

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 7-11, 1934

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Sessions of the Eighty-Second Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were held in Shoreham Hotel; but it was necessary to hold several of the sessions in Wardman Park Hotel. A list of members in attendance may be found on pages 519-521 of the May JOURNAL.

Some of the Committee Reports referred to in the Proceedings have been printed in the Council Minutes, pages 504-514 of the May JOURNAL; some are included in these minutes or will be printed in later issues of the JOURNAL under "Committee Reports" or under "Addresses."

FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

The First General Session of the Eighty-Second Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President R. L. Swain in the Theatre of Wardman Park Hotel, May 9th at 8:15 P.M. The following former presidents of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were in attendance: (In order of seniority) James H. Beal, E. G. Eberle, William B. Day, Frederick J. Wulling, Charles H. LaWall, Samuel L. Hilton, Julius A. Koch, H. V. Arny, C. W. Holton, L. L. Walton, Theodore J. Bradley, H. A. B. Dunning, H. C. Christensen, Walter D. Adams, W. Bruce Philip. (The Dedication Exercises of the American Institute of Pharmacy are reported in the May JOURNAL, pages 478-490. The annual banquet is reported on pages 490-498 of the same issue.)

It was explained that this was a joint meeting with the House of Delegates and that after the presidential address the meeting would be turned over to the Chairman of the House of Delegates.

Vice-President Robert P. Fischelis presided while President R. L. Swain read his presidential address which was received with due appreciation by the members present. (See Address on pages 438-454 and Resolutions on pages 474-476.)

Vice-President Robert P. Fischelis announced that in accordance with the usual order this comprehensive, splendid address would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

James H. Beal was recognized. He commented favorably on the address of President Swain and stated that the ASSOCIATION had been honored by his dedicatory address and that of this evening. In making a presentation the speaker stated that one of the projects of great hope in connection with the American Institute of Pharmacy is the museum of Historical Pharmacy. He desired the privilege this evening of being not the first but one of the first to present an historic relic, a genuine madstone. Back in the sixties and seventies of the last century, a madstone was known as a peculiar mineral substance which when applied to the bite of a mad dog had the magic property of extracting the virus. He presented a genuine madstone, not an imitation—there were fraudulent as well as genuine madstones, and he has the authentic record of this for one hundred years. It comes down to us from four generations of pioneer physicians, practicing in Southwest Georgia and in the wilds of Northwest Florida.

This stone has the authentic record of four cures, complete cures of the bite of a mad dog. He humorously explained the results of the application but maintained that the properties of the madstone are as fully authenticated as that of some alleged remedial agents.

This particular substance or magic amulet has been known all over the world for hundreds of years, but only in the United States, so far as he knew, has it been called a madstone. In European and Asiatic countries it has been known as a bezoar. He requested Charles H. LaWall, author of "Four Thousand Years in Pharmacy," to tell a little of the story of the bezoar. The account given by the latter was received with great interest and will be made the subject of a brief historical paper in a later issue of the JOURNAL. Professor LaWall concluded by saying that the bezoar is a substance of particular interest in a museum such as is being established by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President Swain thanked the donor for the gift and Dr. LaWall for his presentation and accepted the bezoar thankfully for the ASSOCIATION. Congratulatory greetings conveyed by cablegrams and telegrams were read from the following: Dr. José Guillermo Diaz, Havana; Dr. William Mair, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Harvey J. Donnell, North Pacific Branch, A. Ph. A.; Samuel W. Fraser, Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade; J. J. Lynch, Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association; Portland Retail Druggists Association; Louis Ruxin, Northern Ohio Druggists Association; David Hooper, London, England; Herbert Skinner, London, England; Wheeler Sammons, Drug Institute of America, Inc.; British Pharmaceutical Society (see page 477, May JOURNAL).

The meeting was then adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

The Second General Session of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened in Shoreham Hotel on Thursday, May 10th at 2:00 P.M. by President R. L. Swain. A message was received from Honorary Member F. Gladstone Hines, of London, congratulating the ASSOCIATION and greeting the members.

The report of the House of Delegates, covering the first and second sessions was read by Secretary Kelly and approved.

Julius Riemenschneider, of Chicago, was recognized by President Swain. He presented a London Pharmacopœia of 1673 on behalf of Wheeler Sammons for the Drug Institute of America.

President Swain thanked the donor for this evidence of friendship and assured him that the gift would find a permanent place in the American Institute of Pharmacy.

The minutes of the First General Session were read and approved.

Secretary Kelly referred to a number of congratulatory messages which had been received.

Chairman H. A. B. Dunning in speaking for the Headquarters Campaign Committee said he would make no extensive report but summarize what had been done during the past year; many things that might appear in his report are part of the Secretary's report. He said in part:

"There have been five thousand subscriptions from wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers and students. In all, there has been collected \$507,744.95. All of that money has been spent for the site, the erection of the building, the furnishing of the building, the landscaping and the gardening. A little bit more than that has been spent. A very small sum, \$35,000, will cover our deficiency. That doesn't mean that we are in any danger or that we have a big mortgage on our institution. It is a very small one which you and others will clear off within a very short time, whether you know it or not.

"I have told you in my other reports that every state in the Union has subscribed to this project, without exception, and some countries besides our own, including England, Canada and Porto Rico. You will be interested to know that the retailers with their smaller subscriptions have contributed their full part of this fund. The retailers' subscription has aggregated \$232,203, and they have paid a very large percentage of their promises. The manufacturers have subscribed somewhat more, three hundred and one thousand and some odd dollars. The wholesalers are yet to do their duty, and it is my problem to have them fulfil their obligations. Up to this time they have subscribed fifteen thousand dollars.

"It is a matter of pride that the little state of Maryland is the second largest subscriber to this fund. Naturally, New York State is the largest. California did very well, \$13,000; Missouri, \$37,000; Ohio, \$30,000; Pennsylvania, \$33,000. I think it would please some of you to know that the late Dr. Utech, by his extraordinary energy and interest, was largely responsible for the substantial amount obtained from Pennsylvania.

"The building was completed and formally accepted on September 14, 1933. Many of these items that I might bring to your attention are so obvious since you have seen the building and visited it, that I won't take time to mention them.

"I mentioned in my address of yesterday the transfer of property, by the United States Government to us, and the exchange of some which we had to the United States Government. Fair exchange is no robbery. For your information, Constitution Avenue has been widened to eighty feet, or will be widened eventually to eighty feet—it makes our site very much more impressive. Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets have been widened up to the building line and

will eventually be widened to a greater degree, and Twenty-Second Street will undoubtedly become one of the principal boulevards leading over the new Memorial Bridge, past the Lincoln Memorial, through Washington north and south.

"I come to the real point of this meeting. The real point in this meeting in my mind is to tell the members of the ASSOCIATION and ask for their interest, help and sympathy—that I persuaded the Council to permit me to be Chairman of a new committee to obtain a million dollars as a maintenance fund.

"I expect to start that effort within the next week or two. I shall ask the help of the State chairmen to get whatever they can from the individual pharmacists, but more particularly for them to see those men of greater means in their localities whom I shall write to or get in communication with, one way or the other; either see those men personally, or have some one see them and tell them what this building really means to pharmacy, and to them and to the public.

"I feel that if men with means could realize the true value of the American Institute of Pharmacy to them, that the men in the pharmaceutical work would realize the work of this institute to them not only professionally, but from a selfish viewpoint, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the million dollars which I have in mind. Of course, we will take less than a million dollars, but we really should have that amount to provide the necessary funds to carry on the necessary work, only the necessary work, that should be done in this institution. A million dollars is not much money when you look at it from the viewpoint of interest produced from safe investments; one could not expect to obtain more than thirty-five or forty thousand dollars, and half of that from five hundred thousand dollars.

"The ASSOCIATION should have, to continue its work here with some little expansions, certainly from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year. That is not a great deal to provide when one realizes the great value of the services that can be given by this institution. I do want to impress upon you that this building is more or less self-supporting at the present time, but barely can get along.

"I have already spoken about the kind of work that is going to be done, that is from my viewpoint, in this institution; it is going to bring about the correlation of the professional work in pharmacy, which will result in saving it from some of the influences that are responsible for the present unsatisfactory conditions in pharmacy. I hope to see there a representation of all the professional and ethical bodies. I mentioned them by name yesterday, the colleges, law-enforcement officers, the U. S. P. workers. What use they make of it will be a matter for their respective organizations to define, but they should make some use of it.

"Referring to the material value of the institution, when you think that millions of people will pass over the new Memorial Bridge, through this new boulevard right past our fine building, and will become interested in what it represents, and many of whom will visit it and find out that it represents pharmacy, and then they learn what pharmacy really means as a professional and scientific undertaking, it will create a reaction in the public mind which will reflect beneficially in a material way upon all phases of pharmacy, particularly those who manufacture pharmaceutical products. The pharmacists cannot hope to maintain the special privileges and keep the prestige that the professional aspects of the calling give them unless it is justified in some way. Some of our pharmaceutical houses spend half a million dollars in propaganda work a year. I feel that it would be very low propaganda cost to spend five or ten thousand dollars a year for five or ten years, to develop this institution which is so obviously of great material advantage to them.

"I want to impress upon you that this building has been built at a phenomenally low cost. The reasons for that are several. One of them is that it was constructed in the time of depression, and the other one is that all of those who were interested in the project made good bargains, not only in purchasing the land but in purchasing the building material. I don't think it would be an incorrect statement to say that that building and the land we own, which cost us five hundred and some odd thousand dollars, couldn't be reproduced right now for less than a million and a half. It is worth several million, and in a few years it will be worth many millions. I hope you don't think my statement is an exaggeration. It is the only site left in Washington that would be available for a structure of this kind. I am telling you that, not with the idea that we should take any advantage of the opportunity, and to make money off the project, but it does give one a thrill to feel that a value is represented greater than the cost, in something which we own.

"Regarding the operation of the building—perhaps some of you might think that this building is too big for the headquarters, or too costly to operate. The economy of operation of the building is so low that I doubt if an ordinary 3-story dwelling could be operated on less cost. Practically everything is automatic. Those automatic materials were bought at low cost, the furnace is automatic, oil burning furnace; watering the lawn is automatic, it didn't cost a great deal to install it, but it would have cost a tremendous amount of money to have kept the lawn watered. We were obliged to have the lawn, otherwise we wouldn't have the site, because we could not have received any coöperation through the Fine Arts Commission, and the Parks and Planning Commission, if we had not yielded to their desires that the location of the building and its surroundings should be developed in accordance with their wishes. There are no elevators, no loafers and anything of the kind to eat up the funds which are available.

"I wish to impress upon the members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION that this doesn't happen to be Dr. Kelly's building or Hilton's or Swain's or mine, nor does it belong to all four of us. I could give many other names; don't get your feelings hurt now because I didn't mention your name. We turn it over to all of you. We feel that you should take more interest in it than you have. I mean more effective interest. We all appreciate, and we thank all who have worked and have been active in this work. It has not been the four of us, it has possibly been a hundred of us all together, and a limited number have borne the principal burden, perhaps, and we enjoy and appreciate your congratulations.

