

Pharmacy is on display. The ASSOCIATION was pleased to sponsor an exhibit showing how Pharmacy, as a profession, is needed in conjunction with the other health professions to combat disease. The display was assembled and installed under the direction of H. C. Christensen, Miss Esther Barney and Thaddeus Niemiec assisting, which gives assurance of its value as an educational exhibit. According to Miss Barney, who is in charge, a large number of professional visitors have inspected our display and commented favorably, and she has been pleased to answer their many inquiries about the exhibit.

Willingness to assist has been evidenced freely and the excellent coöperation accorded me throughout the year has made it unnecessary to assume more responsibility in connection with the duties of this office than the circumstances warranted or my ability would permit. If in any measure I have discharged the obligations of President acceptably, I am glad. To the officers and members of the ASSOCIATION, I desire to express my gratitude, my deep appreciation and thanks for your confidence, your coöperative assistance and finally for the great privilege and high honor which you have bestowed.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE AMERICAN  
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY GEORGE D. BEAL.

*President Costello, Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Friends:*

I cannot express in words my deep appreciation of the honor you have done me in selecting and installing me as your President for the coming year. While my membership does not date back as far as that of many of you, my personal knowledge of the ASSOCIATION goes back to the time when the most venerable of you were listed among the young upstarts. I have been privileged to meet many who are now but pleasant memories, but who gave the best part of their lives to the advancement of the science and art of Pharmacy through this ASSOCIATION. Although my professional life has been devoted to the companion science of chemistry, and most of the time quite distantly removed from the realm of the apothecary, I have always found the greatest inspiration in the work of the leaders in pharmaceutical research, and the best guidance in laboratory technics in the methods of operative pharmacy. Having had personal knowledge of more than half of the gentlemen who have preceded me in this chair, my feeling of responsibility verges toward timidity as I contemplate the duties and opportunities of this office.

As there is, in my mind at least, no doubt regarding my shortcomings as a pharmacist, I would like this evening to look at pharmacy and this ASSOCIATION from the point of view of the chemist. It has always been a source of personal gratification that the meeting called for the organization of the American Chemical Society was held in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy, and that among those present were three members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The American Chemical Society was preceded by several short-lived societies, including the Chemical Society of Philadelphia (1792), the Colum-

bian Chemical Society of Philadelphia (1811), and the Pittsburgh Chemical and Physiological Society (1813-1814). The last society is of especial interest to us because its president and secretary were manufacturing pharmacists. In the interval between their passing and the organization of the present society, our ASSOCIATION was practically the only society at which papers on chemical subjects were presented.

It was very fitting that the meeting just referred to was held in a college of pharmacy, for the science of chemistry originated in the study and preparation of medicinal agents and the winning of medals. Not only have all the operations of the chemical engineer evolved from pharmaceutical practice—I refer especially to extraction, precipitation, filtration, evaporation and distillation—but many great chemical discoveries, including those of a number of the elements, have been made by apothecaries or pharmacists. In olden times the pharmacist was practically the sole purveyor of chemical materials, and the early manufacturing chemists devoted themselves largely to the production of medicinal chemicals. American chemical technology, in particular, had its beginnings in pharmaceutical plants. Even today the manufacturer of fine organic chemicals, apart from those used exclusively in chemical research, would find little outlet for his products other than over the drug store counter.

While chemistry has been quite markedly dependent on pharmacy for both its origin and support, it nevertheless has drawn ahead of pharmacy in a number of its accomplishments. The chemistry schools are doing far more today in the promotion of research than are the schools of pharmacy. The result of this condition is that the pharmaceutical manufacturer, staffing his laboratory, draws largely upon chemists, and these scientists, because of their training and association, do not in general recognize our programs, or our JOURNAL, as proper media for the presentation of new knowledge. I believe the responsibility is ours. It is only as we develop research-mindedness in our faculties and student bodies, and provide suitable students with the fundamental training necessary for scientific careers, that we can hope to provide the proper balance between professionalism and commercialism that was intended to mark this ASSOCIATION. Let me recommend to the deans and professors here to-night that they examine thoughtfully not only this program but also recent past programs, to determine whether their faculties are contributing, to the best of their ability, to scientific progress in pharmacy. University presidents are often accused of applying the publication yardstick to the exclusion of pedagogical ability, in order to find those teachers most deserving of promotion on their staffs. Without taking any arbitrary position on this subject, one can still truthfully say that the teacher engaged in research is the one most likely to be abreast of developments in his field. Surely, with the advent of the four-year curriculum in pharmacy and the passing of the



GEORGE D. BEAL.

necessity for the tabloid treatment of many subjects, there are available skilled minds and hands for the execution of the ideas of researchful leaders.

