

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The First and Third Sessions were held in the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday forenoon, August 24th, and Friday evening, August 26th; the Second Session was held at the Automobile Club on the Minnesota River, on Thursday evening, August 25th.

The First Session was called to order by Chairman A. L. I. Winne, who welcomed the delegates. As a quorum was present, the roll call was dispensed with and the House was declared organized for business. It was explained that all delegates could vote unless a record vote was called for, when only the voting delegate could vote, and that delegations could change or add other delegates by notifying the secretary. The list of accredited delegates follows. The name of the organization or state is in *Italics*, names of delegates in **capitals** and small capitals, and the names of the voting delegates in **bold face**.

A. PH. A. SECTIONS.

Scientific—Glenn L. Jenkins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Education and Legislation—George C. Schicks, Newark, N. J.
Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing—H. A. K. Whitney, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. V. NETZ, Minneapolis Minn.; M. J. ANDREWS, Baltimore, Md.; H. M. BURLAGE, Chapel Hill, N. Car.
Pharmaceutical Economics—Frank A. Delgado, Jackson Hts., N. Y.; B. OLIVE COLB, Baltimore, Md.
Historical Section—Loyd E. Harris, Norman, Okla.
Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries—Charles J. Clayton, Denver, Colo.
Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials—F. C. A. Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research—Wm. J. Husa, Gainesville, Fla.
Plant Science Seminar—Elmer H. Wirth, Oak Park, Ill.; M. S. DUNN, Philadelphia, Pa.; KATHBRINE GRAHAM, Chicago, Ill.; EDWARD J. IRLAND, Gainesville, Fla.; JOHN E. SEYBERT, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

Baltimore—Marvin J. Andrews.
Chicago—Wm. Gray, CHARLES LANWERMEYER, G. L. WEBSTER, E. H. WIRTH, R. E. TERRY, I. A. BECKER.
Michigan—R. L. McCabe, L. W. ROWE, R. T. LAKEY, L. A. SELTZER, H. A. K. WHITNEY, C. H. STOCKING.
New York—Hugo H. Schaefer, L. W. STEIGER, C. W. BALLARD.
North Pacific—A. O. Mickelsen.
Northern New Jersey—Ernest Little, G. C. SCHICKS, R. W. RODMAN.
Northern Ohio—F. J. Cermak, L. D. EDWARDS.
Northwestern—Earl B. Fischer, C. V. NETZ.
Philadelphia—E. Fullerton Cook, H. EVERT KENDIG, MARIN S. DUNN.
Pittsburgh—C. Leonard O'Connell, E. C. REIF, L. K. DARBAKER.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Drug Manufacturers Association—F. E. Bibbins, F. O. TAYLOR, J. P. SNYDER, F. W. NITARDY.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association—N. E. Foss, C. W. SONDERN, OTIS W. KENNEDY, C. O. MILLER.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association—L. E. Seiberlich, J. P. JELINEK.
National Association Boards of Pharmacy—J. Pasterneck, R. L. WHALEY, J. E. EVANS.
National Association of Retail Druggists—J. W. Dargavel, THOMAS S. SMITH, HUGH P. BEIRNE, J. P. JELINEK, ALBERT C. FRITZ.
National Wholesale Druggists' Association—George V. Doerr, L. W. HUTCHINS, E. L. NEWCOMB.
Proprietary Association—S. T. Helms, F. J. CULLEN, J. P. SNYDER.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Alabama—L. C. Lewis.
Arkansas—F. G. Ward, V. M. HARRINGTON, IRL BRITE.
Arizona—Newell W. Stewart, NEWELL S. McCALLUM.
Colorado—Charles J. Clayton.
Connecticut—H. P. Beirne, C. J. GUSTAFSON.
District of Columbia—A. C. Taylor, C. J. FUERMANN, S. L. HILTON, W. PAUL BRIGGS.
Florida—A. Finstad, J. K. ATWOOD.
Georgia—R. C. Wilson.
Illinois—Samuel Shkolnik, GEORGE L. WEBSTER.
Indiana—H. H. Gerding, J. L. WEINLAND, JOSEPH WADE, IRA V. ROTHROCK.
Iowa—G. W. McChane, J. W. SLOCUM.
Kansas—Eugene Cook, OTTO KUETHER, W. F. SPRAGUE, PAUL J. ENGBORG.
Kentucky—G. L. Curry, A. P. MARKENDORF, J. F. WILSON, J. W. GAYLE.
Louisiana—J. F. McCloskey.
Massachusetts—J. F. Finneran, J. F. WALSH, A. J. LAWLOR.
Michigan—O. F. Cook, C. B. CAMPBELL.
Minnesota—G. L. Jenkins, A. R. F. JOHNSON.
Mississippi—E. L. Hammond.
Nebraska—R. L. Whaley, DON BROOKE, M. E. RASDAL.
New Hampshire—George A. Moulton, P. J. CALLAGHAN.
New Jersey—P. R. Loveland, R. P. FISCHELIS.
New Mexico—H. E. Henry.
New York—F. C. A. Schaefer, H. H. SCHAEFER.
North Carolina—M. L. Jacob, E. V. ZOELLER, I. W. ROSE, H. C. McALISTER, H. M. BURLAGE.
North Dakota—N. N. Brakke, P. H. COSTELLO.
Ohio—Frank Freericks, C. A. DYE, M. N. FORD.
Pennsylvania—Henry Brown.
South Carolina—W. H. Zeigler, J. HAMPTON HOCH.
South Dakota—G. W. Lloyd, E. R. SERLES, E. C. SEVERIN.
Tennessee—G. W. Fillauer, ALLEN F. TAYLOR.
Texas—Paul Carroll, HENRY F. HEIN, WALTER D. ADAMS.
Virginia—W. F. Rudd, C. L. GUTHRIE, V. R. MAY, T. D. ROWE, A. L. I. WINNE.
West Virginia—J. L. Hayman, R. B. COOK, G. O. YOUNG, G. A. BERGV, S. M. SCOTT, JR.
Wisconsin—Emil C. Horn.
Wyoming—R. C. Shultz.

THE COUNCIL.

S. L. Hilton, James H. Beal, R. L. Swain, H. C. Christensen, R. P. Fischelis, Ernest Little, P. H. Costello, E. N. Gathercoal, W. Mac Childs, Glenn L. Jenkins, E. F. Kelly, E. G. Eberle, A. G. DuMez, A. L. I. Winne, J. Leon Lascoff, A. O. Mickelsen, G. A. Moulton, Roy B. Cook, Glenn L. Jenkins.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

D. C. Pharmacists' Society—Paul Reznak.
Ohio Board of Pharmacy—Thomas J. Ryan, F. W. KING.
Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy Student Branch—John Nosidlak.

Dean O'Connell introduced Mr. Nosidlak who extended greetings from the Student Branch, Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, and said that the Branch is doing a great work in educating the students in what the A. Ph. A. stands for. Mr. Nosidlak said that attendance at this meeting was a great pleasure as well as a liberal education.

Chairman Winne requested Mr. Nosidlak to extend the greetings of the House to the members of his Branch and to tell them that their good work in the development of the consciousness of the good that this organization can do is deeply appreciated.

Chairman Winne read the following address:

"I have no program to present to you, but I have a few thoughts on several matters which seem to me to be important, and I present them for your consideration.

The State Pharmaceutical Associations.—The first subject is one which has been talked about before, but about which I do not think too much can be said. I have in mind the part which the various state pharmaceutical associations can play in the molding of thought and in the shaping of the policies of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Each state pharmaceutical association is allowed one voting delegate in this body. The forty-eight states, if each sent a delegate, would collectively have a majority of the votes in this House of Delegates. Delegates representative of other groups hold a total of less than forty votes, and later in this report I call attention to these delegates. I believe their total should be diminished, thus allowing the delegates from the larger groups a greater margin of power.

I do not believe that the state associations appreciate the fact that even as matters now stand this association has so arranged its set-up as to place in the hands of the pharmacists of this country all of the power they could ask. The set-up makes the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION the property of the pharmacists of America, as it should be. It provides a medium of expression of the pharmacists who have thoughts to express. It is the focal point of professional Pharmacy, the exponent of the ethics of the profession. It is the tangible unit that symbolizes Pharmacy at its best—and it belongs to the pharmacists of this country. If there is a pharmacist in this country who feels that he is not a part of this body it is his own fault.

The most humble member of a state pharmaceutical association can have a voice in the destiny of Pharmacy. He can help elect a delegate from his own group to this House. That delegate has a voice in shaping the course of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Let me enumerate in a few words several of the powers of this House of Delegates:

1. The House of Delegates nominates the officers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

2. The House of Delegates passes on all Resolutions adopted by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The delegates approve if they think a resolution good, and they reject it if they disapprove.

3. The House of Delegates has the right to dispose of reports. The reports presented to the ASSOCIATION come before the House and are there passed upon. The delegates of the House have the power to approve or disapprove these reports.

It seems to me that the power to select the officers of the ASSOCIATION, the power to accept or reject all resolutions and the power to pass upon all reports, constitutes about all the power desired to shape the policies of any organization. The delegates from the several state pharmaceutical associations have just that power in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and this being true the several state associations have a responsibility, whether they have yet assumed it or not.

Membership.—In keeping with the thought that membership in the House of Delegates should be a means of expressing the will of the bodies representative of large groups in the field of Pharmacy, I believe it would be well to have a committee appointed to study the By-Laws of this ASSOCIATION to determine whether the present By-Laws, as expressed in Chapter V, Article I, should not be amended so as to more adequately meet the purposes of this body.

I believe that first and foremost this House of Delegates should be the channel through which the several state pharmaceutical associations may give expression to their policies and programs, and I believe that the votes of the delegates from these several state associations should not be outweighed by votes accorded to delegates from less representative groups. As an ex-

ample of how the will of a state association might be nullified by the will of a smaller group from that same state, I may say that last year one state association had one vote accorded it, as is of course customary, but at the same time there were seven other votes in this house accorded to delegates from that same state, none of the seven being representative of groups of any considerable size. The contrary vote of any one of these seven could have nullified the will of the entire state organization. No doubt, in the past, just such nullification of the will of the state-wide body has been accomplished by the delegate of some minor group. If that situation is possible, then this house fails to meet the ends desired by the fair-minded pharmacists of the country.

