

properly in the province of the address by our President and for that reason will not be dwelled upon here.

In closing my remarks, last but not least, it is my desire to thank President Costello, Secretary Kelly and Editor E. G. Eberle, of the JOURNAL, for the splendid support and coöperation which have been accorded me at all times. The same is true, in an expression of thanks on my part, for the loyalty and devotion to service of the members of the House of Delegates, many of whom have traveled many miles in order to participate in this gathering. I further wish to thank all, collectively and individually, who have assisted in any manner in helping execute the purposes for which this body was created; and for those things which have been done that may meet with your approbation, I am grateful; for those that did not—remember, “to err is human, to forgive divine.”

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ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
BOARDS OF PHARMACY.\*

BY WESLEY MCCLUNG CHILDS (“MAC”).

President Childs preceded his address by happy introductory remarks, referring to the preparation of the address which follows.

*Mr. Chairman, Members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and Guests:*

The first thing I wish to call to your attention is the financial situation of our National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. I will not burden you with the detailed figures, because those will come later. I am pleased to advise you of the fact that our income has increased, and that our cash balance is approximately \$4600 larger than it was at the beginning of the year. We have followed the good old custom of a “typical prairie state” and have balanced our budget.



WESLEY MCCLUNG CHILDS.

I am proud of having had the honor of being the President of this Association. We have a great many new members in the audience who do not realize the importance nor the growth of this organization.

Like the old Chinese who worshipped their ancestors, I think we should pause at this time and go back over the history of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and see it in swaddling clothes, and, progressively, as it has reached manhood at the age of thirty-three. History, to me, is most entertaining and educational. A great many of you men have never attended meetings of the N. A. B. P. and don't realize the accomplishments of this Association.

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\* The report of Committee on President's Address to be published in Proceedings later gives details on action taken on the various recommendations.

Last night I was reading a paper, prepared by Mr. Christensen, on the history of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the men who were responsible for it and the conditions that existed at the time of the origin of the Association.

At this time, if you will pardon me, I should like to read from an address that was written and delivered at St. Louis. It seems that the N. A. B. P. idea was suggested in 1903 at Mackinac Island at a meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; that some means or method should be used to facilitate the interchange of pharmacists between states, and Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis was the father of this idea.

In an address by the President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Wilford Harrison, in 1927, delivered this little tribute to Dr. Whelpley:

"I feel that I should here pause and pay tribute to one who has crossed to the realms of the Great Beyond; to one whose going reminds us that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' One whose memory we cherish and whose honor we revere has crossed the narrow isthmus that marks the dividing line between earthly life and that mystic land beyond the dark and solemn veil called death. Friends, I refer to an adopted son of the great Commonwealth of Missouri, Henry Milton Whelpley, from whose fertile and tireless brain came the idea upon which this organization was founded. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, this genius, whose busy hands are stilled, set forth in clear-cut terms the things that should be done collectively by the boards of pharmacy of the United States of America. This idea was the acorn planted by a handful of the pioneers of pharmacy from which has grown the sturdy oak that you behold to-day. Although the pharmacists of the nation and the city of St. Louis may erect a marble shaft that pierces the great blue dome and stands a sentinel on the path of flying years, it can never compare with the monuments that Dr. Whelpley erected to himself in the hearts of men."

I think it is only appropriate that we pay that tribute to Dr. Whelpley, who was the father of this organization.

In 1904, in Kansas City, Missouri, the first meeting was called of the Conference of Pharmacy Board members, and twenty-four states, one territory and one Canadian province were represented. At that meeting, a Constitution and By-laws were adopted.

At a second meeting, held in Atlantic City in 1905, eighteen states, one territory and one Canadian province were represented; eleven voting states, and one voting territory. We seem to go to ancient history when we talk about territory, because Indian Territory was the one represented. My reading of the history shows that Indian Territory was one of the best in coöperation with the National organization.

At the time this Association was organized, the pharmacy laws of the various states were as conglomerate as could possibly have been conceived. I don't think there is an individual in this audience who could have proposed forty-eight state pharmacy laws as vastly different as they were. So you see they had a big problem ahead of them.

Just realize the conditions at that time. There was no reciprocation. In some states, two reputable pharmacists went before the board and vouched for another man. There was no possibility of crossing from one border to another

and practicing pharmacy. The first pharmacy law that was enacted was by South Carolina, in 1817. Georgia came second, with a law in 1826, but neither one of them was enforced. Rhode Island was the first state that really adopted what was strictly a pharmacy law, in 1870. During the period from 1870 to about 1895, practically every state in the Union enacted a pharmacy law of some kind.