"I wonder if you don't sometimes forget that after all, you should be congratulating yourselves because it is your property. I mean by that, that in the future I hope that many hundreds of you will keep the Institute in mind. I hope you are sold on it, I hope you don't think that it is an impractical kind of a thing, that as I said in my address the other day, it is a white elephant on the hands of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It isn't at all. It is its savior in a sense. I don't mean that it wouldn't live without the Institute but it comes at a very fortunate time, and it is going to help the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION do the work that it needs to do to save pharmacy.

"We hope that more of you will begin to think in terms of personal position, and begin to do those things which are needed to be done to consolidate and secure the effort which we have made. I don't only mean in obtaining money, but in selling yourselves on the value of the Institute and selling other people on its value. If you will do that we will get the necessary money, and we must have it.

"In line with that thought, I am asking a certain number of gentlemen, and I would be glad to hear from any of you who would wish to speak from the floor, to speak your minds, and give us your thought in regard to the building as you see it now. You probably have already visited it, I am sure that the men that I will call on have seen it. I hope you will tell us, or tell the ASSOCIATION what you think of the building, and its value, and its prospects. I hope you will tell us what you are going to do to make it fulfil its mission and its opportunity.'

Chairman Dunning called on **Secretary E. F. Kelly**, who spoke in part as follows:

"I attempted yesterday to express in a few words, at the dedication exercises, my concept of this building and what it could do for this profession in which we are interested. I believe the time has come, from my experience, when consolidation and mutual interest between groups having the same purpose are absolutely essential. I think we have to build some place, and there create a force and influence which represents the combined influence of our whole body in any purpose which we have in mind. I am one of those who believe fully, that, if we wish a position as a public health group and as a public health influence, we have to render the service which goes with that title. In other words, we pay a price for any position that we occupy.

"Furthermore, I believe that we have reached a place where coöperation between all public health groups is more essential than it has ever been heretofore. I believe that the better practice of medicine is as much to our interest as I believe the better practice of pharmacy is of equal interest to the medical men. I believe, in turn, that all such coöperation is in the interest not only of our profession but in the interest of the industries which support them.

"As far as I know there is no profession that hasn't some industrial background. You can judge from the Chairman's remarks that it is somewhat necessary at certain times to have money, usually furnished by some industrial effort, but it is a fact that all of these professional industries have to coöperate on mutual bases and to help the whole cause. Most important of all

coöperation and mutual interest between all groups concerned with public health will be to the public benefit and well-being which, after all, is the prime consideration.

"I appreciate very much the references that the Chairman has made to the work that the ASSOCIATION can do in that building. Now, it is a fact that we can carry on the routine operations of this ASSOCIATION in the building because fortunately we are tax exempt, which means a great deal. It rests with the pharmacists of this country, to say how much farther these efforts shall go, and certainly they will have to go further than we have been able to carry them heretofore, if we wish to bring about the program which I have just referred to, and which I know every one in this room is just as conscious of as I am.

"Several years ago it was my privilege to have something to do with increasing the physical facilities of a certain school of pharmacy, and previous to that I was so fortunate or unfortunate as to build a home, and after each step I said, I will never do it again. When I built one home, I decided thereafter to rent, and after I had gotten through with the school, I thought I was fed up with building and all efforts of this kind. We have just struggled through another great building effort and you have heard our Chairman ask for a chance to go on and do something else. I, apparently, or the group apparently, never know when to quit, but there is an impellent urge to complete a thing of this kind and put it on the very finest basis possible. We can operate that building so inexpensively that no type of advertising, in my opinion, no type of propaganda, and I use those words in the proper sense, could do for us what that institution can do; may I give a very brief illustration.

"It was my privilege to appear before a very important Government commission about a year ago, when several men interested in this project were there. Incidental to that discussion I referred to the United States Pharmacopœia, and one of the most prominent men present asked me, 'What is the Pharmacopœia?' That didn't shock me particularly, because I had had that question asked many, many times. After I had explained the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, this man said, 'I want to ask you another question, what does the Government give you for the work?'

"I said, 'Nothing.'

"He said, 'No, you don't understand me. I don't mean for the building and all that, but for such operations as this.'

"I said, 'Not a cent.'

"He replied 'And yet you say these standards are used in the enforcement of Government laws and regulations?'

" 'Yes.'

"Then he said: 'That is one of the finest public services I have ever heard of, and I think you people are just foolish not to tell the American people about it and let them know that you do that kind of work.'

"We hope in this building to illustrate pharmacy, and I believe it is going to do that. I have been encouraged to watch people come up close enough to read the inscription on the building, and they say it ought to be more easily read. I don't think so, because the closer they get to it the better it is.

"I am happy to have given the work I have given to that building. Nobody owes me any sympathy at all, because of any work I happen to have put into the cause. It is one of the most fundamental things that we could possibly do, and I say that, because from every angle it is going to help this industry and this profession.

"It has been my privilege to serve in almost every division of pharmacy. I think I have worked actually in all divisions of pharmacy, possibly with the exception of a wholesale house. I am looking forward to that experience before I die. I say this just as much from the standpoint of the manufacturer and wholesaler as of the practising pharmacist—that if we don't elevate this profession and this industry with which we have our names and reputations connected, nobody is going to do it for us. Don't sit around and wait for the United States Government or anybody to promote our cause, if we are not worrying about it.

"I will never forget the story of the mother bird, who came home and the little birds said 'We have to move,' and the mother said 'Why?' 'Well, the farmer is going to call in all of his friends to cut the wheat.' The old lady said, 'Well, don't worry about that.' A few days later she came home and they said, 'We have to move.' She wanted to know why, 'Well the farmer

came down and expressed a great deal of dissatisfaction with his friends and he is going to have the neighbors help him.' But the mother bird said, 'Well, we won't worry about that.' A few days later the little birds said, 'Mother, the farmer came and said the rest of the country could go to thunder, they are going to cut the wheat themselves.' The old lady said, 'Now it is time to move.'

"My opinion is that, if we want to improve our calling, we have got to do it for ourselves, and I am going to put everything I can into that objective."

Chairman Dunning thanked Secretary Kelly and called on Prof. Charles H. LaWall for a few words; he said in part:

"The Headquarters Building, in my opinion, is symbolic of what pharmacy can do, and will do. It is a torch to light the way to future things. It is a symbol of idealism which I believe can be realized if we put it up to the pharmacists, who must start from new foundations, you might say, on the road toward success. We must cast aside some of our misbeliefs, we must start toward new goals, but with the inspiration of the building which we now have we cannot fail in our ultimate purpose.

"I believe that we can build up a membership of more stable and interested individuals than we have ever had before. I believe that we can center certain activities there which have never before been recognized to be in existence, and I look upon it as the home of American Pharmacy for the future."

Chairman Dunning called on R. E. Lee Williamson who responded, in part as follows:

"It might be presumption for me to say very much more than has been said about this building both yesterday and to-day. But there is in me a respect for the emblem of ambition in that building. A conception of the idea was made known to me in the very beginning and the thought of the proposed effort made such a tremendous impression upon my imagination and so fired my respect and love for pharmacy that from that day until yesterday it has never been out of my mind.

"I played a very small part in the gathering together of that which was necessary to make the building. I watched it grow, I watched the plans they were drawing. I observed the insistent effort of Dunning and that of Kelly and their persistency as they pushed on toward this ultimate goal. I saw the day the ground was broken, the first shovel full of dirt that was dug. I came out here whenever I was in Washington, to take a look at what was going on. Some nights I came out and sneaked into the building and was held up by the watchman, and then got the watchman to turn on the lights that there I might revel in this dream that was coming true. As it went along I gloried in it, and all the time there was pictured in my mind that pharmacy had grasped an opportunity, and that it was building something that was going to do in my humble opinion, more for the profession of pharmacy than has yet ever been done for it. I am still of that opinion. I think this building is an emblem, an emblem of Pharmacy. It will be in the eyes of the public, the eyes of the people of this Great Nation and of the world. This building, in my mind, is like the cross to the Church, or the flag to the nations, and it is now our obligation to keep this emblem of Pharmacy unsoiled.

"Just as we kept the cross from being desecrated, and just as we kept the flag from being insulted, we will do that with this building, and in the pride of our hearts and the love of the profession, I know that this group of men will not fail to carry on high this building, the emblem of pharmacy, down on through the ages. It can mean to pharmacy and it does mean to pharmacy, the greatest step forward that it has every attained. It means that if properly directed and properly held on high, that the public will become more and more conscious of the vital importance of pharmacy in the public health scheme. Carry on we must, and with this group of men here it will go down through the ages in the history of pharmacy as a wonderful accomplishment. I agree with Chairman Dunning that at no time in the future will the men of pharmacy let go this opportunity, but will force it on and support it as fully as it has been supported up to this time.

"I have, absolutely, an abiding confidence in that effort and if there is anything again that I can do in my humble means, please don't hesitate to call on me, because I will do it."

Chairman Dunning replied that he would remember. He called on Henry D. Faxon of Kansas City, who spoke in part as follows:

"Every one who attended the dedication yesterday was very much impressed with the sincerity, the dignity of the speeches, of your presiding officers. I never heard anything better

than the address of President Swain; my grandson said, 'I love Doctor Kelly,' he knows what he is talking about; I have heard talks of symbolism, and the thing that struck me was that you were exceedingly worldly wise in your symbolism, that you have done a thing which captures the imagination of people, that places you in a very practical sense as leaders in the pharmaceutical world.

"Mrs. Newcomb was kind enough this morning to take my grandson on a sight-seeing trip, and she to-day was telling me they passed the Institute of Pharmacy, and the kid, said, 'There is the Institute of Pharmacy' and some lady on the front seat turned around and said, 'Well, think of that, the nerve of those people.'

"Now that is what you need to place yourself in the public eye. I have been a member of the ASSOCIATION for many years, I never have seen you, never have met you, and I am somewhat like a man who has not been to college, who always paints too lovely a picture of the college university training. I have always compared my scientific men with those that have largely associated with you. Unfortunately, my life has been laid strictly in the commercial field and when I received your letter, Dr. Dunning, I tried to think of what I might say that would be of some service to you, and still not be along the regular lines of paying homage to your beautiful building. You gentlemen have all faced the trite question, how far persistence can go, and still live, and it is an old question. It seemed to me that it is fair to say that life depends on two phases; one through intensity on one object and one through the aggregation of other material. It seems to me that to keep from being static you must add to your activities, and there is no use of conducting pure pharmacy if it doesn't finally lead to the goal of making a human life better.

"Dr. Stanbury yesterday spoke about the changes in pharmacy and Mr. Weicker spoke of it also. To my mind, pharmacy must concern itself with distribution, otherwise it will fail in serving the public, while at the present time pharmacy is represented by drug stores wherein there is conglomeration of all kinds of merchandising, still somewhere there should be a place to set off the ideals of pharmacy. You gentlemen have sought perfection, that is very evident in looking at this building and in watching your dedicatory exercises. There must be improvement in distribution and in all divisions if pharmacy is to continue. It seems to me that if you are going to be all-embracing, you must face the situation on down through to the consumer. It seems to me that somewhere your plans must include the study of distributing the products which are made by the manufacturers or compounded by you, on to the ultimate consumer.