It is my personal belief that the Branches of this ASSOCIATION should not be accorded votes in the House of Delegates, my belief being predicated upon the possibilities outlined in the preceding paragraph.

For the same reasons I question the wisdom of according votes to the sections of this organization.

For the same reasons as stated above, and for an additional reason, I can find little justification for according the members of the Council votes in this House of Delegates. The Council stands in its relationship to this House much in the same category as a board of directors stands to the stockholders of a business organization. They are elected to carry out the policies of the organization, not to shape those policies. This House is a delegated body, and the eighteen votes at present given to the Council seem out of proportion when it is considered that the total number of votes given the rank and file of Pharmacy, through the state associations, is only forty-eight.

The total number of votes allowed the state associations and the several national associations which have been recognized by this body is fifty-five. The total number of votes allowed the Branches, the Sections and the Council is thirty-seven. It is doubtful if these latter delegates could claim to express the will of even one thousand pharmaceutically minded constituents, and yet in this House they collectively are accorded a voting power seventy-five per cent as great as the delegates representative of more than one hundred thousand pharmacists.

Reports Presented in the House.—Another matter to which I would like to direct attention is that of the Reports presented in the House of Delegates. It is believed that the program of the House could be greatly helped by those presenting reports if a few fundamental facts were kept in mind and observed.

First, short reports are preferable to lengthy ones; and in most instances the matter under consideration can be covered in a brief manner if the author really gets down to brass tacks.

Second, reports should be to the point.

Third, reports that must of necessity be lengthy should be summarized or high-spotted when presented. There is nothing more tiresome to an audience than to have to sit and listen to the reading of a paper, the contents of which may not interest a large proportion of the audience in the least. Authors should bear this point in mind, and should also remember that the paper will later be printed and thus be made available for all who are interested. Observance of the above suggestion would improve the program of the House without in any sense lessening the opportunity of presenting the essential features of a report.

Fourth, recommendations should be summarized at the end of papers and reports. Recommendations made in the course of a report are apt to be lost sight of, and their importance often not recognized; whereas, if such recommendations were summarized in one-two-three fashion they would not only stand out in such a manner as to be more impressive, but they would be more apt to receive proper consideration by any committee to which they might be referred.

Education.—I believe that it is customary to discuss education in reports made to the House of Delegates, and while I have not any particular observations to make at this time, I feel sure that all of you share the gratification which I feel in the progress that has been made in pharmaceutical education in recent years, and particularly in the fact that notwithstanding the rapidity with which we advanced to the four-year curriculum things have moved along normally and without serious disruption. I think we may feel that that hurdle is safely passed, and that there will be no turning back. With the completion of the fine work being done by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education I believe we may look for sounder conditions in our schools, and greater security in the advances we have made.

Medical Service.—I believe that it is highly appropriate at this time to bring to the attention of those here assembled the consideration that is being given to the problem of national health, and what it may imply for Pharmacy. All are of course familiar with the interest being manifested by the Federal government in trying to find a proper solution of this important problem. You are aware, I am sure, of the experimental work that has been done in certain localities. You know of the cooperative societies, the group health associations and similar organizations. Several days ago in a news item it was stated that such groups in sixty cities take care of more than 1,500,000 subscribers. A short time ago the President's Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities called a meeting in Washington to discuss a large-scale program of medical service, in which the figure of \$850,000,000 was mentioned as the necessary annual outlay to properly carry out the program. A different kind of medical service than that we have had in the past is being proposed. It is in the air, and like it or not, it is coming.

The question which naturally is of concern to us is: Just what part will Pharmacy have in that program? Is any provision being made, or even discussed, for Pharmacy? Does anyone here know? Shouldn't we be on the alert and look into the matter? I believe that the time is here for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to appoint a competent committee to study this whole movement and to direct its study particularly to what part Pharmacy is going to play in the new order.

New Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation.—It is gratifying to be able to note the enactment of new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation by the Federal government, to supplant the outmoded statute of 1906. The new law becomes effective in its entirety on June 25, 1939, but portions of it become immediately effective. For the first time cosmetics come under Federal regulation, as is true of devices, and that portion of the law covering cosmetics and devices becomes immediately effective, as well as the law covering new medicines and drugs. It is our hope that we may have with us during this meeting an official of the Food and Drug Administration who is qualified to fully discuss this far-reaching new legislation.

We believe, despite the opposition encountered, that a greatly improved piece of legislation has been enacted, and that it is going to bring about a more wholesome condition in the field of manufactured medicinal products. The law applies, however, only in an interstate manner. There are many abuses that need correction, that are of intrastate character, and only state laws can reach such abuses. The several states would do well to study the new Federal legislation and enact state laws which parallel the Federal regulations in essential features, and are uniform with the national act as nearly as local conditions will permit.

The legislative bodies of most of the states will be in session early in the coming year and it is not now too early to begin studying the subject and drafting a model uniform act for the use of the states. Where states undertake the enactment of such new laws they may expect plenty of opposition, but they should not be deterred. Such laws are in the public interest, and promoted on that basis they are apt to appeal to legislators and receive their support.

Recommendations.—Consistent with several suggestions submitted in this report I make the following recommendations:

1. That a committee be appointed to study the By-Laws covering membership in the House of Delegates, to determine whether they should be amended so as to accord more equitable voting power as between large and small groups now given voting power in this body.
2. That a committee be appointed to study trends in Medical Service, and to determine Pharmacy's relation to these trends.

I want to express my thanks to this body for the honor it has shown me, and to those with whom I have been associated during the year just past for the help they have given me, and to assure you that it has been a pleasure to have been privileged to serve you."

This address was received with applause and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Chairman Winne announced the appointment of the following Committees:

On Resolutions: *Chairman*, H. Evert Kendig, Pennsylvania; A. C. Taylor, D. C.; J. P. Jelinek, Minnesota; R. P. Fischelis, New Jersey; Hugo H. Schaefer, New York; M. N. Ford, Ohio; W. D. Adams, Texas; R. A. Kuever, Iowa; H. A. K. Whitney, Michigan.

On Nominations: *Chairman*, Glenn L. Jenkins, Minnesota; D. F. Jones, South Dakota;

F. E. Bibbins, Indiana; R. W. Rodman, New Jersey; C. W. Ballard, New York; M. J. Andrews, Maryland; R. C. Wilson, Georgia; C. H. Stocking, Michigan; C. L. Guthrie, Virginia.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—The following report was read by the secretary, which was accepted for publication.

“The Council membership consisted of nine elected members: H. C. Christensen, R. P. Fischelis, Ernest Little, J. H. Beal, R. L. Swain, C. H. LaWall, H. A. B. Dunning, S. L. Hilton, P. H. Costello; and of nine ex-officio members: President Gathercoal, Vice-Presidents, W. Mac Childs and Glenn L. Jenkins, former President Geo. D. Beal, Secretary E. F. Kelly, Treasurer C. W. Holton, Editor E. G. Eberle, Editor A. G. DuMez and Chairman of the House of Delegates, A. L. I. Winne. S. L. Hilton served as chairman, Geo. D. Beal as vice-chairman and E. F. Kelly as secretary.

The Council has supervision over the property, funds and publications of the ASSOCIATION and acts for the ASSOCIATION and the House of Delegates in the interim between meetings.

The business presented to the Council was transacted at two meetings held in New York, N. Y., on August 21, 1937, and in Minneapolis, Minn., on August 21, 1938, and by mail.

Twelve Council Letters, covering 50 pages and submitting 72 items of business and 32 motions were sent to the members of the Council. These letters have been or will be published in the JOURNAL and this report is a summary of the important actions taken.

At the first meeting, E. G. Eberle was reelected Editor of the JOURNAL, and A. G. DuMez, Editor of the YEAR BOOK. The Council Committees on Finance, on Property and Funds and on Publications were either appointed or elected. The Special Committees on Standard Program and on N. F. and R. B. Policies and to confer with the U. S. P. Board of Trustees were appointed. The president was authorized to make such appointments as are now authorized to fill vacancies as they may occur, and to make such additional appointments as may be necessary or advisable.

The following business was transacted by mail. Exemption from taxes under Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act was secured. An estimate of receipts amounting to \$49,458 and a budget of expenses amounting to \$48,705 for General Expenses for 1938 was submitted by the Committee on Finance and were approved. Later, receipts of \$24,250 and expenses of \$23,700 were added to the budget on account of the A. PH. A. Laboratory. W. Albert Johnson, who has served since 1922, audited the accounts of the ASSOCIATION for 1937 and his report with a summary of the Treasurer's report was published in the March issue of the JOURNAL, page 271. Dr. C. H. Rogers was elected as local secretary and the Hotel Nicolle was approved as the headquarters with the week of August 21st–27th as the time for the 1938 meeting. Arrangements were made for the installation and equipment of the A. PH. A. Laboratory, for the transfer of personnel and equipment from Chicago to Washington and for the opening of the Laboratory on June 15, 1938. A permanent Committee on Laboratory was elected with the following personnel: George D. Beal, *Chairman*, Carson P. Frailey, Charles B. Jordan, John C. Krantz, Jr., and Joseph Rosin with the Chairman of the U. S. P. Committee of Revision, the Committee on National Formulary and the Committee on Recipe Book as ex-officio members. It was arranged that the members as named should serve five, four, three, two and one years, respectively, and that thereafter, one member should be elected annually to serve for five years. Rules for the supervision of the Laboratory were adopted including a provision that the Committee meet quarterly in Washington and that the Committee shall select the administrative head of the Laboratory and its personnel and fix their compensation subject to the approval of the Council.