New York was the first state to enact a prerequisite law. Pennsylvania followed second, in 1905, and Rhode Island in 1910. I want to bring particularly to your attention that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was organized in 1904, when there were no prerequisite laws. In 1932, there were thirty-two states that had enacted college prerequisite laws, and to-day, in 1936, we have forty-three states with such laws. We lack just five states of having 100 per cent. If you stop to realize the difficulties that have been encountered by the various officers and the various Board members over the United States, you can realize that this is an accomplishment. When we hear, year by year, that another state has enacted a prerequisite law, and then another, the report is not impressive but actually we have made steady and rapid progress toward our goal—a college requirement for every state.

The first ten years of the Association were spent in trying to reach a common ground or basis for reciprocity, and the only method that could be used was the trial and error method. We have a basis for reciprocity which is simple. We often question: Why didn't they arrive at that basis in the beginning?

Reciprocal agreements are the most difficult things to arrive at. Few of you realize that this is the only professional body that has an organization of this kind. Pharmacy is the only one that has national reciprocity in practically all the states of the Union. Medicine, which had registration laws prior to Pharmacy, has been very backward, until late years, in granting reciprocal arrangements with various states, and to-day there are only a limited number of states in which they recognize the national certificate. We have found in the National office that most of the professional bodies have patterned their reciprocal arrangements after the N. A. B. P. That is quite a compliment.

It is sad when a President arrives at that place in his address where he must call the roll of the absent members. At this time we have quite a list of those who have passed beyond. I will read the names, and at a later time we shall have a tribute paid to the memory of these members.

George L. Rapport	Connecticut	Ephraim Bacon	Maryland
William F. Haines	Delaware	Fred W. Archer	Massachusetts
William A. Dyche	Illinois	L. L. Walton	Pennsylvania
F. W. Meissner	Indiana	William A. McBath	Tennessee
William Votteler	Kentucky	Edward V. Sheely	Tennessee

To me, the loss of some means the loss of friends. I don't think there is a man who has attended these meetings who will not miss the face of Dr. L. L. Walton, of Pennsylvania. He was one of the most earnest believers in the National Association of Boards, one of its best friends and one of the best of individual friends we have had.

Another, personally known to me, was F. W. Meissner, of Indiana, who attended as an honorary member many years after he retired from the active list.

I desire to compliment Walter Cousins on the efficient manner in which this convention has been arranged; I have not the power to express in flowery language the appreciation of the National Association of the Boards of Pharmacy. All I will say to you, Walter, and to your committee, is "Thank you" on behalf of the National Association of the Boards.

Now I arrive at the place where I enumerate the accomplishments during the past year. While the summary may not seem to be impressive, a great amount of work has been done, and the results which have been accomplished will mean much in after years, as one of the first things we can take pride in having helped the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION with, is the commissioning of Pharmacists in the United States Army.

Another is the survey, made by Mrs. Bowen and Secretary Christensen, on which you have received questionnaires, and little do you realize the detail entailed in the preparation of this survey.

Another accomplishment is the accumulation of previous work, resulting directly from the World's Fair exhibit on National Pharmacy at Chicago. You will notice out here at the Texas Centennial that pharmacy has an exhibit which, while not large, is equal in size with the other professions and occupies a place in the United States Public Health Service display upon invitation.

One of the most important accomplishments of this last year is the starting of an *N. A. B. P. Bulletin*. I think you have all read this *Bulletin* with considerable interest and profit, and you have noticed that we have been able to furnish information, particularly with regard to the situation in several states, with considerable dispatch, and have been able to accomplish results by making this information available. I also want to call to your attention the fact that this is a confidential service, not to be given out.

Another accomplishment which most states in the far East, far West, South and North, cannot realize the significance of, has been the situation in regard to Missouri. Secretary Christensen has made a trip to Missouri in an effort to straighten out this confusion. If you were to see the file that we have on this Missouri situation, you would be appalled at the amount of work that has been done, and the amount of information we have been able to obtain and pass on to the Board and to use at our Executive Committee meeting for their action. At a later time, when the report of the Executive Committee comes out, you will see the recommendations of the Executive Committee with regard to the subject.

It is not often necessary for the National Association of Boards to reprimand one of its members or to administer a penalty for failure to play the game as the game should be played, but the only thing we can do (I hope that this body approves the action of the Executive Committee) is to administer the penalty for breaking the rules of our organization, because if we do not inflict penalties for transgressions the organization will not and cannot continue efficiently. I feel sure we will be able to clear this matter up. So I will pass from that until the Executive Committee makes its report.

I have neglected to confine my statements to this printed text of my address, and I find I am now down to recommendations. The President never makes a recommendation without starting a pretty good scrap, and I am no exception. No doubt, parts of my recommendations will be torn off; nevertheless, here are the recommendations:

While we have accomplished results in the Pharmacy Corps, I make the recommendation that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy go on record for the establishment of a Pharmacy Corps in the U. S. Army, under supervision of its own officers (pharmacy) and only responsible to higher commands and not subsidiary to any other professional group.