"I did not hear Dr. Dunning's first remarks, but I want to say, I have high regard for this organization and that anything I can do, I am willing to do. I am a wholesale druggist and don't know how well the wholesaler fits into the picture. I asked Dr. Newcomb how many members you had among us, and he gave a very limited number. It occurs to me that you must get us in, that we should work in harmony with you and you with us; that there must be coöperation of the trade and the profession, and so far as mine amounts to, I pledge you my efforts. Thank you."

Chairman Dunning thanked Mr. Faxon and stated that many of the ideas presented by him have been discussed, and this building represents the aspiration which you have in mind in correlating the professional and scientific endeavor of all phases of pharmacy and of those who are interested in the profession and advance of pharmacy.

He was very much impressed by the remarks of the grandson and not at all critical of the statement made by the lady in the bus. He well understands why she would make such a remark, it is all because we have lacked nerve, and here is a little demonstration. If explained, the lady would be surprised if we tried to teach her what pharmacy represents to her and to the world at large. Pharmacy must get rid of the inferiority complex. There is no activity that is more essential to the world's welfare than our own, so long as drugs are used for the treatment of ills. If we stop using drugs we are of no consequence but we represent the science and knowledge of drugs. I am not talking about we retailers, alone, I am talking about pharmacy in general. After all, we are all one body; whether we are in the manufacturing field, wholesale field, all must have the same knowledge to deal with drugs.

Chairman Dunning called on Dr. Ernest Little who responded:

He was impressed by the story that Dr. Kelly told, and it recalled to him a story that he heard just a few days ago about a bird, which bird had developed the ability to fly backwards, and even among birds that is a rather unusual procedure. When being asked by one of its asso-

ciates as to why it saw fit to fly in such an unusual manner it replied that it wished not only to know where it was going, but that occasionally it was interested in knowing where it had been. The speaker continued:

"It seems to me that we, like this very wise bird, could well spend a few minutes at this time looking backward. If we do so, we shall see a number of exceedingly active, capable, conscientious men concerning themselves about raising funds for a pharmaceutical headquarters building in Washington. One of the most active of this group, and it would be impossible to name all of them, was Dr. Dunning of Baltimore, ably assisted in the earlier years by Dr. Newcomb. These men worked conscientiously over a long period of time until to-day we have the fruits of their labors for pharmacy and pharmacists to enjoy in all the years to come. The building is indeed a work of art and is a credit to the pharmaceutical profession.

"To-day we meet to rejoice in its successful completion and to concern ourselves as to how it can best be used for the profession of pharmacy in the years to come. We all realize, I am sure, that the contribution which it is to make to the profession of pharmacy depends, not so much on its beautiful exterior, as it does on the activities which are to be carried on within the building. It is a satisfaction to learn that Dr. Dunning and his associates do not feel that their labors are ended with the completion of the building but that they are now starting a million-dollar endowment campaign for the support of this magnificent structure. I am sure that sincere thanks of the pharmacists of the country go out to these men for work which they have begun and for their continued interest. I have been called upon unexpectedly as a representative of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy to comment as to the constructive uses which could be made of this building. Although I am president of that association I do not feel that I have the authority to attempt to give you the views of the Association. I can assure you, however, that the pharmacy colleges of the country are anxious to make as extensive and constructive use of this building as possible and are anxious also, to cooperate with the pharmaceutical organizations in enabling it to make its maximum contribution to the profession in which we are all engaged.

"I can look ahead to the not distant future when all the pharmaceutical organizations of the country will or should be housed in this building. Constructive planning of a comprehensive nature would be much more possible under such conditions than it is to-day. It would be well if the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy could afford to make use of a permanent secretary whose office could be in this building. Probably the Association will not be able to do this at the present time or possibly for some time to come. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy rejoices with you in this advancement for pharmacy. I assure you of the continuation of the Association's interest and support. We shall deem it a privilege to go along with you every possible way."

Chairman Dunning called on President C. T. Gilbert, of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am pleased that so many of the speakers have spoken their thoughts on this building, all of which I endorse, so that I won't have to repeat them, but speaking for the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, I believe that no association in this group more fully realizes the benefits that will accrue to that Association by having its permanent office in the Institute of Pharmacy, being the association of licensing and enforcing officials, the benefit of being close at hand and in touch with the governmental affairs, having the advantage of the statistical reports that will be available in this building, it will be of great value to our association.

"We have gone a little further than the American Association of Colleges, and it may please you to know that the executive committee of our association has already taken steps to soon occupy that building with our main office there. On Sunday evening in this hotel, the Executive Committee passed a resolution that our office would permanently so be established in this building by May 1, 1935, if possible, and not later than January 1, 1936.

"I assure you, Dr. Dunning, that the National Associations of Boards of Pharmacy are in full accord with everything that has been done in the erection of this building and that we are with you in spirit and also in action."

Chairman Dunning called on Dr. R. A. Lyman; he was of the opinion that Dr. Little was to speak for our Association, and all he could say would repeat what he had said and this expresses the sentiment of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. He added:

"We are very happy at the completion of the building. The teachers and students in this

country had a large part in the collecting of funds and the making of the building possible. It is true that in any line of work, the educational institutions are the institutions which have ideals, which should have the visions and should teach the coming pharmacists of the country what those ideals are, and do everything that we can in a teaching way to put them into effect, and maintain a high standard of pharmacy.

"We are very very happy, the men who are engaged in educational work, because we at last have reached a point where the colleges of pharmacy have taken their place among the academically rated institutions of the country. Two or three years ago we went to a minimum course and when we did that we joined the great family of colleges.

"We want to do our part, working with the other phases of American pharmacy in this national work. We want to do our part in maintaining the dignity of our profession, and we are happy that we have this beautiful building representing the highest ideals of pharmacy.

"I like especially the things that Mr. Faxon said, and I am sure, Mr. Faxon, that we educators will bear in mind the things that you have said, and we will do all that we can to see that every phase of pharmacy is represented in our teaching institutions, so that the high ideals which you have in mind may be incorporated along with our scientific ideals."

Chairman Dunning introduced **Secretary Ward** of the American Association for Advancement of Science. He said in part: "I think that I may say with perfect correctness, that the American Association for the Advancement of Science represents not only the largest and the only nation-wide organization dealing with all sciences, both pure and applied, but it is also the oldest with a continuous history in this country of ours.

"We celebrate this year, not by any form other than that which accompanies our regular meeting, the hundredth formal meeting of the organization. That does not mean quite a hundred years of history, because we frequently have met more than once in a year, and during the Civil War for example the meetings of the Society were not held. That organization is sufficiently old to have seen all of the structures that in a beautiful array run along the Avenue here for a distance of nearly a half mile. It still remains in three tower rooms in the old building which was erected in honor of James Smithson of England, who gave his fortune to the United States for the advancement of science, without restrictions and without qualifications.

"And for one, speaking really for the whole organization of 18,000 members, I have seen enough in the last three days, that I have enjoyed with you through the courtesy of your President and Secretary, I have seen enough to be proud of the fact that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is one of the affiliated organizations connected with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The thing that impressed me most definitely was, really not the beauty of that building which you put up, nor the general dignity and impressiveness of the accommodations there for the work you represent, nor yet the character of the persons who in considerable number I have had the privilege of meeting here, although all of those things made an impression on me, but the thing that impressed me as one of those who has spent forty years and a little over in teaching in the universities of our country was the thing that lay behind and underneath that building.

"I wonder if you thought of the fact, as you might very easily have done if you had known the history of these buildings along here, that your building is unique. It was not built by virtue of a grant from some foundation, which you sought and obtained as you might have done so very worthily for this purpose. It was not built out of the donations of some single friend. There it stands as a record of thousands of your members who pledged themselves in large and small sums for the building of a home for the profession that you represent.

"It has a substantial foundation in the personality of the profession, and not in the beneficence of some foundation or will to do honor, and to one who has been a teacher, that is after all the most substantial foundation upon which anything can be built.

"I have no doubt for a moment but that you will go ahead with the larger plans which Dr. Dunning has suggested and develop them successfully. Men who contribute in such sums and such numbers to the purpose of the profession with which they are connected are looking forward and will not turn back, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science wishes you that full and abundant success that your devotion merits and will secure."

Chairman Dunning thanked Dr. Ward and referred to having introduced him as our

neighbor across the street. He was informed that this was not the case, but he was convinced that all recognized in him a neighbor.

Chairman Dunning asked **F. H. Freericks** to comment.

Mr. Freericks referred to the time of selection of the site when Cincinnati, the valley from which he hails took a very interesting, a very interested and a very determined position. The good people of Cincinnati subscribed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on condition that the building dedicated yesterday would be located in Cincinnati. Few, if any other cities, were so determined, and expressing that thought, he knew the Chairman, and all of you, would realize how deeply at least he and others felt that such a building would include wonderful possibilities for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Mr. Freericks continued: "It was my privilege and pleasure to attend my first AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION meeting in Baltimore, in 1898, and I have missed but few of the conventions. I have felt for many many years that there would be nothing so helpful to American pharmacy, nothing that would bring pharmacy better to the attention of the people generally, and to the thousands of those who have neglected being members, that would justify such a building as we now have here in Washington.

"May I, being wholly unprepared, say on this occasion, that yesterday, sitting there in front of the wonder-building, which is a monument, always will be, to American Pharmacy, I never listened to a more inspiring address, a more appropriate address, to a more statesman-like address, than the one presented by President Swain. It was so fitting, it went so to the heart, it was so convincing."

Referring to a friendly remark made when introduced he said:

"Now I see, as I am sure you all see, and may I, before I say that, say that I have no grudge at all toward or against Dr. Dunning. I want to accept this opportunity to thank him in your presence for the wonderful work that he has done, for the work that he can be proud of to the end of his day, as one of the outstanding things in his career, and one of the outstanding things in American pharmacy." He continued:

"In endeavoring to find a thought that is practical in its application, after all that is what you are seeking, I believe on this occasion, something that might be helpful in the way of a suggestion or a thought thrown out, I see in the building dedicated yesterday by this ASSOCIATION, a milestone, the turning of a new leaf.

"I see with certainty that these thousands of men in American pharmacy who have neglected the professional side of their calling, will turn to it. I see in it the likelihood, yes the certainty, that there will come to this ASSOCIATION the petition, such as was indicated by our President in his address last evening, the petition of pharmacists that they might have the privilege of being members instead of being solicited for membership.

"I see in it, the issuance of statements, emanating from that center of pharmaceutical activity that will bring to the attention of the people, advancement in pharmacy, resulting in turn to a feeling in the American public, and in the mind of the American public, that a man who professes to be a pharmacist, and is not a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, is a person of minor importance, and not of much worth in connection with his calling. I visualize that this condition is going to be brought about by the wonderful building and all that it represents.

"Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for this opportunity and privilege of having said a few words. I had no reason to expect that I might be called upon, and for that reason I want to say in particular, and express how deeply I appreciate the opportunity of having had the privilege of saying a few words at this time. I thank you for what you have done for American pharmacy."

The Chairman said he hoped that Mr. Freericks would feel somewhat compensated for the loss that was incurred through him. He also desired to bring to his attention that the pharmacists again showed their nerve; *first*, they put up a building here, and, *second*, they turned down one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He had a long list of interested pharmacists to whom he would like to extend an invitation to speak but time was limited because of other business, so the number would have to be restricted. He would like to hear from State chairmen.