The contract for printing and distribution of the JOURNAL for 1938 was again awarded to the Mack Printing Company. The plan to issue the PROCEEDINGS of the last annual meeting including the ASSOCIATION material heretofore published in the YEAR BOOK in one number of the JOURNAL, November 1937, was carried out and judging from the comments was very successful. The Aconite Monograph as the first of a series of professional and scientific monographs was issued during the year.

A Local Branch, Greater St. Louis, was approved and the name of the Detroit Branch was changed to Michigan Branch. Student Branches in Loyola University, New Orleans College of Pharmacy and in Ferris Institute College of Pharmacy, were approved.

A meeting of the Committee on National Formulary in Minneapolis on August 19 and 20, 1938, was approved.”

At the Second Session of the Council the following business was transacted at a forenoon and afternoon session:

The Committee on Finance reported that the receipts and disbursements for the first six months of 1938 compared favorably with the estimates and the budget.

The Committee on Publications reported that during 1937 a total of 552 pages of abstracts was published in the JOURNAL at a total cost of \$4407.36, that 40,257 copies of N. F. VI have been printed of which almost 38,000 copies have been sold, and that the sales of the Recipe Book II are now above 1500. The Committee also reported with deep regret the receipt of a letter from Dr. E. G. Eberle submitting his resignation as the Editor of the JOURNAL, a position which he has occupied with great distinction since 1916, and suggesting that as Historian he be given the opportunity to study and arrange the valuable historical material which the ASSOCIATION possesses and to assist in the Library and the Museum. The resignation was accepted and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable resolution for presentation later to the ASSOCIATION. Dr. Eberle was elected Editor of the JOURNAL, Emeritus and was employed to carry out the duties which he had suggested.

A committee was provided to nominate the ten members of the Committee on National Formulary who are to be elected at the 1939 meeting in accordance with the plan adopted last year.

The Committee on National Formulary reported the results of the meeting of the Committee held here on August 19th and 20th. The Committee was authorized to prepare and issue the third list of corrections in N. F. VI as promptly as possible and to include these corrections in the Fourth Printing of N. F. VI which will soon be required, and to prepare the manuscript for N. F. VII for submission to the new Committee on N. F. when it is elected in 1939, with the object of having this edition appear early in the coming decade.

Certain changes in the present JOURNAL and the plans for the proposed popular JOURNAL were referred to a special committee which will report at a later session.

E. F. Kelly was elected to succeed himself as a member of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education for a term of six years.

The ASSOCIATION was the residual legatee under the estate of the late Franklin M. Apple and has recently received about \$1800 as the final distribution.

Mr. George Judisch has presented the ASSOCIATION with a trust fund of \$2000 to be known as the George and Lillian Judisch Memorial Fund, the income from the fund to be used for the promotion of Pharmacy in such manner as may seem best to the ASSOCIATION. The fund was accepted with the sincere thanks of the Council and of the ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.—The secretary read the following communication from Treasurer Holton, and also his report.

"I regret that circumstances make it impossible for me to be in Minneapolis at the annual convention this year to present the Treasurer's Report to the House. I have asked Secretary Kelly to read the report for me and I again wish to express my appreciation of his services and those of the office in Washington in carrying on the work of the Treasurer's office. With all good wishes for a successful meeting."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1938.

<i>Current Funds:</i>	Jan. 1, 1938.	June 30, 1938.
Treasurer's Account.....	\$ 2,490.27	\$ 1,740.28
Secretary's Account.....	6,076.62	1,936.70
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Total Current Funds.....	\$ 8,566.89	\$ 3,676.98
 <i>Permanent Funds:</i>		
Endowment.....	\$ 18,280.69	\$ 18,544.76
Centennial.....	6,398.49	6,484.43

Ebert Legacy	9,555.58	9,731.83
Ebert Prize	1,033.34	1,047.72
Life Membership	34,552.51	35,275.76
Endowed Membership	129.05	261.69
Research	92,263.73	92,346.56
Maintenance Fund (Bonds and Cash)	45,421.18	39,933.89
Headquarters Building, Property and Equipment	539,275.54	549,532.12
Total Permanent Funds	\$746,910.11	\$753,158.76
<i>Trust Funds:</i>		
Procter Monument	\$ 19,686.64	\$ 20,033.78
Remington Honor Medal	1,355.16	1,379.04
Frederick B. Kilmer	3,041.25	3,082.50
Total Trust Funds	\$ 24,083.05	\$ 24,495.32
<i>Summary of Funds:</i>		
Current Funds	\$ 8,566.89	\$ 3,676.98
Permanent Funds	746,910.11	753,158.76
Assets	755,477.00	756,835.74
Trust Funds	24,083.05	24,495.32
Total Assets and Trust Funds	\$779,560.05	\$781,331.06

SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS, SECURITIES AND PROPERTY AS OF JUNE 30, 1938.

Deposits:

Merchants and Newark Trust Co.	\$ 1,740.28
Baltimore National Bank	7,481.20
Baltimore Trust Co.	4,743.57
Maryland Trust Co.	39,733.89
Total Cash on Deposit	\$ 53,698.94

Securities:

Treasury Bonds, 2 ³ / ₄ %	\$ 57,400.00
Treasury Bonds, 2 ⁷ / ₈ %	18,500.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Bonds, 3%	1,000.00
State of Illinois Bonds, 4%	6,000.00
State of Massachusetts Bonds, 3%	14,000.00
State of North Carolina Bonds, 4 ¹ / ₂ %	7,000.00
State of Tennessee Bonds, 4 ¹ / ₂ %	3,000.00
City of Baltimore Bonds, 4%	40,000.00
City of Chattanooga Bonds, 4 ¹ / ₂ %	8,000.00
City of Dallas Bonds, 4 ¹ / ₂ %	11,000.00
City of Detroit Bond, 4%	1,000.00
City of Newark Bonds, 4%	6,000.00
City of Paterson Bond, 4 ¹ / ₄ %	1,000.00
Town of Montclair Bonds, 4 ¹ / ₄ %	4,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co. Bonds 5%	200.00
Total Bonds	\$178,100.00

Property:

Lots 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 801, 802, 806, 807, in Square 62, Washington, D. C., Building, and Equipment.....	\$549,532.12
Total Deposits, Securities and Property.....	<u>\$781,331.06</u>

Since the last report was submitted, the interest has been paid in full on the \$1000 City of Detroit Bond which leaves as interest due only \$25.00 on a \$200.00 Bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.

The property entry represents the actual cost of the site, the landscaping, the Building, the approach and the equipment, the latter including laboratory installation and equipment, less the mortgage of \$36,400 on Lot 7 which it was necessary to purchase in order to acquire the other property required. The mortgage is held by the Maryland Trust Company at 4%. The Chairman of the Committee on Maintenance, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, will give further details in his report.

The Secretary's report will show receipts from Dues, the JOURNAL, Abstracts, National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOK, U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey, Aconite Monograph, Leaflet No. 14, Pharmacy Week and Buttons, which are collected by him and deposited in the Secretary's account in the Baltimore National Bank. These receipts are transferred by check, accompanied by itemized deposit slips, to the ASSOCIATION'S checking account in the Merchants and Newark Trust Company from which all budget expenses are paid by voucher check.

The report of the Treasurer for the calendar year 1937 was audited by W. Albert Johnson, the auditor approved by the Council, and his report, with a comparison of funds for 1936-1937, was published in the March 1938 JOURNAL, page 271; the report in full will be published later.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. HOLTON, *Treasurer.*

Mr. Freericks moved the adoption of the report with the following comments:

"I was quite interested in the statement about the wisdom with which the funds have been invested, as made by Secretary Kelly. Those of us who have gone through the depression and had anything at all to do with moderate personal funds or with trust funds have seen, I think, in almost every instance not only the interest disappear, but a good part of the principal. I think that is a most amazing report and a tribute to the wisdom with which the Treasurer has handled the funds of this ASSOCIATION. I think it would be in order to tell him so."

The motion was seconded and carried.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.—Secretary Kelly presented the following report, which was adopted.

"The address of the president for this year was devoted, as will be recalled, to a general but brief review of the special and current activities of the ASSOCIATION and it would only be repetition for the secretary to cover the same subjects. In addition, many of these activities will also be reported in more or less detail by the Committees which have them in charge. This means that a great part of the work which passes through the secretary's office is also dealt with by some other officer, committee or other agency of the ASSOCIATION.

The secretary can report that correspondence and other duties entrusted to him have been discharged as efficiently and as promptly as possible, and can support the statement that the work of the ASSOCIATION for the year was generally successful and that real progress has resulted. The calls on the ASSOCIATION for information, for services and for advice have increased during the year and indicate a greater usefulness.

1937 Meeting.—For the first time the PROCEEDINGS of an annual meeting were published in one issue of the JOURNAL, that for November 1937, together with the ASSOCIATION data heretofore published in the YEAR BOOK, and we trust that this number has proved to be a useful reference volume.

The pharmaceutical and lay press have continued to be very helpful in our work and give publicity to almost all of the material sent them.

The resolutions adopted at the 1937 meeting were again given wide distribution with the request that those of joint interest be given support by interested organizations.

As requested, the secretary prepared with the coöperation of the officers of the House of Delegates and the Secretaries' Conference, a suggested report on the outstanding features of the 1937 meeting and these were mailed in the fall to every delegate with the request that it be used as the basis of a report to the organization which he or she represented. It is hoped that this resulted in better reports of the New York meeting, and the service will be repeated this year, if the delegates found it helpful.

1938 Meeting.—The arrangements for this meeting have gone forward effectively under the direction of Local Secretary Rogers and those who have coöperated with him. We are indebted to them for their good work.

An earnest effort has been made to simplify so far as is possible the program of our annual meeting although this is a very difficult undertaking with so many groups represented. Suggestions for further improvement will be welcomed.

Bulletin Service.—An effort has also been made to increase the number and value of the bulletins sent to pharmaceutical publications, the secretaries of state associations and boards of pharmacy, to the schools and colleges, to our section officers and to others. Those issued for the year are on display to illustrate what is being done.