The second recommendation is that all the Boards of Pharmacy go back to their states and endeavor to see that a pharmacist is placed on every state Board of Health.

The third recommendation is that the N. A. B. P. prepare a uniform drug store registration law for the information of the various states, with the recommendation that such laws be made uniform. At the present time, we have twenty-nine states with drug store registration laws, and a goodly number of them are as different as night is from day.

The fourth recommendation is that we continue the Committee on Uniform Minimum Equipment to be required for issuing drug store permits, and that a model law be prepared on minimum equipment requirements before issuing licenses to drug stores.

The fifth recommendation is that those states in the process of appropriating or working for an appropriation for new pharmacy school buildings be urged to ask for separate and distinct pharmacy buildings under their own control, and not under the control of the medical or any other profession.

Sixth, that we continue our efforts to make a definite and uniform standard for practical experience. I think that is one of the most important we have.

Here is a vision. If you remember, I said that in 1904 and 1905 we had representation from the Canadian provinces. We talk about the last war and the promotion of peace. We have a neighbor up North who speaks our language. We have pharmacists and drug stores up there that resemble the United States drug stores. We met in Toronto with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Society. I would recommend for some future body that we endeavor to make reciprocal arrangements with the province of Canada. That is the vision.

I also recommend that we continue the friendly little *N. A. B. P. Bulletin*, and publish it monthly.

As I mentioned, we have had considerable difficulty in the Missouri situation, and I believe some means should be made for a list of approved colleges, so that the Boards of Pharmacy can turn to such a list for information. Of the recommendations made, I know that this one is going to start debate and argument. Nevertheless, it is a need. It is some simple basis for establishing this list of approved schools by the N. A. B. P. I am not trying to take away the powers of the A. A. C. P. in recommending schools for accrediting, but they have no method of enforcing these lists. It must work through the N. A. B. P., and we should prepare a list of approved colleges.

The tenth recommendation is that the four-year course be outlined and enumerated in specific language. The four-year prerequisite law was passed and while we were talking things over on the four-year course, results have been accomplished and we have the four-year course. The question that arises is: What is the four-year course? Some schools want to have three years and a half of liberal arts and six months of pharmacy. Some want to have three years of liberal arts and one year of pharmacy, and others want to have two years of liberal arts and two years of pharmacy. We must realize that we are going to have to do a little bit of give and take in this. My recommendation at this time is that the four-year course consist of not less than three years of pure pharmacy and not over one year of liberal arts as part of the curriculum.

The eleventh recommendation is to find some means of increasing attendance at annual conventions. This body here doesn't look like it needs increasing. It looks good. I don't know what the trouble is and why you folks are out so early; but I do make the recommendation that our attendance be increased. That is rather a broad recommendation.

While the roll has not been called, I know there is one state here that has attended 100 per cent for eleven consecutive years. If you will look around, you will see a good many states have one representative, and some of those vacant chairs over there represent states that have never had representatives. For eleven consecutive years, Connecticut has had 100 per cent attendance. They have traveled 2300 miles, and I think they deserve a hand for that accomplishment. (Applause.)

In closing this presidential address—much to your surprise, there is a close to this address—I ask you to pardon me if I drift into the language of the Texan.

“First, I want to say to ‘you-all,’ I have enjoyed this ‘roundup.’ The rest of you ‘cow hands’ will have a new foreman to-morrow. I want you to know that I have appreciated ‘riding herd’ with you. I think it is one of the best outfits I ever rode with. When I turn the N. A. B. P. ‘branding iron,’ the ‘chuck wagon’ and string of horses over to the new foreman, I am going to say to him, ‘I can't leave this outfit. Won't you take me on as just a ‘cow hand,’ and let me ‘ride herd’ with the rest of you?’ Thank you. (Applause.)”

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#### REPORT OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

BY E. G. EBERLE, CHAIRMAN.

The Fairchild Scholarship Committee of this year is composed of P. H. Costello, R. C. Wilson, W. Mac Childs and E. G. Eberle, *Chairman*. The University of Pittsburgh, School of Pharmacy, presented no candidate for the examination and the Head of the Department of Pharmacy, Prof. C. Leonard O'Connell, with the assistance of other members of the faculty, consented to prepare the questions for the examination and grade the answers.

Twenty-eight candidates participated in the examination, representing twenty-two schools. Twelve of these candidates averaged 75 per cent or more; the two receiving the highest average were High School graduates; both candidates were graduates of the four-year course of the respective schools.

The examinations were given under three subjects: Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica. The highest general average was made in Pharmacy, 82; next in Materia Medica, 71;