Dr. R. B. J. Stanbury said he had listened with a great deal of interest and it had certainly given him great inspiration. He said a great thing had been accomplished in the building and he felt that it would be the beginning of a new era for pharmacy in this country. He and his colleague, Mr. Jacobs, appreciate very much being present at this convention. The annual convention of

the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will be held in the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, August 6th to 9th, and he extended to this ASSOCIATION an invitation to send representatives to that meeting, and for all a very cordial invitation to be present. They would be delighted to meet and greet the visitors.

Secretary Jacobs, of the Retail Druggist's Association of Toronto, Canada, said he had enjoyed very thoroughly this convention, and appreciated this opportunity to say what a pleasure it had been for him to be here. The convention held in Toronto a couple of years ago was a great inspiration to Canadian pharmacists and stimulated the professional side of the business considerably. He wished continued success with the building project, and also all its hopes. (Both Dr. Stanbury and Secretary Jacobs have been members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for a number of years.)

Chairman Dunning said he was now going to introduce a gentleman, who had been particularly active in the work that had resulted in the establishment of the American Institute of Pharmacy. He had not been heard from so much during the last few years, but in the beginning of this undertaking, he was most active, as many remember, in developing the necessary publicity, and directing the educational procedures that stimulated the interest in the project, and made those who afterward supported the building, minded to give up their worldly goods for a good cause. He introduced **Dr. E. L. Newcomb**, of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, who spoke in part as follows:

"I am very happy to have an opportunity to say a few words to you at this time, on the subject of the afternoon. It is true that I have not spoken during the last three or four years on this project. That is not because the subject had become of less interest to me, but because it seemed to me that we were making very rapid progress, and that the time would soon come when it would again be necessary for us to again inject into those far-sighted plans of Dr. Dunning, the determination to carry on. Dr. Dunning has outlined to you during the dedication exercises, in a general way, his vision and plans for this building, for the services which it may render to American pharmacy. I, like Dr. Little, believe that it is an opportune time for us to look back before we again look ahead, just for a few years, and measure our progress.

"This vision of a pharmacy building, of course, is something which is many years old, possibly older than I am. I have been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for just about thirty years, and it was one of the subjects which I heard discussed during the first years of my membership, but it was not until a few years ago down in North Carolina, up on top of Mount Mitchel, that H. A. B. Dunning unfolded his vision, and it was there, over a mile above sea-level, that this magnificent building was first seen, and Dunning is the man that saw it at that time. I did endeavor to help him, and I am going to continue my endeavor to help him. As we chatted over the subject up there on top of Mount Mitchel, we saw something which we tried to place before all of American Pharmacy during the succeeding years, when we were endeavoring to raise a fund of a million dollars, and I wonder to-day if you have that picture, because I think it is essential in order to have that building bring the results that we have a right to expect.

"The results have partly been attained. As we looked over the landscape from the top of Mount Mitchel, we saw American pharmacy as it exists in this country. Down in one of those beautiful valleys we saw the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, representing four or five thousand members from all branches of American pharmacy. Down in the other direction, we saw another army of American pharmacists, the N. A. R. D., with fifteen or twenty thousand members, the retail pharmacists of this country; and in another direction we saw the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and in another valley the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and in another direction the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and again the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, and we looked further, and we saw another great army of pharmacists, the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, and in another direction the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, and again the United Medicine Manufacturers Association, and in another direction the Proprietary Association.

"They are all great organizations rendering valuable service to their respective groups; but as we looked further, what did we see? We saw that none of these groups was accomplishing what they hoped to accomplish for their respective organizations, and we asked ourselves the question as to why these accomplishments were not being secured. Our analysis was that funda-

mentally all of these groups were at heart dependent on the success of pharmacy, and pharmacy as a profession, and that there was need for the protection, for the development, in order that American pharmacy might render its full and most valuable service to the American people, that there be some coördinating influence, some correlation between these different organizations, and that was the fundamental thought back of establishing an Institute of Pharmacy, which might represent all, and which might stand for the highest ideals of American Pharmacy.

"The first step has been taken. The Institute materially has been created, the personnel is back of the project, and as Dr. Ward said, with a backing of sixteen thousand individuals, you have a movement started. You have something which hardly any other professional organization in American Pharmacy can boast of.

"Now, what are we going to do with our material equipment? That is the next proposition, as I see it. I did not hear what Dr. Dunning said at the opening of this session. We have discussed it, and I think our views coincide, and briefly, they are this:

"The Institute of American Pharmacy to-day needs at least a million-dollar endowment fund, possibly more, and I want to say to you that a million-dollar endowment fund for the American Institute of Pharmacy is yours for the asking.

"Many people say to-day, 'Well, these are hard times, it is impossible to raise funds.' That is not well founded. Take any issue of 'Science' and look through it, and see the billions that are left and donated and contributed even during these hard times for real worth-while scientific professional work. I do not begrudge the medical profession a single cent that they obtain, but they have obtained millions that were paid by pharmacists and the only reason why pharmacy has not secured many of the gifts to which it is rightly entitled is because we have not had more nerve. It is up to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, I believe, to take the lead, and to back up the present committee or any new committee which may be created, to establish an endowment of at least a million dollars, to maintain this institution in order that it may render efficient service.

"Now, what are some of those services which this institution may render? In the last *Headquarters Building Bulletin* appears a review of eight pages, wherein you will find enumerated some of the services and features which an institution of this kind should and can render—not alone for the protection of American pharmacy, but for the protection of the American public, because that fundamentally is the only cause for pharmacy to exist, or for this institution to be maintained. As Dr. Dunning said, if the people stop taking drugs and medicines, there is no reason for us to exist.

"Now, a word or two about the various branches of American Pharmacy, and their relation to this institution. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is fundamentally the one organization in this country with which all branches of American pharmacy may directly or indirectly be affiliated. It is the one association in which those who are members of manufacturing concerns, wholesale concerns, retail distributors, boards of pharmacy and colleges, or other divisions, may become members. We have to-day a great need for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, a greater need than ever before in the history of American pharmacy. Right to-day over here in the Department of Commerce, administrators and deputy administrators shake their heads with doubtfulness when the subject of professional pharmacy is referred to. They do not fully appreciate that pharmacy is rendering a professional service, and pharmacy is a profession. Please do not confuse ethics with professionalism. The commercial activities of our present-day pharmacists are not non-ethical, they may be perfectly ethical. Many of them are commercial, and some have become so extreme that they have over-shadowed our professional services, and tended to mislead the American public in their appreciation of the value of the professional services which pharmacy renders.

"In my judgment the American Institute of Pharmacy, with an endowment of a million dollars or more, may very adequately maintain a service bureau to present to the American people, truthful, up-to-date information on the professional aspects of pharmacy. That Institute, functioning as it should, with research laboratories, may at frequent intervals issue reports from these research laboratories on new products which are used in medicine. It may reflect honestly the views of ninety per cent or more of American pharmacy, which is truly and sincerely interested in scientific professional service.

"When President Roosevelt said that ninety per cent of the industry of this country

wants to do the right thing, he might also have said that ninety per cent of our professional organizations are high-minded and are determined that the highest ideals of the professional practice shall prevail. We have in our professional practices, dentistry, pharmacy and others, a minority who will be willing to lower the value of that which the majority stands for, and it is that minority in pharmacy which has tended to belittle the work of the ninety per cent, because we have not had an institution which will give to the public an understanding of the service of pharmacy.

"Only last week a member of the Board of Regents of one of our great states said to me that he felt it might be a mistake for his state to adopt a four-year course in pharmacy, I replied: 'I am certainly surprised to hear you speak that way. You are a graduate of Harvard University, you have sent your son to Harvard, but you don't think that a pharmacist needs to have a simple undergraduate course as a requirement.' Finally he said, 'Maybe you are right.'

"We are developing gradually, we are coming to a point of view which is more in line with the ideals which we hold, and unless we do aim for those ideals we are not going to make the progress that we should make.

"It doesn't make any difference whether an institution is engaged in manufacturing a proprietary medicine or prescription specialty, or U. S. P., or N. F. preparation, or in wholesale activities, the welfare of that institution is determined and dependent upon the future welfare of American pharmacy; every institution that handles or manufacturers or deals in drugs or medicines in any manner, shape or form will be benefited in proportion to the success of this Institute of Pharmacy.

"I am of the opinion, that when this new campaign is started for an endowment, you will see a better response from wholesalers, because I believe that the last nine months have demonstrated to American pharmacy as nothing else has ever done, that we have got to stick together, and unless we do support professional pharmacy as the heart of the entire drug industry, and back it up in every way, every one of our interests are jeopardized. If I can render any service in raising another million dollars, I will do it, and again talk to every college of pharmacy in the United States, and to every state association and local association, if necessary. This project, in my judgment, is worth a lot to the wholesale druggists, to every retailer and to every other branch of American pharmacy, and we must keep it on a high plain.

"I am glad that the American Institute of Pharmacy has become a reality, in this city and on this site. Chicago wanted it, Cleveland and Cincinnati wanted it, but they now realize that here is the place for it. I am glad the building is in Washington, that is where it should be.

"It is up to every branch of American pharmacy to back it up, I hope what has been said here to-day, whether you be retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer, it will cause you to leave this meeting, determined that when you are called upon to do your part, you will do it.

"I am glad that there is a stenographer here, because the record of this meeting, and what has been said by Dr. Ward should be broadcast as one of the finest pieces of publicity, throughout the entire length and breadth of this land. Thank you."

Chairman Dunning said he would call on just one more gentleman, for a brief talk and for a special reason.

"I came over here to Washington eleven years ago to meet the Executive Committee of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to explain some of the remarks that I had made in a public statement in the *American Druggist*. I won't go into detail in regard to it. After talking an hour or more before the Executive Committee, and not making what I thought was satisfactory progress, in convincing the members of the possibility of carrying this project through, I woke up and in a rather disturbed state of mind. I then, again, made a few dynamic remarks, which I regretted. Mr. Walton arose and cleared the atmosphere at that time and possibly the story might have been changed if he had not done so."

Mr. Walton said the Chairman surprised him as he had no idea of being invited to speak; he did not want to take direction from the Chairman as to what he should say, but would tell the story, if there was no objection.

"I rejoice with you, in being present at the dedication of this wonderful building. It has been a matter that has deeply rooted in my heart. I hoped that in a small way I might do something to bring this about.

"Fortunately, I happened to be in a situation one day ten or twelve years ago, to which

Dr. Dunning referred. One of those situations which might well be characterized as the newspapers do in pictures, 'When a Fellow Needs A Friend.' That was the occasion of the meeting of the Council in this city, after I had been elected chairman of the House of Delegates, and I was invited by Chairman Beal to attend that meeting for another reason. I sat through the discussion of the meeting in one of the hotels of this city, when Dr. Dunning came in and made known his plans for the development of this building.

"Also, it was the occasion when the Council was called upon to decide whether or not they would accept that very generous offer from the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company, or whether they would have a building of their own. This matter was discussed all morning. I was not called upon to say a thing, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be at the time of adjournment, that the question had better be put up to the ASSOCIATION for decision.