Membership.—The secretary wishes to express thanks to those who have coöperated in the efforts to increase the membership, particularly in the group of hospital pharmacists and pharmacists in the Government service. Again it can be said that while the result is not as great as we could desire, it represents an increase in membership much above the average and at very reasonable expense. May we again appeal for continued coöperation and particularly from a larger number of our members during the coming year. It is evident that personal solicitation is the most effective method and interests the type of pharmacists that we hope to have as members.

427 members were removed from the rolls during the year; the death of 23 members was reported; and 46 members resigned. During the year 571 active members were elected; 407 of them during the present calendar year. The membership at present is approximately 3500, of whom 189 are Life Members, 22 are Honorary Members and 89 are in foreign countries (this does not include Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama or the Canal Zone).

Receipts of the Secretary's Office.—Attached are financial statements of the receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1938, from Dues, JOURNAL, Abstracts, National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOK, Prescription Ingredient Survey, Aconite Monograph, Leaflet No. 14, Pharmacy Week and Buttons. The remittances to the treasurer and the balance on hand are also set out.

Attached are reports also giving detailed information in reference to the printing, binding and sale of the National Formulary, Recipe Book and YEAR BOOKS.

The secretary's annual financial report for the calendar year 1937 was submitted with that of the treasurer, and audited as provided in the By-Laws.

May I extend my thanks to the officers and members for the interest they have taken in our work during the year just closing and the support they have so generously given us."

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1938.

Receipts.

Balance on Deposit January 1, 1938.....		\$6,076.62
Dues:		
Membership Only.....	\$	224.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1935.....		5.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1936.....		35.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1937.....		180.00

Membership and JOURNAL, 1938.....	6489.05	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1939.....	185.00	\$7098.05
	<hr/>	
JOURNAL.....		3911.78
Abstracts.....		239.60
National Formulary.....		5554.44
Recipe Book.....		636.16
YEAR BOOK.....		88.24
U. S. P.—N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey.....		4.00
Aconite Monograph.....		244.00
Leaflet No. 14.....		4.00
Pharmacy Week.....		3.00
Buttons.....		1.00
		<hr/>
Total Receipts.....		17,784.27
		<hr/>
Total Balance and Receipts.....		\$23,860.89
		<hr/>

Remittances to Treasurer.

Jan. 5, 1938, Check No. 219.....	\$ 4745.25	
Jan. 25, 1938, Check No. 220.....	2377.33	
Feb. 3, 1938, Check No. 221.....	1190.32	
Feb. 18, 1938, Check No. 222.....	1317.06	
Mar. 2, 1938, Check No. 223.....	1094.76	
Mar. 25, 1938, Check No. 224.....	917.04	
Apr. 1, 1938, Check No. 225.....	1405.64	
Apr. 11, 1938, Check No. 226.....	2730.53	
May 7, 1938, Check No. 227.....	2484.18	
Jun. 15, 1938, Check No. 228.....	959.64	
June 30, 1938, Check No. 229.....	2702.44	
	<hr/>	
Total Remittances.....		\$21,924.19
Balance on Deposit.....		1,936.70
		<hr/>
Total Remittances and Balance.....		\$23,860.89
		<hr/>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 1937.

Receipts.

Sales of N. F. VI.....	\$23,486.13	
Bulletins, N. F. VI.....	54.00	
Use of Text, N. F. VI.....	25.00	
Notes N. F. VI.....	4.55	
Samples Reference Rennin.....	12.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		\$23,581.68

Disbursements.

N. F. VI:

E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	\$726.46
University of Illinois, Research.....	600.00

Samuelson Duplicating Co., Printing.....	805.07	
Pilcher-Hamilton-Daily Co.....	67.50	
Bernard Fantus, Research.....	500.00	
K. L. Kelly, Research.....	926.65	
Purdue Research Foundation, Research.....	460.00	
Gladys Spurr, Clerical Expense.....	960.00	
Gaw O'Hara Envelope Co., Envelopes.....	99.82	
Mack Printing Company, Correction Lists.....	248.39	
S. B. Pennick Co., Drugs.....	11.49	
E. E. Vicher, Research.....	150.00	
American Society for Testing Materials, Dues.....	25.00	
Chicago Medical Book Co., Binders.....	38.21	
Urban Oakdale, Research.....	175.00	
L. A. Engel Press, Printing.....	9.73	
Louis Gershenfeld, Traveling Expense and Typing.....	44.80	
O. L. Peters, Supplies.....	11.00	
McBeth Daylight Co., Inc., Lamps.....	4.40	
Munsell Color Co., Inc., Supplies.....	40.00	
Emerson C. Beeler, Salary.....	180.00	
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Research Fellowship.....	120.00	
Karl B. Rosen, Salary.....	120.00	
Dr. C. O. Lee, Supplies.....	3.90	
National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, Membership..	25.00	
Gerston Bruch, Supplies.....	8.40	
Total Disbursements for 1937.....		\$6360.82

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30,
1938.

Receipts.

N. F. V. and VI:

Sales of N. F. V.....	\$ 3.50	
Sales of N. F. VI.....	5526.44	
Use of Text, N. F. VI.....	13.50	
Notes, N. F. VI.....	10.00	
Samples Reference Rennin.....	1.00	
Total Receipts N. F. V and VI.....		\$5554.44

Disbursements.

N. F. VI:

Gladys Spurr, Clerical Expense.....	\$ 510.00	
E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	229.78	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Printing.....	284.87	
American Society for Testing Materials, Dues.....	30.00	
JOURNAL AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Reprints...	4.68	
Biological Stain Commission.....	3.17	
Chicago Medical Book Co., Binders.....	6.18	
Honorarium.....	5100.00	
Total Disbursements.....		\$6168.68

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI—JAN. 1, 1937 TO DEC. 31, 1937.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 31, 1937	Buckram.....	1686	\$3.59	\$6052.74	
	Leather.....	3	4.32	12.96	
	Interleaved.....	1	5.07	5.07	
	Less charges.....			.48	\$6,070.29
June 30, 1937	Buckram.....	1540	3.59	5528.60	
	Leather.....	6	4.32	25.62	
	Interleaved.....	1	5.07	5.07	5,559.29
Sept. 30, 1937	Buckram.....	1797	3.59	6451.23	
	Leather.....	4	4.32	17.28	
	Less charges.....			.91	6,467.60
Dec. 31, 1937	Buckram.....	1009	3.59	3622.31	
	Leather.....	3	4.32	12.96	
	Less charges.....			3.62	3,631.65
Net Receipts (Receipts less charges).....					\$21,728.83

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI—JAN. 1, 1938 TO JUNE 30, 1938.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 31, 1938	Buckram.....	1197	\$3.59	\$4297.33	
	Leather.....	1	4.32	4.32	\$4301.65
June 30, 1938	Buckram.....	551	3.59	1978.09	
	Interleaved.....	2	5.07	10.14	1988.23
Net Receipts (Receipts less charges).....					\$6289.88

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF N. F., JANUARY 1, 1937 TO JUNE 30, 1938.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1937.....	\$23,581.68	\$6,360.82
1938 (to June 30).....	5,554.44	6,168.68
	<u>\$29,136.12</u>	<u>\$12,529.50</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1938.

Printing.	Total.	Buckram.	Leather.	Leather Interleaved.
First.....	25,101	24,653	408	40
Second.....	10,064	10,064	...	..
Third.....	5,092	5,092	...	..
Total.....	<u>40,257</u>	<u>39,809</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>40</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI—DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK
BY MACK PRINTING CO. TO JUNE 30, 1938.

	Total.	Buckram.	Leather.	Leather Interleaved.
Complimentary.....	263	221	42	..
For Copyright.....	2	2	...	..
Sold.....	37,506	37,176	310	20
In Stock.....	2,486	2,410	56	20
Totals.....	40,257	39,809	408	40

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPE BOOK.

	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.
1937.....	\$2862.65	\$5861.92
1938 (to June 30).....	636.16	6.13
	<u>\$3498.81</u>	<u>\$5868.05</u>

SUMMARY OF SALES OF RECIPE BOOK II—DEC. 1, 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1938.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1936	Buckram.....	751	\$3.59	\$2696.09	
	Leather.....	15	4.32	64.80	
	Less charges.....			65.24	\$2695.65
Mar. 31, 1937	Buckram.....	253	3.59	906.58	
	Leather.....	6	4.32	25.92	932.50
June 30, 1937	Buckram.....	100	3.59	359.00	
	Leather.....	1	4.32	4.32	
	Less charges.....			.38	362.94
Sept. 30, 1937	Buckram.....	135	3.59	484.65	
	Leather.....	...	...	....	484.65
Dec. 31, 1937	Buckram.....	96	3.59	344.64	344.64
					<u>\$4820.38</u>
Mar. 31, 1938	Buckram.....	93	3.59	333.87	
	Leather.....	1	4.32	4.32	338.19
June 30, 1938	Buckram.....	87	3.59	312.33	
	Leather.....	2	4.32	8.64	320.97
Total.....					<u>\$5479.54</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN
STOCK BY MACK PRINTING CO., JUNE 30, 1938.

	Total.	Buckram.	Leather.
Complimentary and Review.....	144	144	..
Sold.....	1,479	1515	25

In Stock.....	8,417	8331	25
Total.....	10,040	9990	50

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1938.

Printing.....	Total.....	Buckram.....	Leather.....
First (2000 bound).....	10,040	9990	50

ACCOUNT OF YEAR BOOK.

	Sales.	Expenses.
1936.....	\$ 68.63	\$4895.64
1937.....	1193.47	2195.49
1938 (to June 30).....	88.24	1228.21
Total.....	\$1350.34	\$8319.34

FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC LEGISLATION.—Chairman Winne announced that unless a request for an executive session was heard, the topic would be considered in open session and asked R. L. Swain to open the discussion.

Dr. Swain reviewed the conditions which led to the enactment of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act and pointed out the probable effects of the provision of the drug and cosmetic sections of these laws if enacted by the states, which course appears to be necessary and desirable, with such modifications as may be found advisable.

