H. G. Greenish and a similar letter to the British Pharmaceutical Society.

President Philip expressed appreciation of the work of the Section in a few words, at the Second Session.

The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Louis Gershenfeld, Pennsylvania; *Secretary*, C. O. Lee, Indiana; *Historian*, Eugene G. Eberle, Maryland; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, J. T. Lloyd, Ohio.

Chairman R. P. Fischelis presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. These resolutions were separately presented and discussed and on motion duly seconded were adopted. The resolutions were then adopted as a whole, and, as adopted, are printed in the JOURNAL for September, on pages 879-882.

Chairman Slocum stated that the final order of business was the installation of officers. He congratulated the Chairman-Elect, P. H. Costello, of North Dakota, and installed him. He replied that he esteemed the honor and spoke for the helpfulness of the ASSOCIATION for North Dakota pharmacists and expressed their appreciation.

Vice-President S. A. Williams was absent and his colleague, W. E. Bingham, spoke for him; the latter acting as proxy.

There being no further business, the Final Session of the House of Delegates was then regularly and in due form adjourned.

PHYSICIANS AND THE NRA.

A letter from Gen. T. S. Hammond, Executive Director, Blue Eagle Division of the National Recovery Administration, to the American Medical Association expresses his regret that recent editorials in the *Journal* have indicated "a misunderstanding of the National Recovery Administration's policy toward doctors and dentists." The headquarters personnel of the American Medical Association has studied the National Industrial Recovery Act ever since it was introduced in Congress. It has also studied the President's Reemployment Agreement. The act is, by its terms, clearly limited to trades and industries. It is not applicable to the professions, except as they are integral parts of trades and industries, and the private practice of medicine does not come within that category. If Congress had intended the act to cover the professions, it easily could and presumably would have said so.—From an editorial in the *Journal A. M. A.*

Miss Esther Barney is constantly in charge of the Pharmacy Exhibit at the Century of Progress. She is alert, makes visitors welcome

and sees that pharmacists register. Others, in charge of divisions of the exhibits know her because of her activity for pharmacy and because of her ability to look after visitors; she is conversant in several languages. It requires constant watchfulness to keep the exhibits intact. In his remarks, Chairman Christensen, before the General Session, referred to her ability in the discharge of her duties.

Prof. Otto Raubenheimer spoke on the history of pharmacy at the fifth annual exhibition of the St. Johns University College of Pharmacy, held annually in conjunction with the observance of National Pharmacy Week. Prof. Herbert Raubenheimer was in charge of the program.

An editorial of the *Pennsylvania Pharmacist* states that "every pharmacist should subscribe to and read the JOURNAL A. PH. A., it is as important to the pharmacist as the *Journal A. M. A.* is to the physician."

Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, Pasadena, Calif., former president of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for 1933.