"Immediately after coming to the afternoon session Dr. Beal invited me to say a few words. He said that I had been listening to what had been said and asked what I thought about it.

"I said what was in my mind, and it was this: 'It seems to me that the Council does not have the courage of its conviction. From what I have heard this morning all of you seem to think that we ought to have our own building.'

"The result was that the action of the morning was rescinded, Dr. Dunning with his indomitable will and energy started in to give more reasons why we should have this building of our own, and as a result to-day we have this beautiful building. I am very glad that I have lived to see the day when it was erected."

President Swain thanked Chairman Dunning for this highly interesting, and certainly a deep and stimulating program. He presented to him and all others who participated in this afternoon's session his very earnest and very deep and sincere appreciation.

Mrs. Lyman F. Kebler presented. She spoke in part as follows:

"This is a great privilege to speak before you. Year by year, day by day, we make history. Some of our history is recorded and some of it is not. We happen to have a book with a record of the Women's Section, and a gavel of historical value. I have come before you to ask that in the interim of the meetings, we may have a place in a case in the museum of the new building, to place this book of records and this gavel.

"I want to express appreciation to Dr. Dunning for coming before the group of women in Des Moines and giving us the opportunity of contributing collectively our money to this wonderful building. We are proud of the building and are planning to carry on and hope to meet in Portland. I thank you for this opportunity, and assure you that with the opportunity comes responsibility, and we are going to do our best to meet that responsibility. Thank you."

President Swain introduced Frank L. Coniglio, representing the Student Branch of the University of Florida. He briefly referred to the work of the Branch and pledged its members to support the ASSOCIATION in its efforts.

G. G. Campbell, of the Student Branch of the University of Pittsburgh, reported on its work and expressed his pleasure because of the opportunity of being at this meeting.

President Swain introduced E. Fullerton Cook, who, he said, would discuss a forward-looking constructive project.

Before presenting his subject the speaker referred to the inspiration and enthusiasm felt by the pharmacists as this magnificent Headquarters building was being dedicated. He thought of what this would have meant to the fathers of American Pharmacy, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, if they could have been present. It had been his privilege to know intimately many of them and he referred particularly to his association with Professor Remington and conversations with him on the future of American pharmacy.

"The time has come," he said, "when with this magnificent background, with this perfect setting, with this strong organization, to give us the opportunity to plan and organize the perpetuation, and the permanency of pharmacy."

He had given a great deal of thought to the problem of how to do this, how to practically establish professional pharmacy so that the laymen, the physician, the scientists, the educational world, shall accept without question the status of this great profession. He had taken up the subject with medical groups, both the American Medical Association and the officials of the American Hospital Association, of the College of Surgeons, so that the medical side might be thoroughly discussed.

As a result, he had asked the privilege of preparing a plan, a suggestion; it simply is a suggestion which was discussed before the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. As a result the Council appointed a Committee of men thoroughly imbued with the ideals of pharmacy to further study the question and report back to the Council whether or not this plan or some modified plan can be put into effect, not to-day but in the immediate future.

The author stated that there are two associated statements which had been handed out which are attempts to outline more specifically the services which professional pharmacy is rendering to-day, and for which there is a tremendous demand almost beyond the conception of many who are in pharmacy.

These papers are deferred, but the services referred to are, in part, brought out in the discussion. The *bulletins* are entitled "The Routine Service Offered by a Well-Organized Professional Pharmacy" and "Special Services Offered by Some Professional Pharmacies." *Bulletin 2* is made part of this report, as read:

A SUGGESTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE A. PH. A.

BY E. FULLERTON COOK.

It has been suggested that there be established, what has been spoken of as a "National Council on Pharmaceutical Practice," under the auspices of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and with the headquarters and secretary in the new A. PH. A. building in Washington.

The basic membership of this National Council would be from A. PH. A. members, by appointment by the A. PH. A. Council and specifically represent the following organizations:

REPRESENTATIONS.

The A. PH. A.—possibly five members, including the Chairman of the N. F. Committee of Revision, the U. S. P.—Committee of Revision, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

It is also suggested that the following be invited to participate in an advisory capacity as auxiliary members:

The N. A. R. D. Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda, the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the American Medical Association (through either its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry or Council on Medical Education and Hospitals), the American College of Surgeons—(this body establishes many of the standards for hospitals in the United States), the American Hospital Association, the Food and Drug Administration (enforcing Drug Standards), the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the Surgeon General of the Army (Medical Administrative Corps) and the Surgeon General of the Navy (Hospital Corps).

The larger group would be divided into three sub-divisions.

1. The professional pharmacist in retail practice, coöperating with physicians in general practice.

2. The hospital pharmacist.

3. Such action as might be found practicable in promoting professional pharmaceutical service in the United States public health, military and naval organizations.

All appointments to this Council would be made after consultation with and the approval of the group represented. The sole purpose of this Council would be the promotion of more efficient pharmaceutical service in each of the fields represented.

FIRST OBJECTIVE.

The primary objective would be to specifically study the needs of each field of activity and then prepare and announce to the Country the minimum specifications as to personnel, the physical equipment which should be provided to insure efficient service. The Council would also make a restatement of codes of ethics and practice, for each group as the basis for a high professional standard.

SECOND OBJECTIVE.

After developing and announcing the statement covering professional standards each group would endeavor to promote the adoption of what was believed to be a minimum standard in each field. They might proceed somewhat as follows:

GROUP 1—RETAIL PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE.

Suitable machinery would have to be set up with a secretary, so that established professional pharmacies throughout the Country might be given the opportunity to voluntarily "register" with this "National Council."

Such "registration" would require the setting forth, on a suitable form, of all essential facts about the professional side of the business, covering such points as:

1. The training and experience of the pharmacists in charge and doing professional work.
2. The character of the physical equipment, including stocks of drugs, chemicals, volatile oils and galenicals with their quality and preservation. Also how biologicals are kept, the kind of balances used, the sterilization equipment, etc.
3. A catalog or list of the books available in the professional library.
4. The character of the professional work done in the pharmacy during the preceding year and its percentage relationship to other departments in the same establishment.
5. The relative floor space devoted to the various phases of "professional pharmacy," as compared with other departments in the same establishment.

The word "pharmacy" should be insisted upon and the word "drug store" not permitted.

NOTE: The use of the designation "pharmacist" or "apothecary" would be recommended as appropriate terms.

When reported facts on the questionnaire seemed to conform to the rigid specifications established, as an evidence of the spirit and ability of the pharmacist responsible for the establishment, an inspection would be arranged and if this is reported as satisfactory, the pharmacy would be registered for a limited period, say two years, subject to reregistration, upon evidence being submitted which indicated the maintenance of the standards.

All established pharmacies in the Country would be invited and urged to "register." Compliance with the minimum standards believed to be necessary for the maintenance of high professional ideals is all that would be required. The financial cost to the pharmacist to equipping for such pharmaceutical service would be relatively small. This has recently been outlined by Mr. Delgado in the *JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.* (July 1933, page 680).

Professional assistance, through the periodic publishing of information on prescription practice, on the latest "Materia Medica," suggestions for professional helps to physicians, etc., would be a feature.

In this way it is believed that a group of our existing professional pharmacists would be encouraged and helped to render better service to the medical profession and the public, also that these pharmacies would be justified in appealing to physicians for support as a group and that physicians could ethically recommend their patients to have their prescriptions filled in these pharmacies, registered by the "National Council."

There is nothing in this plan to prevent any pharmacist participating in this program. It will not require more than every registered pharmacist is now expected to offer. Large organizations of department store type could readily meet all requirements by establishing a properly organized professional department. George B. Evans demonstrated the practicability of this many years ago.

GROUP 2—THE HOSPITAL PHARMACIST.

In the 1933 Hospital Standardization Report of the "American College of Surgeons" will be found the "Manual of Hospital Standardization" which sets forth the standards which must be maintained by a hospital which is to receive recognition by the medical authorities in this Country. These specifications are accepted by the American Medical Association and by the American Hospital Association.

Under "Pharmacy" the following statement is made:

"Many hospitals have a pharmacy with one or more registered pharmacists employed either

part or full time. The managements of several institutions believe their pharmacy afforded a financial saving. To increase the economy relative to expense of medicine, the professional staff was requested in many cases to limit the amount of proprietary medicine prescribed in hospital practice and make use of their personal prescriptions for compounding drugs. The use of a carefully worked out hospital pharmacopœia tends to increase economy and efficiency."

The truth of this statement has been thoroughly proven and the object of the sub-group, dealing with the pharmacy of the hospital would be to first determine the minimum specifications for a hospital pharmacy covering the personnel, the stocks and their handling, the library and apparatus and other features such as manufacturing and buying.

The ultimate saving to the hospital is another phase of outstanding importance since the adoption of this program must justify itself economically by more than paying a salary sufficient to insure the employment of a well-trained pharmacist who would be a member of the official staff of the hospital.

The pharmacist should have an educational background which will enable him to meet the medical staff with justified confidence, bringing to the group a knowledge of drugs and their action, combinations and dosage forms.

When properly developed the installation of such a properly manned pharmacy should become one of the requirements for the registration of the hospital.

GROUP 3—THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH, MILITARY AND NAVAL PHARMACISTS.

This Council would endeavor to work, in coöperation with the Governmental organizations in the development and extension of this phase of pharmaceutical service.

The author said that Pharmacists R. R. Gaw of Pittsburgh, H. A. K. Whitney of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Sechrist of New York, would discuss phases of professional pharmacy.

Mr. Whitney stated that pharmacists need the educational background which fits them to meet the medical staff on an equal footing. He referred to the economy resulting from the employment of a pharmacist by a hospital. He discussed the paper¹ and referred to them in his remarks, which follow, in part.

"The services that are available by pharmacists are mentioned in one of these papers, together with other features of a pharmacist's activities outlined through conference with the medical staff, the economical administration of purchases of medical supplies, and the records and control of narcotics and alcoholics which features a properly trained pharmacist in the smaller hospital might include, is outlined on another page. They are listed as 'Special Services' offered by some professional pharmacists in laboratories for clinical testing, for bacteriological examinations and other public health work, assistance rendered to physicians and dentists in their office practice, and so on.

"These subjects are included in the curricula of recognized colleges of pharmacy and it is a type of service that can be given by a properly trained pharmacist.

"Perhaps a recital of some of the things that have been accomplished in our institution may indicate the growing importance of the pharmacists' services." Mr. Whitney stated that it was not difficult to have the medical staff concur in the purchase of an ointment mill, sterilizing equipment, etc. This resulted in doing more and better work; this had been largely done by nurses heretofore and their work is now directed to that which is properly in their line. The pharmacy at the University Hospital is now as well equipped as a small manufacturing establishment. One service has led to another and there has been little resistance, especially when it could be shown there was a saving in costs.