The topic was discussed by E. L. Newcomb, William Gray, R. C. Wilson, A. O. Mickelsen, J. F. Finneran, A. P. Markendorf, J. L. Hayman, T. J. Cullen, Carson P. Frailey, R. P. Fischelis, F. D. Stoll, C. L. Guthrie, W. F. Rudd, Samuel Shkolnik, F. H. Freericks and others, during which the importance of state legislation on the subject of public health, the necessity for leadership and prompt action and the desirability of uniformity between state and national legislation, were emphasized. The following motion was adopted:

“That a Committee be appointed by the Chair as announced at the last session of the House of Delegates, to prepare, as speedily as possible, a form of law relating to drug products and cosmetics and the advertising of the same, suitable for enactment in the several states, in order to bring the laws of such states into harmony with the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and that said committee be authorized to cooperate with the National Drug Trade Conference, the National Association of Retail Druggists and other national organizations in the preparation of said form of state law. And that said committee report to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for such action as the latter may deem appropriate.”

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE.—Chairman Winne announced that Dr. R. G. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Association, who had addressed the First Joint Session on Tuesday evening, had kindly consented to address the House of Delegates.

Dr. Leland spoke as follows:

“Mr. Chairman and Members of the House of Delegates: It was my hope that in offering to discuss this question with you that you would take the initiative, in asking me some questions.

You may be somewhat familiar with some of the recent activities of some groups interested in effecting changes in the methods of medical practice. There seems to be little question, if the history of European systems of Medicine is to be considered, that if Medicine does become socialized in the United States, the dentists and the pharmacists are likely to be socialized at the same time.

The laws, rules, regulations and red-tape which surround the administration of medical care in those countries having state-managed Medicine to-day, certainly hamper the administration of health services to the people who are sick. There are as many or more persons who are in an administrative capacity and who do not belong to the professions in those foreign countries having state-managed Medicine as there are physicians giving medical services. This, of necessity, adds tremendously to the cost. You may be familiar with some of the restrictions and

regulations that attend the administration of medical care abroad. The National Health Conference was called to consider the National Health program which calls for an expenditure of \$850,000,000 annually for the extension of public health, organization improvement of health departments, the provision of medical services to maternity and infancy, crippled children, and for several other health and medical purposes, some of which are already included in the Social Security Act.

Another recommendation in the National Health Program pertains to a system of medical care for the entire population which, if carried out to the letter of the recommendation, would mean a system of sickness insurance for all the people of the United States, one hundred and thirty million persons. The annual cost of such a program is estimated at \$2,600,000,000. It is suggested, of course, that legislation to make the National Health Program effective would be in the nature of an enabling act to permit the Federal Government to provide funds for state matching.

Pharmacy, Medicine, Dentistry, and all other professions have as their primary objective the service they can render to humanity, and in all of our thinking, planning, and action, the wise attitude is to place uppermost the sick person and to consider what is best for him. Whatever plan is good for the sick person certainly is good for the professions, and whatever is not good for public policy and for sick people is not good for the professions.

The economics of medical practice are becoming more and more complicated and I believe every member of every profession has an obligation to inform himself as completely as possible in order that he may talk intelligently on these matters with his patients and with his friends. The one relationship which must not be destroyed is the close, intimate, personal, confidential relations between members of the professions and those whom they serve. If that is destroyed, then the service of the professions to the people becomes mere mechanical action, and is robbed of that value which throughout centuries we of the professions have found to be valuable and even necessary to good service.

There are many problems which will need to be studied long and carefully before an answer can be found. One of these problems pertains to the federal act which you discussed this morning. I believe that we must continue to strive for greater efficiency, both in the content of such regulations, and in the efficiency of their administration.

With respect to such laws as the Social Security Act, the least we can do as professional men is to give our best efforts in the administration of a law which in some respects may not yet be perfect. It is an evidence of the advance which we are making in social advancement.

Those laws that are now in effect deserve our coöperation with those who are endeavoring to administer them. Each one of you should ask himself and his friends, the question: If I had it in my power to develop for my own community a form of health services, how would I do it? What kind of a plan would I propose for my own friends to serve their health, dental, pharmacy, nursing, hospital and medical needs?

If you can answer that intelligently for your own community, then you are in a position better to advise for statewide legislation. I believe that each one of you would probably find a different answer for the different communities you represent. I am of the opinion that there can be no general universal plan which will operate equally well throughout the United States. The health services must be supplied according to local requirements.

The American Medical Association would feel honored to have any of you visit its headquarters and to see first hand what there is at 535 North Dearborn Street. There is one Council which I believe would be of particular interest to you, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, with which is associated a chemical laboratory. Perhaps the Bureau of Investigation in which there are thousands of records of nostrums and quackery and charlatans would prove interesting. Perhaps the rest of the headquarters departments would hold some interest for you in this building of eight stories with something over six hundred employees.

We would feel honored to be privileged to conduct you through this building at any time that you have the opportunity to visit us. Furthermore, if you feel at any time that the American Medical Association headquarters might be able in some way to help you in the solution of some of your problems, I hope all of you will feel perfectly free to make the request of us. We shall be delighted to give you promptly the best service that is within our power.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if any of the delegates have any questions concerning those subjects

in medical economics which I can answer, I shall be glad to attempt to answer them. Thank you."

At the conclusion of his address Secretary Kelly said that he knew what it meant to Dr. Leland to attend our meeting and paid his personal compliments to the speaker. He also requested Dr. Leland to accept the thanks of the House of Delegates for his splendid address and also to express appreciation to the American Medical Association for their interest and help.

A number of resolutions read by the secretary were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Session was adjourned at 12:25 P.M.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was called to order by Chairman Winne at 8:30 P.M., on Thursday, August 25th. Since there was no objection the roll call of delegates and the reading of the minutes of the First Session were dispensed with. Chairman Winne declared a quorum present and the House open for business. It was also announced that since several delegates found it necessary to leave early the regular program would not be adhered to.

COMMITTEE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTING.—Chairman J. C. Munch presented a report, which was accepted.

COMMITTEE ON WILLIAM PROCTER, JR., MEMORIAL FUND.—The following report was presented by Chairman James E. Hancock, which was received and the resolution referred to the Council, since it involved the expenditure of funds.

"This Committee is pleased to report that, at the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION which was held in New York last year, it exhibited several competing models for the proposed statue to the Father of American Pharmacy, which will be erected in the foyer of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY in Washington, D. C. It was the opinion of the members of this Committee who attended that meeting that one of these models—a seated figure of William Procter, Jr.—was most suitable for the purpose intended and this model also received the favorable comment of Mr. Eggers of The Office of John Russell Pope, the architect of the building.

Under the direction of your Committee, this model has been considerably improved by the sculptor, and the Committee has arranged to advance two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) for making a clay working model that will be approximately one-half the size of the finished statue, so that the same may be thoroughly studied and measured for its perspective and position in the foyer.

Sufficient money has been collected for the work and the above mentioned two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) is the first expenditure of any funds by the Committee. It will soon be necessary, however, to enter into other progressive contracts with the sculptor for casting and erecting the memorial so that it may be completed in full time for its dedication during the anticipated meeting of the Pharmacopœial Convention in Washington, D. C. in 1940.

This Committee understands that it is empowered to erect the Procter Memorial as directed, but we think that it may prevent any question of authority and also save a possible delay if the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will specifically authorize the chairman of the Committee on the William Procter, Jr., Memorial Fund and the secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to sign such contracts as may be necessary, and we therefore suggest the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the chairman of the Committee on the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund and the secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION are hereby authorized and empowered to sign the necessary contract or contracts for the making and erecting of the William Procter, Jr. statue in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, and such contract or contracts when so signed by the chairman of the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund Committee and the secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be binding on the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

And Be It Further Resolved: That the chairman of the Committee on the William Procter,

Jr. Memorial Fund be notified in writing of the passage of this resolution."

Chairman Winne announced that the regular program would be resumed and that the House would go into executive session if at any time this was thought advisable.

COMMITTEE ON STUDY OF PHARMACY (Now the Committee on Social and Economic Relations).—Chairman R. P. Fischelis presented the following report:

"As in previous years, this Committee has devoted its attention to recording the activities of Colleges of Pharmacy in developing extension and continuation courses, lectures, forums or conferences for practicing pharmacists. We have compiled for permanent record the activities along this line which have been engaged in since our last report.

Among the more outstanding programs which have been developed throughout the year are the following: a four-day 'Pharmaceutical Institute' at the Division of Pharmacy, South Dakota State College; a three-day 'Pharmaceutical Institute' at the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota; a two-day 'Short Course for Pharmacists' under the direction of the School of Pharmacy, University of Florida; a two-day 'Spring Clinic' at the University of Buffalo, School of Pharmacy; a two-day 'Druggists Business Conference' at Purdue University; a one-day 'Pharmaceutical Conference' at the Schools of Pharmacy of the University of Pittsburgh, University of Michigan and Medical College of Virginia; a one-day 'Prescription Symposium' at the University of Iowa; a series of special lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and at the Wayne University College of Pharmacy.