We come now to the matter of organization. The strength or solidarity of any profession depends very largely upon the closeness with which individual members thereof are linked together in national societies. It is not strange that in matters of legislation or other subjects of public importance the representatives of an organized group, even a minority group, command most respectful attention. We should be proud that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, though holding on its rolls but a small percentage of American pharmacists, is recognized generally as the voice of pharmacy. Our organization will become much more influential, however, both in matters of legislation and of self-help, if its membership can be made more representative of the country's druggists. Here again I want to speak mainly as a chemist. Although we do not have in the chemical profession more than half the number engaged in the practice of pharmacy, the national chemical organization probably has four times the membership of our ASSOCIATION. There is a teamwork, a coöperative solidarity, among chemists that we as pharmacists could advantageously imitate. I am sure that, when I became a member of the American Chemical Society, not long after my affiliation with the A. PH. A., its membership and attendance at national meetings was no greater than our own, while in just two weeks, in Pittsburgh, we are preparing to entertain over three thousand chemists.

The stronger organization of the chemists has been accomplished through exactly the same agencies that are available in this ASSOCIATION. The members have been attracted principally by the local sections and through student memberships. It is a point of professional pride to attend sectional meetings and to secure the applications of non-member chemists. The great recruiting grounds, however, have been the undergraduate and graduate student bodies. This situation has meant that every teacher has felt himself obligated to present the question of membership to his students. In addition, instead of the distinction between local and student branches, students are in regular attendance at all sectional meetings, thus becoming acquainted with the serious problems of chemistry as well as practicing chemists. Inspiration comes from these beneficial contacts.

Not only do students of chemistry meet on the same plane with local persons of professional maturity, they also have the opportunity of hearing and meeting men of national and international reputation. Through modest per capita contributions from the national society, and sometimes through local dues, enough money is provided to bring in scientists of prominence from other sections, varying the intellectual fare from what is from day to day provided at home. Then, too, through the coöperative effort of adjoining sections, speaking tours by chemists of national prominence are arranged. This acquaintance with the great and near-great of the profession has unquestionably been a powerful factor in securing many new members.

I am of the opinion that the most effective method of increasing our membership to a significant extent is by influencing the students. Our committee appointed for this purpose has done valiant work and has been ably seconded by some of the faculties. This task is too big for a committee, except it be a "committee of the whole house." We now have only four states in which prerequisite legisla-

tion has not been adopted. This means that practically all future accretions to the profession must come through the colleges. No influence can be more powerful than that of the teachers, for they will contact every youthful pharmacist during his most impressionable stage. It is the responsibility of every teacher to bring every student into the ASSOCIATION, and the responsibility of the ASSOCIATION to keep him there.

I hope that it will not be long until we can evolve a plan by which some officer of the ASSOCIATION will be able to visit each school within a two-year period. I also hope that local branches will so pool their resources that speakers of national reputation will appear upon their programs at least two or three times per year. If we can secure the adequate interest of students in the ASSOCIATION, we can through our membership give a proportionately greater return to each member. Then there is something more than tangible return from association membership. Through a program such as has been successfully practiced in other societies, personal pride in being a part of a national movement is aroused, and this result must be the means by which the strength and vigor of the group is maintained. The ASSOCIATION must have something to offer every member; but by interesting students in the proper way, they will find an equally valuable return in what they can give and in the benefits of mutual thought for the welfare of the profession.

As I take this chair to-night, may I ask that you will accord to me the same sympathetic coöperation that you have given to my distinguished predecessors. We shall be faced, individually and collectively, with many serious business problems. The forces of nature have not been kind to every section of the country, and the buying power of many communities has been drastically reduced. Legislation further regulating the sale of drugs, medicinal preparations and cosmetics is almost certain to be enacted by the next Congress. Many situations will arise which will require prompt, energetic and collective action. With the aid of our distinguished Vice-Presidents, our Council and especially our genial and indefatigable General Secretary, we shall strive to carry on. When, however, it becomes necessary to call for the concerted action of many individual members, I beg of you that your response will be instant and forceful. I thank you again for this expression of your confidence, and trust that we shall have a very pleasant and profitable year together.

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#### NOMINEES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1937.

*For President:* E. N. Gathercoal, Chicago; E. R. Serles, Brookings, S. Dak.; D. B. R. Johnson, Norman, Okla.—Vote for one nominee.

*First Vice-President:* Mac Childs, Eldorado, Kansas; James C. Munch, Philadelphia; E. V. Lynn, Boston, Mass.—Vote for one nominee.

*Second Vice-President:* George C. Schicks, Newark, N. J.; F. C. Felter, Portland, Ore.; Glenn L. Jenkins, Minneapolis, Minn.—Vote for one nominee.

*Council:* H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore; S. L. Hilton, Washington; Roy B. Cook, Charleston, W. Va.; P. H. Costello, Cooperstown, N. D.; C. L. O'Connell, Pittsburgh; H. Evert Kendig, Philadelphia; Adolph Ziefle, Corvallis, Ore.; L. W. Rising, Seattle; A. O. Mickelson, Portland.—Vote for one nominee.

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