Prof. Louis Saalbach spoke for Mr. Gaw, of Pittsburgh. He is well acquainted with McKennan Pharmacy and the success it has made in interesting physicians and supplying their special needs and prescription work. He stated that this institution was developed from what was formerly a commercial store. It was taken over by a colleague, Mr. O. F. Wolf, who converted it into a professional store. He was not even a graduate in pharmacy but he had the profession so much at heart that he devoted his entire life to the development of the professional side in that particular store and he has succeeded to such an extent that this store is known from

¹ Copies of these may be obtained from Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, 43rd St. and Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

one end of the country to the other for the character of its practice and its association with physicians. The speaker continued:

"The Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy has charge of the pharmacy at the Fall Clinic under its direction and supervision. One of his associates has direct charge of the laboratory and dispensing room. He is continuously called in for consultation by the members of the staff of the Fall Clinic for information regarding the manufacturing of the different types of solutions. He has opened their eyes to the things which can be done in a pharmacy and shown them that it is possible to save considerable money in the running of that clinic, which is a charitable institution.

"At this clinic there is the opportunity of coming in contact with the medical student of the University of Pittsburgh, because it is used largely as a teaching institution. The senior class sees the patients and diagnoses the case by the side of the physician who has charge of it. They learn how to prescribe and come into the pharmacy to see what the preparation looks like.

"We feel that we have been doing a wonderful work in a professional line, by definitely educating the younger physicians, and the younger dentists with whom we come in contact. It might be well to bring to your attention the fact of how far this education can interest the dental profession.

"Last week, in Pittsburgh, at a State association meeting we were requested to make some kind of an exhibit. The exhibit was made under the auspices of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, arranged by the members of the staff of the School of Pharmacy. At that particular demonstration we interested more than six hundred dentists, and at the same time that we had the demonstration, the manufacturers were endeavoring to acquaint them with some of their preparations.

"The dentists were greatly interested in the display made by us, particularly in tooth powders and other preparations of that kind which the pharmacist can make, even including such substances as temporary fillings, for which the dentists have always supposed that a considerable amount of technique was required. They were given a formula and samples of material, prepared by the School of Pharmacy, and advised that they could take that formula to a pharmacy and have it compounded by the pharmacist in charge.

"The dentists assured us that they would ask us again, at some future time, to make displays of an educational character at their meeting, because they are very much interested in that type of work. I feel that the pharmacists of the country can, in their own communities, come in contact with their medical and dental organizations, and stimulate professional pharmacy along the lines outlined by Professor Cook. In my opinion, the future of pharmacy, and the relations with other professions rests largely in the hands of the younger men who are starting out and who we are trying to put on the right track at the school of pharmacy."

President Swain said the hour was getting late and he asked the speakers to condense their remarks so that all who desired would have an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Sechrist, of New York, felt that every hospital pharmacist can endorse the outline of the report. He was of the opinion that if a provision was made for a contact man from a committee to work with the physicians, that he could do much in promoting the well-being of the hospital-pharmacist. It is difficult, for example, to go into the operating room and advise the surgeon what to use, and how much to use. He said that at the New York Hospital they have a formulary committee. Its inception is due largely to the efforts of Dr. R. A. Hatcher and he has designated various members of the staff to particular positions on that committee who are used as contact men for the surgeon. "It is largely in that way, by making that contact man feel the need for the things that we are trying to impress. Very often it is difficult to contact them, we may try for weeks and miss."

"We have the proprietary situation which is to be found in every hospital. Some preparations are very expensive and the interne prescribes them frequently and in quantity because the detail man has, probably, spent the day before with him; the pharmacist must abide his time."

He was of the opinion that if a certain friendship can be built up among some of the doctors through a committee appointed by the Medical Director, that a great deal can be done to promote rational therapeutics. Economy has been stressed, but after all, especially in research institutions, we owe much to the training of the younger men who are going to write prescriptions; they are the ones that really should be guided in the channels of rational therapeutics.

Dean Edward Spease did not know he would be called upon to speak and would confine himself entirely to principles, and not to details. He said in part:

"In Cleveland, for a period of years, we have been working on this problem. We felt that true pharmacy, if it is to succeed, must come through the door of the hospital, and a student must be trained there just as the medical man, the nurse and the dentist. To that end we have worked with our university hospitals; the pharmacists in the hospitals are on the teaching staff of the School of Pharmacy and they are members of the faculty with university appointment.

"Once each month the Pharmacy Committee in the hospital meets; it is made up of a representative from each service in the hospital—medicine, surgery, obstetrics. We have no member from the pathology division and we haven't asked for one. The pharmacists and the directing pharmacists and those six men consider the medicine that is to be used in the hospitals. We do not tell the doctor what he shall use; it is a very different procedure. We have tried to work out a series of principles, which we know will be an enormous saving to the hospitals; we do not say to our medical men that a proprietary is wrong, because it is a proprietary or a specialty and should not be made by a manufacturing house. It must be demonstrated. We are working out and have already recommended our medical council of our hospital group, and the medical council is made up of all these services, including pathology and the administration. We have recommended to them a policy on medication, and that policy, I am sure, will be adopted. This whole program you will be able to read, as it has been accepted for publication. It will soon be out and you can then get it, with a photograph of what we are doing. I could give you the detail, but I think all you want to-day are the principles. In addition to that we felt we had to do something with the retail pharmacist, something that we could build upon for the future.

"So we have formed an Academy of Pharmacy, made up of those retailers who want to do the work as is outlined. We have had the heartiest coöperation and support from the medical profession of the city; three members of our Academy of Pharmacy and three members of our Academy of Medicine have constituted a joint committee to work it out and it has been passed by the Academy of Medicine.

"We feel that those are the principal things that we have accomplished during the recent months. I have been studying this problem for nearly eighteen years, and have had this relationship with the hospital now for nearly three years, and this Academy of Pharmacy for nearly four years, and they recognize us within the hospital group on a basis of equality with the members of the medical profession. We have a great many plans for the future which it is unnecessary to go into.

"As far as savings go, of course, it can be put upon that basis, because our savings last year for our organization were somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty thousand dollars. That doesn't include entirely the manufacturing of pharmaceutical preparations. In our School of Pharmacy we have a control laboratory. Those that need to go through laboratory procedure are sent from the hospitals and the man in charge of that is a very practical man, a man who has had commercial manufacturing experience.

"We are going into the textiles and perhaps, food, some of that we do now; we look after the milk, creams, etc. We have definitely demonstrated to the organization the worth of pharmacy and we have had it in turn expressed to us not only in rank and recognition, but financially."

George Secord said he was very happy to be here this afternoon, and to listen to this very interesting discourse on professional pharmacy. He knew of the work that Dean Spease has been doing, and that is being done by Mr. Gray, and various other hospital pharmacists in Chicago.

The work he has been doing is strictly professional, but there have been no special features of development in testing, and the preparation of ampuls and similar preparations, which are handled for hospitals and the hospital physicians.

He said that in the business section of a city, there is another factor to be considered. "While we may devote most of our time to the professional pharmacy, still we do not have the time and the conveniences which are available to those in the hospitals. The first element in the city pharmacy, attempting to serve the physician and the patient, is to make the business go. In my store, about twenty-nine feet of laboratory space is devoted to the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, and the compounding of physicians' prescriptions. About sixty or sixty-five per cent of the receipts in the store are from pharmaceutical services and the sale of drugs, crude drugs and pharmaceutical preparations.

"I highly commend the work which is being done and have hopes some day, after we get out from under this terrific strain of organizing work which has been piling on us for many years, to make certain changes in my own business, which will permit of the doing of work along this line. I had hopes of that several years ago, but certain conditions determined otherwise, and I have felt since that we have had a great loss."

William Gray said, "A symposium was given on this subject at the last meeting of the Chicago Branch, A. P. H. A., which I hope will be published in the *JOURNAL*. We gave three different phases. I might say, speaking for the Pharmacy Committee in our hospital, they have about one hundred members on the staff, and they supply anything that the medical man wants no matter whether it is for research or other purpose. We supply him and give service."

Henry Brown, of Scranton, Pa., said that last fall a meeting of doctors, dentists and pharmacists was held in Scranton. There was an attendance of about four hundred. A number of able speakers took up the various angles of pharmacy. He made a display of a number of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, a number of dental preparations, a number of treatments that were original. Dentists wanted preparations different from the regular standard formulary preparations. "I made one, that was tried out successfully, containing thymol iodine with menthol, and sterilized; excellent reports on that have been received. Various antiseptic solutions were prepared. The reception was very pleasing; that is, the comments of physicians and of dentists; they have appreciated the various formulas, which were printed on the tubes with the approximate price attached. Comparison with the other preparations that they have used was very favorable; they appreciated the display and the returns I checked up on in the county, about two months afterwards, showed that the physicians and the dentists were very much interested in the work that was done, and was displayed on that evening.

"Before the end of the meeting they had us promise that in a short time, or in a few months, about twice a year, we would have another meeting of the same type."

Dean George C. Schicks was called on by President Swain. He had jotted down a few things as Professor Cook was reading the plan, which may, possibly, result in a nucleus for something to be used as a standardization for drug stores throughout the United States. It mentions hospitals, and the possibility of pharmacists' employment in such institutions. He continued:

"I visited at a medical meeting a few weeks ago, where a survey was read, which spoke of the drug department in the hospital, in many hospitals, and the survey made of hospitals in the large city. It brought out the fact that from the sale of drugs, in the hospital department there was made a considerable profit, and that profit was used, which amounted to thousands of dollars in some instances, to help pay the expenses of that hospital. That was something new to me and I listened. It may be that that would be an incentive for some hospitals to employ pharmacists, that do not at the present time, so that they may, perhaps, change their medications to those in the U. S. P. and National Formulary.

"I am well aware of the fact by personal contact with hospital pharmacists, and that this is a splendid opportunity for retail pharmacists to realize the contribution that the hospital pharmacists can make. If we want physicians and dentists to write prescriptions it is very necessary that they be told something about the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary prescriptions. It is quite necessary that this be presented to them in a form that they can use.

"In our own State we are having splendid coöperation from the medical and dental professions, and the medical men have asked us to show them prescriptions. They want us to translate prescriptions into a National Formulary product. There is real possibility for contributions that the hospital pharmacist can make to the retail pharmacists, in teaching these hospital internes, the medical men and dental men, the art of writing prescriptions and what to write for.

"In New Jersey, a medical man is putting out a pamphlet with three hundred prescriptions in it, which will be adopted, I understand, by the medical department of New Jersey, and supplied to medical men showing them what to write for, for U. S. P. and N. F. products in prescriptions.

"Most of the speakers have said something about dental men, and most of them in a favorable way, showing that there is a real opportunity for prescription writing on their part. I know they will write them if they know how to write them. The pharmacist who can get them to write them is not the pharmacist who ridicules, but the pharmacist who assists and shows them how to write them, in a very constructive manner. If the pharmacist goes about it in this way, I

am sure that the dental men will respond. Since you have many representatives on this program, if it is possible, I would ask that a representative from the American Dental Association be named in the plan."

President Swain felt that this is one of the most important phases of our deliberations. He would like to see the time come when it will be possible to set aside an hour or possibly two hours in each one of these annual conventions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for such discussions. That a stated period might be set aside just for a clearing of the ideas which have accumulated during the year and the experiences which the various ones have had. He concluded by saying that these rather impromptu and sketchy discussions illustrate in a very pointed way just what value there is in having these experts and these men of broad experience in these fields give us the benefit of their own knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Whitney said he hoped that this might be brought up. In an article he had presented in another section, as Dr. Schicks has said, dentists are asked or have been asking for assistance. He read a statement by Dr. Charles B. Edmunds, of the University of Michigan, in his chairman's address of the Section of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, at the Detroit meeting of the American Medical Association: "The pharmacologist cannot be held responsible for instruction in the practice of therapeutics. In only rare instances does he have access to the clinic. The internes, whether they will or not, must be given such training. If the practical therapeutic knowledge of recent graduates is limited to proprietary preparations, teachers are responsible. Their methods of practice are reflected in their students."