Detailed data on these activities and the actual programs where they have been of special interest or not mentioned previously, are given below:

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE DIVISION OF PHARMACY. Held a four-day Pharmaceutical Institute at which all-day lecture schedules and evening programs were provided. It is expected to continue and develop this work. Among 17 lectures presented, the program included:

- (a) Some Common Prescription Difficulties, Clark T. Eidsmoe.
- (b) The Pharmacist's Library, E. R. Serles.
- (c) Laboratory Reagents for the Hospital and Medical Clinic, E. R. Serles.
- (d) Rat Poisons, Floyd J. Leblanc.
- (e) Sources of Insecticides, George H. Gilbertson.
- (f) Can You Afford to Make Your Own Pharmaceuticals? Clark T. Eidsmoe.
- (g) What Is a Unit of Insulin? E. R. Serles.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. Repeated a full three-day Pharmaceutical Institute, held in the Center for Continuation Study. Approximately 75 registered pharmacists attended the various classes and seminars. Among the 28 topics presented were:

- (a) Therapeutic Agents Used in the Treatment of Anemias, Frank J. Heck.
- (b) Pharmacy and Public Health, W. A. O'Brien.
- (c) The Heart and Circulation of the Blood, a motion picture film.
- (d) Prescription Incompatibilities, G. Bachman.
- (e) Biological Products in Medicine, W. P. Larson.
- (f) Sulfonated Products in Pharmacy, George Crossen.
- (g) The Development of Organic Antiseptics, F. F. Blicke.
- (h) The Preparation of Allergic Extracts, Hallie F. Bruce.
- (i) Newer Digitalis Principles, Harold N. Wright.
- (j) Medicinal Agents in the Treatment of Burns, C. H. Waldon.
- (k) Hair Tonics, C. V. Netz.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA. Held a three-day Short Course for Pharmacists financed by the General Extension Division of the University in connection with the School of Adult Education, then being maintained under Federal funds. The Florida State Pharmaceutical Association cooperated. The program included:

- (a) Detailing for Prescriptions, Frank B. Kirby.
- (b) How Fair Trade Laws Will Affect Florida Pharmacists, Robert L. Swain.
- (c) Trends in Pharmaceutical Legislation, Robert L. Swain.
- (d) Prescription Practice, J. E. Griffin.
- (e) The Pharmacist and 'Free Medicine,' Robert L. Swain.
- (f) Biologicals, E. C. Shetterly.
- (g) Narcotic Drug Laws, Joseph M. Bransky.
- (h) A three-hour prescription clinic at which practical demonstrations in the filling of difficult prescriptions sent in by pharmacists were given and which attracted great interest.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO. Started an annual Spring Clinic with the help of the School of Pharmacy and Alumni Association which was held for two days and attracted more than 200 persons. The best received topics in the order of their popularity were:

- (a) Prescription Clinic, J. Leon Lascoff.
- (b) Stream Lining Your Selling, L. L. Shoemaker.
- (c) Merchandising Vitamin Products, a demonstration lecture, W. R. McHargue.
- (d) Possibilities in the Promotion of Pharmacy, a round table discussion.
- (e) Cosmetics, a demonstration lecture and round table discussion led by Thomas Weaver.
- (f) Unusual Sick Room Supplies, a demonstration lecture, Howard H. Kohler.
- (g) Cameras and Photo Supplies, Louis M. Hartwell.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY. The Extension Department analyzed about 100 financial statements submitted by retail druggists and conducted a two-day Druggist's Business Conference at which, among other topics, the following were presented:

- (a) Government and Business, L. M. Sears.
- (b) Merchandising Clinic, G. D. Walthall presiding.
- (c) Personality in Business, H. S. Noel.
- (d) Employer Employee Relationship, C. W. Jones.
- (e) Social Security in Operation, Hon. Joseph A. Andrew.
- (f) Merchandising the Prescription Department, W. T. Allen.
- (g) Recent Pharmaceutical Research, Francis E. Bibbins.
- (h) Drifting Biological Business, J. E. Haney.

The School of Pharmacy staff organized a Pharmacy Section for the Tri-State Hospital Assembly and conducted a two-session program there. An Indiana Inter-Professional Health Council, embracing allied health professions, was organized.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH. Held a one-day annual Pharmaceutical Conference, at which the program included the following talks and addresses:

- (a) Our Profession, Jerry McQuade.
- (b) Vitamins, Charles Glen King.
- (c) Student Project on Vitamins, Edward C. Reif.
- (d) Opportunities in Pharmacy, Jerry McQuade.
- (e) Prescription Clinic, Louis Saalbach.
- (f) Therapeutics and the Physicians' Prescription, Walter A. Bastedo.
- (g) Professional Pharmacy, Robert L. Swain.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. At its annual one-day Pharmaceutical Conference, the program presented the following papers:

- (a) What Should Be the Objectives of a Modern Pharmacy Act? Robert L. Swain. After its delivery the paper was discussed by Otis F. Cook, R. L. McCabe and Roland T. Lakey.
- (b) The Use and Abuse of Sulfanilamide, Arthur C. Curtis.
- (c) The Marihuana Problem, Clifford C. Glover.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY. Conducted a half-day Pharmaceutical Symposium at which three addresses were given:

- (a) The Pharmacist and Public Health, I. C. Riffin.
- (b) The Practice of Professional Pharmacy, Eldon Roberts, Jr.
- (c) The Pharmacist and the Physician, J. Leon Lascoff.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY. Held a one-day Prescription Symposium, at which the following matters were discussed:

- (a) Suitable Arrangement and Adequate Equipment of a Prescription Laboratory, J. Clinton Marschall.
- (b) Prescription Service in a Town of 800, W. B. Gillham.
- (c) Prescription Service in a City of 35,000, M. F. Coontz.
- (d) Prescription Service in a City of 150,000, Denny Brann.
- (e) Prescription Costs and Prices, Edward S. Rose.
- (f) Substitution and Counter-prescribing, T. H. Kenefick.
- (g) Narcotic Prescriptions, O. A. Bjornstad.
- (h) Refilling Prescriptions, G. H. Nollen.
- (i) Detailing Prescription Service to the Members of Other Professions, George McChane.
- (j) Peculiar Prescriptions, R. A. Kuever.

On this occasion, the Iowa Academy of Pharmacy was formed. This is an organization which will confine itself entirely to the professional phase of Pharmacy and has as its objectives:

- (1) To improve prescription and dispensing service to the public.
- (2) To promote the ideals and ethics of professional Pharmacy.
- (3) To advance the standards and efficiency of Pharmacy.
- (4) To improve public understanding and appreciation of Pharmacy as a branch of public health service.
- (5) To confer Fellowships in recognition of meritorious pharmaceutical achievement.

The College of Pharmacy continued to issue a news letter containing a section on dispensing problems and to offer consultation services and library facilities to all pharmacists.

WAYNE UNIVERSITY. Continued an extension course program and offered a more elaborate series of free monthly lectures in coöperation with the Detroit Retail Druggists' Association.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. Has added four new courses well adapted as continuation work to its extension division. These may be taken with or without credit. Classes are also provided under a subsidy from the Wisconsin vocational schools for pharmacists already in practice.

NORTH PACIFIC COLLEGE OF OREGON. Two special lectures were offered to practicing pharmacists on:

- (a) Recent Developments in the Vitamin Field.
- (b) Use and Value of the Blood Sedimentation Test.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. Held a three-day Retail Druggists' Business Conference.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. Displays exhibits of official preparations at medical and pharmaceutical conventions.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Evening courses will be offered to graduate pharmacists in the following subjects:

- (a) Hospital Pharmacy—Procedure and Practice.
- (b) Hospital Pharmacy—Administration and Management.
- (c) Surgical Supplies and Sick Room Equipment.
- (d) Cosmetology.
- (e) Applied Pharmacology and Physiology.
- (f) Newer Remedies.

A program of addresses by prominent speakers will be given weekly also.

HOWARD COLLEGE OF BIRMINGHAM. Consultation Bureau for pharmacists offers services in three divisions: scientific, technical, commercial and economic. Extension department courses in economics, cosmetics and the sciences are open to pharmacists. Held a one-day Druggists' Conference. Offers a series of 36 special lectures by leaders in the medical and pharmaceutical fields. Gives weekly radio talks.

TRIPLE UNIVERSITY. Has scheduled a series of weekly lectures on the newer remedies.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C. Issues a monthly bulletin and has planned a monthly seminar for pharmacists, physicians and dentists.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. Plans are under way to have a two- or three-day session for druggists.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY. Offered extension courses in Hospital Pharmacy Administration, Cosmetology and Perfumery and Surgical and Sick Room Supplies. A new extension course will be offered including symposia on pharmaceutical specialization in each of the following branches: dental, ophthalmic, dermatologic, hospital pediatric, veterinary, homeopathic, parenteral, public health and medicodietetic Pharmacy. Conference for practicing pharmacists included the following subjects:

- (a) The Importance of Biological Science to Pharmacy and Medicine, Julius Chasoff.
- (b) Vitamins, Their History and Progress, Robert Page.
- (c) The Arsphenamines, Ralph Clarke.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Offered a series of fifteen lectures.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY. Talks were given before sectional group meetings and included the following subjects:

- (a) Immunologicals, Marsh.
- (b) The Newer U. S. P. and N. F. Liquid Vehicles, William A. Jarrett.

OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY. Sponsored a two-day 'Open House' at which short instructive discourses were given and displays and experiments were set-up.

DETROIT INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Gives a program of special lectures and is planning a more extensive program for next year.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Members of the staff take part in meetings of the Central Ohio Academy of Pharmacy and also give numerous broadcasts.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Held a two-day Exhibit and Demonstration to indicate to pharmacists the advances which have been made.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, Louisiana. Installed displays in the local drug stores featuring manufacturing of official products. Presented technical and scientific papers at the state association meeting, as well as a series of radio broadcasts.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Promotes regular conferences and meetings for discussion.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Plans are being made to hold a two-day druggists' conference.

INDIANAPOLIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Is planning to give a series of courses to practicing pharmacists through the local association.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. Is planning to employ an extension worker who would hold group meetings throughout the state and contact individual stores.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND SCIENCE. Gives a series of Popular Science Lectures and holds an annual Science Day with exhibits.

NEW JERSEY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Under the auspices of the Local Branch of the A. Ph. A., a program was presented with speakers, followed by a demonstration of the preparation of various U. S. P. and N. F. drugs.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Several symposiums were given to contact pharmacists and plans to start continuation courses were completed.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS.