After concluding hopeful remarks by President Swain, the Second General Session was adjourned.

THIRD AND FINAL GENERAL SESSION.

The Third and Final General Session of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened at 8:30 P.M. by President R. L. Swain. The minutes of the Second General Session were read and approved.

Moving pictures of convention features were shown by Chairman R. W. Rodman of the Press Relations Committee and much enjoyed by those in attendance.

President Swain stated in behalf of Mr. Rodman, through whose courtesy the moving pictures were shown of the dedicatory exercises of the American Institute of Pharmacy, that the film will be edited, proper headings given to it and it will then be exhibited before the various State Pharmaceutical Associations this summer. The film will then be given to the American Institute of Pharmacy for preservation.

The final report of the House of Delegates was read by Secretary Kelly.

Secretary Kelly said it is customary, as a part of this report, to request that the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions summarize these resolutions or call them to the attention of the General Session by title.

Chairman Leonard O'Connell presented the resolutions by title. (See Resolutions in May JOURNAL, pages 474-476.)

The Chairman moved the adoption of the resolutions; seconded by Henry F. Hein. The report was adopted by vote.

Secretary E. F. Kelly said that in accordance with one resolution submitted by the chairman of the Committee, he was requested to submit the following proposed amendment to the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION to carry out the purpose of that resolution: That Section I of Article III of the By-Laws be amended by the insertion of the words, "The Immediate Past-President," the purpose being to make the immediate past-president an *ex-officio* member of the Council in accordance with the recommendation of President Swain. The Secretary stated that under the By-Laws it would be necessary for this proposed amendment to lay over to the next session of the ASSOCIATION and be acted upon at that time. That will serve to put this plan into effect after this year.

President Swain stated that no action is required at this time.

The Chairman of the Scientific Section was presented to report on the Ebert Prize.

Chairman L. W. Rowe reported that no Ebert prize is to be awarded this year.

L. S. Williams requested to speak under unfinished business.

He hoped the members would not consider it presumption on his part to take the time of

the ASSOCIATION, but he had something on his chest. He referred in a happy vein to the fact that he and President Swain were classmates and recounted some of these school events. He was proud of the fact that he and President Swain were classmates and spoke in part as follows:

"Dr. Swain graduated from the College of Pharmacy, twenty-five years ago this month. The class of 1909 watched him when he received honorable mention for merit. He was the first one on that list, and that is authentic, because this is a program of 1909. He also won the Simon Medal for superior work in Analytical Chemistry and from then on he has been going up the line.

"We had a rather small class of twenty-three members. Six of those members died, six of them are not in Baltimore, living in some other state; there are only seven in the City, but we feel very proud of that class. One of our classmates is a teacher in the School of Pharmacy in the University of Maryland, two of them are former presidents of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, one of them has just been appointed by Governor Ritchie to the Board of Pharmacy. Our *Honor Man*, Doctor Swain, has attained the high office of President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"I have been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for twenty-four years, but have only attended two conventions, the one in Baltimore and the one here. I didn't have a chance to get into any of the meetings in Baltimore because I was trying to help entertain the visitors, but this year I have attended as many sessions as I could.

"Mr. Williamson said yesterday that he had watched the American Institute of Pharmacy from the time the spade had been put into the ground until it was finished. I was unable to get over here when the ground was broken; until Tuesday, a week ago, I hadn't seen the building and when I drove over and went down Constitution Avenue, I sat in the machine and looked with awe at the building.

"I feel that it is my building as it is your building; I feel that I have vital interests in that building because it represents the highest ideals of pharmacy.

"I know of the great amount of work that Dr. Dunning has done. I was sitting rather far back on the steps of the approach listening to the dedicatory exercises, and when I listened to President Swain a lump came up in my throat, and I couldn't help saying to those that were near me, 'That is my classmate up there.'

"I feel very proud of you, Dr. Swain. The class of 1909 is very proud of you, and at this time, the members wish you to accept a little token of its esteem and affection for our classmate, Bob Swain."

In responding, President Swain said he wanted the members to share this honor with him, so he asked Secretary Kelly to open the package.

He referred to Mr. Williams as one of the most unique pharmacists he had ever known.

"In his drug store in Baltimore City, there is to be found probably the World's finest collection of old pharmacy show globes, so much so that his place has become the center of interest on the part of those who have shown a love for those old pharmaceutical symbols.

"Not only has he done that, but he is starting his second collection of old drug store scales. He has some very unique specimens and is fortunate in collecting the history of each and every one of them. In addition to that he has a unique collection of old drug store mortars and pestles. He seems to have an uncanny ability to collect these things. There has not been a drug store closed for years that Lawrence has not made it his business to find out whether there were articles of this kind for his collection. Those of you who were fortunate enough to be at the dedicatory exercises noticed in those rooms at the American Institute of Pharmacy some fine specimens of show globes. Every one of them was donated by Lawrence Williams to the American Institute of Pharmacy and if you were to go into his store, you wouldn't think any of them had been removed."

President Swain said he greatly appreciated this evidence of esteem of the Class of 1909 and the mere fact that that esteem has survived the stress and the toil of twenty-five years makes him appreciate it all the more. He referred feelingly to his associates and the class history; he assured them that this occasion would be celebrated in a fitting manner later on.

President Swain said that the time had come for the most important and impressive portions of the programs—the installation of officers. Before taking up this part of the program, he deemed it fitting to indulge in a two- or three-minute résumé of the year during which he had been permitted to serve this organization in the capacity of its president. He said in part: "I feel, in the

year of all years, I have been honored beyond my merit because it certainly must remain for a good many years to come, one of the most outstanding, if indeed not the outstanding year in the history of this time-honored organization.

"I would like to go back a year or two when the American Institute of Pharmacy had passed from the legendary, visionary days, so frequently referred to and so truthfully referred to by others, until the later days of that project, when the project was beginning to be launched as an actuality.

"I remarked last year at the Madison meeting, just how fortunately my predecessor, Dr. Philip, was in having served as a president of this organization during that year in which stone was piled upon stone in such a superbly beautiful manner, that in due course we were permitted to see in actual marble this classic institution which we dedicated yesterday.

"I have made calls at the American Institute of Pharmacy during the year, and on most every occasion I have gone out to the front of it, and I have looked over that tremendously impressive vista and I have turned my back upon the Lincoln Memorial and gazed in silent admiration at that exquisite piece of architecture which we now call 'Home.'

"At times in spite of the fact that I actually saw it, in spite of the times when I have been face to face with it. I could actually reach up and touch the coldness of its marble, and I have sometimes almost questioned whether or not the thing is actually there. So it is not often given to people to see the realization, the actual consummation of their wishes so devoutly to be desired, but this year, and the year preceding saw slowly but persistently this achievement of this ASSOCIATION.

"It shall ever be my most cherished memory to have presided over this organization during its dedicatory exercises."

President Swain continued: "Some writer has said that the most permanent thing, the only permanent thing in this journey we call life, is change. That is a rather trite statement but if you will for a moment grasp the suggestion, change is pretty nearly the only permanent thing that we have. And so now I come to a changing of the ways, to the crossroads as it were.

"As I stand here on this particular occasion and at this particular moment, I represent the eighty-second person who has relinquished the honor of the presidency to another.

"I don't know just what I should say as to what my emotions are, but I am conscious of a rather commingling of emotions. I can say frankly, when looked at from one point of view, that I rather regret—I might say quite truthfully that as I pass the gavel over to my successor, worthy as he is, I do it just a bit reluctantly, and that reluctance is not because there is any doubt in my mind as to his great ability to carry on the work, certainly as well as I have done and perhaps a little better, but because it will necessarily prevent me from associating as closely and as intimately with a man with whom I have been permitted to associate with rather intimately over the last twenty-five years. And while, as he knows, this will not in any sense mark any break in the friendship between Dr. Kelly and myself, the part that I regret is that I will not be able to see him quite as frequently as I have in the past."

He referred feelingly to the sterling qualities and efficient services of Secretary Kelly, his unusually genial and kindly demeanor and his high place in pharmacy.

President Swain continued: "As I have looked back over the history of this organization, I sometimes have felt that possibly presidents might be more or less of a nuisance. They come for a moment, they bask in the sunlight and then pass on. And yet when I think that they might be considered a nuisance, I am impressed with a tremendously important accumulation of this material which is to be found in the YEAR BOOKS and the PROCEEDINGS of this ASSOCIATION, and then I am conscious of a deep feeling of admiration for the men who have served as the presidents of this organization during the last eighty-two years.

"I wish it were possible for some person with the proper touch, and the proper management and the proper use of words, to go back over that vast accumulation of material and edit it, bring to life, probably in a volume or two, the gems with which this entire list of books is interspersed.

"Now, I am about to pass out of this chair, so far as the presidency is concerned, and I want to give you just very briefly some little definite interpretation, and it will only be very briefly. I said that I would relinquish this gavel with a certain amount of reluctance but looking at it another way, I am looking at it in that way with a certain amount of pleasure. I find

that and I rather suspect, that every person who has served as the president of this organization has had exactly the same reaction.

"There have been times during the last eight months when I have been tempted on more than one occasion, to give expression to feelings which I knew I could substantiate with facts, give expression to conclusions and impressions which I knew were absolutely the truth, but yet I **always** felt on my shoulders a restraining hand. I always felt a sense of responsibility, that perhaps through some peculiar interpretation or misinterpretation of what I was going to say might work to the disadvantage, it might work to the detriment of something far larger.

"If there is anything a person learns from going through the office of the president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, it is a sense of responsibility, and one of the finest things about it all is that the traditions, the history, the accomplishments, the ideals, seem to stand by you as restraining hands. So, if by any chance I have broken through and done anything at all in an official way that might possibly be considered as not to the interest of the ASSOCIATION, ascribe it if you please to a complete lack of knowledge on my part that it would have that implication or that effect."

"I am going to repeat what I have said about an hour ago to a former president of this ASSOCIATION, and as I said in my presidential address, that to be asked to serve as a president of this organization, even within the brief period, is certainly the greatest distinction within the power of pharmacy to give, and to have been thus honored at your hands for a brief period shall always remain my most cherished memory."

President Swain requested L. L. Walton, a former president, to again serve as Master of Ceremonies. He asked that the elected members of Council be presented for installation: H. A. B. Dunning, S. L. Hilton and W. Bruce Phillip.

The Master of Ceremonies said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you this triumvirate, three gentlemen whose services to this ASSOCIATION have been so highly valuable that I haven't words sufficient to express them. I can assure you that the work of the ASSOCIATION will continue to progress as it has in the past."

They were duly installed.

The first vice-president, George D. Beal, was presented for installation, as the distinguished son of a distinguished pharmacist.

The second vice-president, Oscar Rennebohm, was presented by proxy, A. C. Taylor representing him.

C. W. Holton was declared installed as treasurer.

The Master of Ceremonies presented E. F. Kelly for installation as secretary.

President Swain considered it more than an honor, he considered it a deep personal privilege to install Secretary E. F. Kelly.

President Swain regretted, due to absence, that it was not possible to install the honorary president, J. K. Lilly.

The Master of Ceremonies then presented the president-elect, Robert P. Fischelis; he said: "For a number of years, I have looked forward to the day when we might have as president of this ASSOCIATION, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. He has rendered many distinguished services for this body and in other respects and notwithstanding the very high standard of your administration which you are now about to complete, I believe in handing the work over to him, that it will be maintained with credit to himself and with honor to pharmacy."

President Swain said it had been his privilege to know Dr. Fischelis for a number of years. As colleagues and in the National Association of the Boards of Pharmacy he had learned to appreciate his ability, his sometimes uncanny understanding of problems, and a seeming ease with which he worked out difficult problems. He stated:

"Just a short while ago, I was working my way through some of the early (about twenty-five or thirty years ago) proceedings of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and I was a bit surprised, and equally as much delighted to find out that even in that early day, the papers were finding their way into the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and the YEAR BOOK, and the PROCEEDINGS of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION from the pen of our president-elect.

"During that time or since those years, he has held a number of important pharmaceutical positions, any number of which might be considered a sufficient reward for pharmaceutical effort,

and taken altogether, present a very impressive record of accomplishment for a person who has not yet reached middle age.

"And so in passing this emblem of office over to Dr. Fischelis as a president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, let me state to him quite frankly and quite proudly that I know that honor is not unknown to him.

"Let me state also quite proudly and quite frankly again, that I entertain not the slightest misgivings, as to the high standard of services he will render to this organization. A careful study of the work the man has done, and a careful study of the principles for which he has consistently stood, and an equally careful study of the courage which he has on several occasions manifested in his activities in the State of New Jersey, where he has established himself as a great leader of pharmaceutical opinion, will show you that underlying it all has been a deep sense of responsibility and an unusually intelligent grasp then of the direction in which he wanted things to move. I consider it not only as a pleasure but a privilege to be able to greet a friend of many years' standing and to place upon the lapel of his coat this insignia of honor."

The presentation was made and the members arose and applauded and then President Fischelis turned the gavel back to President Swain to conclude this meeting.

President Swain said: "A distinguished statesman of the State of New Jersey knowing of this event, has expressed the desire to me to be present, and to participate. Whether he wants to reflect his glory upon Dr. Fischelis or whether he wants to bask in Dr. Fischelis' glory, I do not know, but at any rate I am going to present to you for whatever remarks the gentleman may desire to make, the Honorable Delain Powers, Congressman of the Fourth Congressional District of the State of New Jersey.

Dr. Powers replied that President Swain asked him about a half an hour ago to make a few remarks on this occasion. He said:

"I have the profound honor this evening and the distinctive privilege, Dr. Fischelis, to present you, my friend, my neighbor, my fellow townsman, a life membership in the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. This, Doctor Fischelis is given you by the Association, because of the hours, days and the years of toil in their behalf. I know that I am expressing the wish of every member when I say to you, Dr. Fischelis that we are proud of you, New Jersey is proud of you, and we wish you the utmost success in this, your latest honor."

President Fischelis replied: "I greatly appreciate this presentation, and particularly appreciated the fact that this Association has asked you to come here and present it to me."

Secretary Kelly spoke as follows: "I would like to express to the retiring president my sincere appreciation of the kind references he made to me, and to assure him that it has been just as great a pleasure for me to serve during this year with him, and I am sure we shall find it an equal honor to serve under our incoming president."

"This has been a very unique experience for all of us this week, and we have had the pleasure of taking part in exercises that are very uncommon to even an organization of this distinction, and of this age.

"I couldn't help but be impressed the other day during the dedicatory exercises, with the thought that we were not only dedicating a building, but we were continuing the work of a great many distinguished pharmacists both men and women who preceded us. I couldn't help but think of the great satisfaction I know many of them would have had in that great occasion.

"It seems to me that in a certain sense we were copying their careers, and I hope that those who had the privilege of seeing this can realize what a great happiness it was to do that.

"In addition to other unique experiences this week, for me at least, I have been asked to perform a very unusual duty, or to convey a very unusual message. In a peculiar sense, it is a distinction to be requested by your Father, President Fischelis, to present for him to you, a message of congratulations and good wishes.

"I don't know when I have had a greater honor than to represent the father of the new president. I would like to read this telegram.

"My dear Robert: Hearty congratulations to you on this occasion and best wishes for a successful term of office. Your happy father."

"I take great pleasure in shaking hands with you as the representative of your father."

President Robert P. Fischelis responded:

Dr. Swain, Fellow Members and Friends: No one who has been present at our meetings this

week and at our dedicatory exercises on Wednesday can help being impressed with the responsibilities that will go with the presidency of this ASSOCIATION in the coming year. Of course, I realize in taking over the office that the active routine work of the ASSOCIATION is well taken care of by our good Secretary, our conscientious Editor, and by the members of the Council and others who will function as they have in the past.

Nevertheless, there is a certain responsibility for leadership which naturally comes to the presiding officer. It is my hope that in the coming year I may be able to meet these responsibilities as they come, with some degree of satisfaction to you.

I am happy to-night to see here in this group some of the people who perhaps remember when I first became active in pharmaceutical association work in my native state, Pennsylvania. It was my privilege to work there with some of the leaders who have since passed away, but who were then doing the big things which we are still talking about to-day and which we are pointing to as part of our splendid heritage.

It is particularly gratifying to me to have had Dr. Walton present me to the President for installation. He has been my mentor on many occasions, and I owe much to his encouragement and advice. I see also Louis Emanuel and Samuel C. Henry who were then very active in the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and my good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, who not only at the State conventions but at other times, in the City of Philadelphia, gave me their kind and helpful advice. There are, of course, many others who have helped me in the years gone by and upon whom I expect to call in the coming year in behalf of the ASSOCIATION.

Now, I know you do not expect a speech at this time and I do not intend making a formal or even an informal address. However, I do feel there are thoughts about the future in all of our minds, and perhaps you should know a little bit about the way I am thinking about some of our problems.

The Headquarters Building has been dedicated. It is now occupied by our officers. The glamour of the dedication ceremony and the publicity connected therewith will soon be matters of memory. The building, of course, will stand always as a monument to all that is fine in pharmacy, all that we expect in the way of professional progress. I look upon it, however, from this time on, more as a living pulsating thing; the source of a stream that will energize and accelerate the life blood of the body pharmaceutic.

I visualize it as a coordinating agency, not displacing any worth-while activity that is going on elsewhere, but doing that which we have so long lacked in American Pharmacy, namely, bringing to a focus these various activities so their full force may be felt wherever and whenever it is necessary to impress upon our people the importance of the tasks in which we are engaged.

I was impressed this week with the discussions in the various Sections and in the House of Delegates. I did not take very much part in them because I was listening intently.

I think it is absolutely necessary for us to keep our finger on the pulse of American Pharmacy. We know we are not only in a transition stage in our own profession, but also in the general affairs of life, and I feel that something must be worked out of all of the things that we have planned, which will give encouragement to the men and women who are laboring in the field of pharmacy, far removed from the things which we have seen and done this week but nevertheless affected very much by them.

Something has been said about increasing our membership, and I am of course very anxious to see that the membership is increased. It was of interest to me to note the many suggestions made that membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should mean something more than just belonging to the ASSOCIATION; that it should be more or less of a badge of distinction in American Pharmacy, and for that reason I feel we should give consideration to creating something distinctive about the membership.

It may be worth considering the plans used by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association, where general membership is open to anyone, but where there is a second or higher classification. Members may qualify as "fellows" and this classification carries with it additional dues and the privilege of holding office and serving on committees. I think that sooner or later we shall have to study very carefully some revision of our membership classification.

We have had an unusual meeting, and the dedicatory exercises, of course, have been the high point. Next year's meeting will naturally be different from this one and we are looking ahead to

Portland, Oregon, as the next stop in the line of stations along the highway this ASSOCIATION is traveling. I am glad we are going into more or less virgin territory for we shall have an opportunity to do some constructive work in bringing to the people on the West Coast the activities of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. I hope that all of you will cooperate throughout the year and endeavor by your interest and attendance to make the Portland meeting an outstanding one. President Swain and his co-workers have set a very high mark for his successors to shoot at but we are going to do our very best.

It is very pleasing to have as our First Vice-President, Dr. George Beal, whom I count among my friends, and on whom I know I can call when necessary to assist our progress during the year.

I am hopeful that the Council will so arrange its business that sometime during the year, there will be a meeting, at which we can perhaps submit progress reports, and map out certain activities more definitely and obtain consent to carry them out. I am also hopeful that I may be granted a page or two in each issue of the JOURNAL to maintain a monthly contact with the membership.

Dr. Swain, I greatly appreciate your remarks regarding my work, and you need not feel for one minute that you are going to rest easy in the coming year. I intend to avail myself of your advice and counsel and I know that Doctor Kelly already expects that and he is not going to be disappointed.

Announcements were made by the Committee on Entertainments.

There being no further business the Chair declared the Eighty-Second Annual Convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION adjourned.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED BEFORE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION, A. PH. A., WASHINGTON MEETING, 1934.

"Research in Pharmaceutical Education," by W. J. Husa.

In pharmaceutical education a great deal of attention has been given to improvements in curricula and teaching methods. There is one phase of pharmaceutical education whose paramount importance must never be lost sight of, *i. e.*, the correctness of the material that is taught. A discussion is given of the factors involved, such as the training of the teacher and the accuracy of available text and reference books. The importance of research carried out for the improvement of teaching is stressed. Examples are given of successful research of this type which has cleared up discrepancies in the textbook and thus has led to improved teaching.

"Amendments to the Federal Food and Drugs Act Proposed by Doctors Wiley and Kebler Nearly a Generation Ago," by L. F. Kebler.

This paper calls attention to various amendments that were proposed and embodied in Representative Richardson's bills in 1911 and 1912, after President Taft urged amending the Food and Drugs Act to provide for the breach caused by the United States Supreme Court decision. The amendments in brief cover all advertising separate and apart from the package, therapeutic devices, cosmetics, increasing the number of drugs to be declared on the label and a method for controlling irresponsible parties sending medicines direct to the consumer. The hearings held on the bills are briefly reviewed and attention called to the procedure that resulted in amending the law by including the phrase "False and Fraudulent." This phrase is now much discredited, although at the hearing it was considered an all-sufficient cure for the injury caused by the decision. Dr. Wiley and Dr. Kebler did not favor this amendment.

"Demonstrating the Practical Application of Subjects in the Pharmaceutical Curriculum," by V. Lewitus.

The writer indicates how, by means of a simple experiment carried out by pupils in the drug store, as part of the introductory lesson in materia medica, students will convince themselves as to just what proportion of the theoretical training they are about to undertake will actually come into play as a part of their every-day duties in the drug department. The students keep a tally of each sale over a period of one day, and classify these under the headings of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, the latter including toxicology. This inventory furnishes them with evidence which establishes the worthwhileness of the major subjects in the pharmacy curriculum.