The first of these topics has been referred to in the Address of the President. At this time we should like merely to emphasize the importance of maintaining a cordial relationship between pharmacy owners and their professional employees. The very thought of strikes, picketing and similar activities usually associated with labor difficulties is repugnant to those engaged in supplying professional services associated with medical care. Yet we have seen that neither the hospital nor the pharmacy, nor any other institution or office where there is an employer-employee relationship can in the future expect to be free from interference with regular activities unless there is a satisfactory arrangement as to conditions of employment. We urge employers to take the initiative in providing such satisfactory arrangements and we urge pharmacist employees to bear in mind their professional responsibilities as well as their personal welfare. We further urge that, in any grouping of employees, the professionally trained personnel of a pharmacy be segregated from the non-professional. It is necessary at all times to maintain the solidarity of the profession in order to avoid depriving the public of necessary health care. Nothing can be more prejudicial to the cause of any group within the field of health care than to place private gain above the public welfare.

A NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

Editorial reference has already been made in the July 1938 issue of the JOURNAL to our participation in the deliberations of the Advisory Committee for the proposed National Council. This proposal has been sponsored by Senator R. J. Bulkley and is being given very careful study in the Committee on Manufactures of the United States Senate. The following quotations are taken from a statement by Senator Bulkley:

'We are working on the development of a National Council that would draw on business, labor, agriculture, the physical and social sciences, and other groups, and that generally would gather in, synthesize and relate more effectively to governmental policy the best thought and experience of our people and help guide us in orderly progress.

What we really need, however, to meet the increasingly complex problems of an increasingly complex civilization is not only closer coöperation between business and government or even between business, labor and government, but we need a united, coöperative approach to the problems of our economic system and our civilization as a whole on the part of the best, most intelligent and forward-looking elements, not only in business, labor, agriculture and finance, but in the physical and social sciences and other fields—in law, engineering, history, medicine, economics, sociology, political science, etc.

There must be a really first-class, full-time organization to serve as a nucleus and a rallying point for such coöperation to make it effective, and for two years now as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate I have been quietly working under Senate resolution on a proposal to establish a National Council, which among other functions would serve as such a rallying point.

We have already made great strides toward getting the coöperation of thinking citizens from all the various fields. About a hundred distinguished citizens from business, labor, agriculture and the physical and social sciences are already on an informal committee coöperating with the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate, and various scientific, labor, agricultural and other organizations have appointed committees or representatives for this purpose to assist us, work out this matter and effectively carry it through.'

The proposal has been commented upon favorably by citizens in many walks of life, among them Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute and Dr. Harold Urey of Columbia University.

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on May 25th in Washington, about 100 representatives of all branches of our national life discussed the project for a full day and their comments have been published as a Senate document. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was represented at this meeting by the chairman of the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy and we expressed our interest in the proposal and the desire to continue to keep in touch with its development in the following statement:

'Senator Bulkley, Ladies and Gentlemen, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION feels, as many do here to-day, that this council, if set-up, will be of great help in bringing to the members of the Federal and State legislatures and to bureaus of the Government, the kind of impartial information which is needed as a basis for progressive legislative and administrative action.

At various times there have been proposals for changes in the selection of our State and Federal representatives in the legislative branches of the Government. In recent years these proposals have been along the line of selecting representatives on the basis of vocations and professions, rather than political sub-divisions. The proposal has even been made that a third house be added to the bicameral system now in vogue and that this third house be known as a House of Technologists, because it would be composed of representatives of the professions, vocations and businesses which constitute our national divisions of science, labor and industry. The basis of these suggestions has been the fact that representatives elected as at present are chosen irrespective of their personal knowledge of the various activities of our national life and while any given Congress or legislative assembly will doubtless have in its membership representatives of different industries and professions, this is merely a matter of chance and there is no certainty that even the major activities of the Nation will be represented on a vocational basis. However, the suggestions for vocational representation or for a House of Technologists have never reached the point of practical application and probably lack the merit of practicality. It is for this reason that Senator Bulkley's proposal is of particular interest. It recognizes the need of an impartial source of information as a substitute for propaganda and the acceptance of the views of pressure groups merely because the pressure is sufficiently great to make them prevail.

I believe that the average legislator desires to write legislation which will yield the greatest good to the greatest number. His desire to ascertain what is the greatest good to the greatest number is frequently handicapped by a lack of an independent and unbiased source of information. He must weigh the arguments of conflicting groups in the light of his own knowledge and experience on every subject which confronts the people in our governmental processes. The need for light rather than heat is perfectly obvious, but whereas much heat is applied by constituents, there is frequently considerable lack of light.

If I may refer to the profession and industry represented by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, for a moment, I believe the need for a national council can be aptly illustrated. For more than 5 years there has been pending in the Congress of the United States, a proposal for the revision of our food and drug laws. Senators and Congressmen have been earnestly alive to the need for better regulation of the manufacture, advertising and distribution of foods, drugs and cosmetics. Yet many earnest legislators have been utterly confused by the conflicting statements made in the interest of various branches of the food, drug and publishing industries. As a result of these conflicts there has been no legislation on the most important phases of this national problem. How greatly the task of Congress would have been simplified in arriving at proper conclusions with respect to the controversial phases of this legislation had there been in existence a national council which would have studied the problem of food and drug regulation exclusively in the public interest and supplied the background and information on which Members of the Congress could have voted and justified their vote when attacked by special interests.

I believe that Senator Bulkley and his committee should be congratulated upon the development of this progressive plan. We are in sympathy with it and shall be glad to be kept advised of its development.'

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE.

We come now to one of the principal activities of the Committee, the consideration of problems arising in connection with the adequate distribution of medical care. In the usual American manner of searching for short descriptive terms for plans, problems, ideas and individuals, it has

become customary to refer to any proposed deviation from established methods of supplying medical care as 'socialized medicine' or 'state medicine.'

At this time we desire to avoid as much as possible, repetition of things which have already been said and things which are common knowledge to those who read newspapers and magazines. We shall therefore confine ourselves to pointing out certain significant trends and offering a few pertinent suggestions:

1. The national health survey has definitely shown that adequate health care is not available to large sections of our people, particularly in the lower income groups.

2. No responsible group or individual has challenged the correctness of this conclusion which had already been established by previous surveys under public and private auspices.

3. It is the avowed purpose of the present Federal Administration to correct the inadequacies which have been shown to exist and this has given rise to a study of the problem by the Republican National Committee with every indication that the platforms of all political parties in the next campaign will carry planks favorable to some form of subsidy or health insurance for the medically indigent and low income groups.

4. At the Constitutional Convention in progress at Albany, N. Y., a section in the social welfare article of the new constitution which would have given the Legislature permission to establish in the future a health insurance system in that state was defeated by one vote on August 4th but indications are that the proposal may be adopted on further consideration. (It has since been adopted.)

5. Hospital insurance plans have taken the country by storm. More than two million people now pay their hospital bills through monthly subscriptions to voluntary hospital care insurance plans in 60 communities throughout the United States. The largest enrollment is in New York City with 800,000; Minneapolis and St. Paul follow with 180,000; Cleveland, Ohio, and Rochester, New York, each has 100,000. State-wide plans operate in North Carolina, Alabama and Massachusetts, the last-named state having accumulated 61,000 members since last October. It is estimated by the American Hospital Association that a total of 10,000,000 subscribers will be reached within four years. Is it not reasonable to assume that people who are preparing by voluntary insurance methods against the expense of hospital care will become interested in obtaining complete medical care, including the services of physicians, by the same method?

6. This question was answered recently by the women of the United States in a nationwide survey cross-sectioning the opinions of 37 million of them. Sixty-six per cent stated that they would, if given the opportunity, support some plan whereby, for about \$3.00 per month a medical association would provide all necessary doctor and hospital service for themselves and their families. A majority of the women of America believe: that doctors charge too much; that the Government should provide free medical care for people with limited incomes, and meet the cost from taxes; that Government aid should be furnished to fight tuberculosis, syphilis and all preventable diseases; that free medical care should be given school children; that the state should provide maternity care for mothers who cannot themselves pay for it; that the cost of doctors' bills has *not* barred them from proper medical care, and that they have been able to give their children needed medical and dental care.

7. The American Public Welfare Association at its meeting in Seattle, Washington, last June received the report of its Committee on Medical Care which referred as follows to the question of supplying drugs: The problems reported in connection with drug supply are concerned chiefly with cost. For example, one city reports the cost of drugs as half of that for physicians' service, which is much out of proportion to the usual experience. Also, there is some difference of opinion between pharmacists and administrators (similar to the questions about free choice or salaried service for physicians and dentists) as to whether drugs should be secured from the 'corner drug store' or bought in bulk by the administration. It is claimed that the latter method is cheaper but that the former distributes tax funds more equably.

Many methods have been developed to control the costs of drugs under 'free choice of Pharmacy' such as: Limiting prescriptions to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. Agreement between pharmaceutical societies and administrators to payment on a 'cost plus' basis. Limiting the cost of a single prescription (to, for example, 50 cents).

The latter method is said to defeat its purpose, in some instances 'because the doctor has to

see the patient again just to prescribe more medicine and the doctor's extra visit costs more than it would to have prescribed more medicine in the first place.' In some cities all drug orders are reviewed by salaried drug clerks to check the nature and amount of prescription in relation to the bill.

8. The Study of Need and Supply of Medical Care now being conducted by the American Medical Association and described to us in detail by Dr. Leland at this convention, gives pharmacists an excellent opportunity to contribute such information as they may have at their command on the general question of the need for and adequacy of supply of medical care in their respective communities. The information blank issued to pharmacists, known as form No. 9, was submitted to our committee for suggestions before it was distributed and we notified all state associations of the opportunity for cooperating in this movement. The actual work of distributing the forms and collecting and interpreting the replies is in the hands of the county medical societies. These societies have organized committees including representatives from the health and welfare groups in their communities. It is intended that pharmacists should be represented on these committees. The interpretation of the data supplied by pharmacists should be a part of the duty of the pharmacist members of these county committees. It is essential, therefore, that pharmacists with a broad general outlook on problems of medical care, good judgment and willingness to work should be selected to act on these committees.

This gives the pharmacist an excellent opportunity not only to record his own experiences with requests for medical care but also provides an opportunity for constructive suggestions governing relations between pharmacists and county medical societies and methods of providing medical care for people in his community with low incomes.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE.

The National Health Conference called at the suggestion of President Roosevelt by the Inter-Departmental Committee to Promote and Coordinate Health Activities was held in Washington, D. C., on July 18, 19 and 20, 1938, at the Mayflower Hotel. Approximately 180 persons representing medicine, dentistry, nursing, public health, labor, industry, agriculture, social workers, women's organizations and others participated. The chairman of this committee was the only pharmacist member of the conference.

There have been reports of various phases of this meeting in the press and, of course, considerable publicity was given to clashes of viewpoints between the members of the medical profession who participated in the discussion. As a matter of fact, the conference was largely devoid of spectacular oratory and the bulk of time spent was given over to serious presentation of factual data and equally serious discussion of the National Health Program as submitted by the Technical Committee on Medical Care.

The three-day session did not end in the adoption of a resolution commending or rejecting the proposed program. There was no official endorsement or official action of any kind by the Conference. Yet no one could have left the meeting without the distinct impression that definite action to make medical care available in larger measure to all the people, regardless of their private capacity to pay for it, is under way.

In the chairman's opinion the most dynamic address delivered to the Conference was that of Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. He pointed out that at the present time people in general are beginning to take it for granted that *an equal opportunity for health is a basic American right*. 'They are thinking just a little ahead of the lawmakers,' said Dr. Parran, 'and even, I fear, ahead of the practitioners of public health and of clinical Medicine. It has been the insistence of the people back home that has pushed through both houses of Congress, without a dissenting vote, our recent legislation for cancer and venereal diseases.'

Further on in his address Dr. Parran made this significant observation: '*It is not unlikely that public health may be the next great social issue in this country.*' That such ideas are very much in the minds of politicians is borne out by the fact that at the recent sessions of the Program Committee of the Republican Party in Chicago, considerable attention was given to the subject of health care.

To the address by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, near the end of the Conference, in which he criticized the proposed National Health Program as being based on the assumption that there would always be twelve million people out of

work and that depressions and unfavorable economic situations would be the rule in years to come, and stated that food, fuel, clothing, shelter and a job were more immediate needs than medical care, Dr. Parran answered in advance as follows: 'It is true that if economists could show us how to produce and distribute an income equal for the health and other needs of every family, the need for many public health measures would be minimized. The inter-relationship between poverty and disease is well known. Disease begets poverty and poverty, in turn, creates more disease. At the present time, however, our proven ability to prevent disease exceeds greatly our proven ability to control other causes of poverty. Economics is still in the Hippocratic stage of development. It has not yet had its Pasteur, its Koch or its Lister. Medicine and public health, therefore, should lead economics rather than follow it. The application of preventive medicine offers the best opportunity to interrupt the downward spiral which I have described—to tear out the roots of poverty and the consequences of ignorance by attacking the one most readily preventable factor. For these reasons it has always seemed tragic to me that our health departments are better supported in time of prosperity when our need is least than when depressions come and our need is greatest.'

As the Program of the Conference developed it was clearly evident that no one, not even the most conservative representatives of the medical profession dared challenge the array of factual evidence as to the extent of need for more and better distribution of preventive and curative health services. It was in the proposed methods of providing these services that clashes of viewpoint became evident but even here the concensus of opinion seemed to be that something must be done and done soon, even if the perfect plan has not yet been evolved.

The Technical Committee reported that preventive health services for the nation as a whole are grossly insufficient; that hospital and other institutional facilities are inadequate in many places; that one-third of the population, including persons with or without income, is receiving inadequate or no medical care and that an even larger fraction of the population suffers from economic burdens created by illness.

To remedy these conditions five definite recommendations were proposed with approximately one-half of the estimated total annual cost of the first three to be met by the Federal Government. They are briefly stated as follows:

1. Expansion of Public Health and Maternal and Child Health Services, involving by the tenth year, a total annual expenditure of \$165,000,000.

2. Expansion of Hospital Facilities including construction and maintenance for general and specialized care and involving an average annual cost over a ten-year period of \$146,050,000.

3. Grants-in-aid to the States from the Federal Government to implement the provision of public medical care (1) to those for whom local, state or federal governments, jointly or singly, have already accepted some responsibility through the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, through work-relief programs, or through provisions of general relief; (2) to those who, though able to obtain food, shelter and clothing from their own resources, are unable to procure necessary medical care. It is estimated that \$400,000,000 would eventually be required annually to provide minimum care to the medically needy.

4. A comprehensive program designed to increase and improve medical services for the entire population directed toward closing the gaps, in a health program of national scope, left in the provisions of the first three recommendations. General taxation or special assessments alone, or in combination with specific insurance contributions from the potential beneficiaries of an insurance system, were recommended as the method of financing. The rôle of the Federal Government in this program is to be principally that of giving financial and technical aid to the States in their development of sound programs through procedures largely of their own choice.

5. Insurance against loss of wages during sickness.

The estimated annual cost of the program, without Recommendations four and five, at the full level of operation within a ten-year period is \$850,000,000.

The proposed program was received by members of the Conference with a variety of reactions. Social workers, health officers and others who are students of the health and welfare conditions of the people of the United States as a whole, reacted favorably. Some representatives of the medical profession and of private hospitals and institutions were inclined to question the necessity for embarking on a program of such great magnitude. Representatives of labor and agri-

culture and women's organizations, strongly favored the Government proposals, and a substantial body of medical opinion likewise expressed a favorable reaction to extending medical services by some method other than that of private practice.

On the whole, those who wholeheartedly favored the proposals were in the majority. Those disposed to disapprove did not burn their bridges but contented themselves with questioning the emphasis placed upon the national need for medical care as compared with the need for food, fuel, clothing, shelter and jobs. Representatives of industry expressed themselves as not too greatly worried about the cost of the program as compared with the expected reduction in needless loss of life and suffering and increasing prospects of longer years of productive, self-supporting life.

Toward the end of the Conference it became evident that in the consideration of the broad problem of supplying medical care, many specialized health services would have to be reorganized to meet new and revised methods of distribution.

Sufficient interest was evinced in the relation of the production and distribution of drugs and medicines to a National Health Program to warrant discussion of the subject and the following statement was made to the Conference by your chairman:

The production and distribution of drugs and medicines constitute an important factor in any program of medical care. Thus far it has received little or no attention in the deliberations of this conference, nor has it been specifically alluded to in the proposed National Health Program.

The public's expenditure for drugs and medicines in 1929 was estimated at \$715,000,000. It probably dropped considerably during the depression, but it is climbing again. It has been amply demonstrated that the business in drugs and medicines although affected to some degree by the incidence of illness, actually rises and falls with general business conditions. The implications in this statement seem worthy of consideration.

The magnitude of the normal expenditure for drugs is not far below the estimated cost of the entire National Health Program submitted to this Conference.

A study of the materials and services supplied for the money expended carries us from the extreme of highly scientific procedures and the filling of urgent needs to the worst type of quackery and absolute waste. The control of this indispensable adjunct to medical practice leaves much to be desired as far as the public interest is concerned.

Probably no division of the field of medical care presents so great a series of contrasts and contradictions. We have scattered throughout the United States upward of 50,000 pharmacies or retail drug stores required by law to have a licensed pharmacist in charge at all times, yet less than 50% of the time of the 115,000 licensed pharmacists in these places is occupied in supplying professional services except in the unusual establishments.

Although the manufacture and standardization of drugs is a highly specialized function requiring the services of well-trained pharmacists, chemists, bacteriologists, pharmacologists and others, anybody may to-day legally engage in the manufacture of drugs.

Although drugs with specific therapeutic value or rational bases for use in the treatment of disease are few in number—less than 1000 having received official approval in the United States Pharmacopoeia, the National Formulary and New and Non-Official Remedies—upward of 50,000 proprietary 'ready-made' medicines are listed in the drug-trade price lists and include preparations sold directly to the public without medical advice as well as so-called 'ethical proprietaries' prescribed by doctors.

The medical profession which has a direct influence upon the drugs selected for the Pharmacopoeia and exclusive control over the selection of those for New and Non-Official Remedies is no more able to prevent its members from wandering into the field of 'unapproved' proprietary preparations, in their prescribing, than the pharmaceutical profession is able to prevent its members from supplying all kinds of advertised medicines to the public through the drug store. Both professions are under tremendous pressure from salesmen and detail men representing drug manufacturers. In the case of the physician the time factor is stressed. It is so convenient for the doctor to write an easily remembered trade name while it is more or less burdensome to devise an extemporaneous formula or prescription to fit a specific case. Yet the slight difference in time and effort between these two procedures at the bedside or in the hospital often spells the difference between professional control over the drugs dispensed and eventual elimination of such control.

To-day the highly trained medical personnel of our nation is in competition with a well-organized proprietary medicine industry which practices Medicine *via* the radio, the advertising

columns of our newspapers and magazines and the roadside billboards. More than one-half of the total expenditure for drugs by the public goes for so-called patent or proprietary medicines.

It is held by some that the right of self-medication is inalienable. One could make greater allowance for this point of view if those who so vociferously support it knew or let it be known what the remedies usually sold for self-medication really contain.

A new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law has been passed and will become effective in about one year. One of the requirements of this new law is the disclosure of the formula of un-official drugs and medicines on their labels. Very soon, therefore, the public will know what patent medicines contain, although it may never become known what, if anything, some of them contained before it became necessary to disclose the formula. While this statutory provision is helpful in one direction, it also introduces a new hazard to the public health. The makers of 'patent' medicines will talk glibly from now on of the constituents of their products, and they will seek to tie them up with every favorable public mention of some newly discovered or well-known drug. Elixir Sulfanilamide is a grim reminder of the potentialities in this situation. It is very unfortunate that in the enactment of new Federal laws regulating the manufacture and distribution of drugs, the enforcement of the provisions relating to advertising has been separated from the enforcement of label provisions.

The only safeguard against a more subtle type of patent medicine advertising, based on the publication of formulas on the labels of such products, is a program of education stressing limitations of drugs offered for sale to the public. Such a program can be measurably aided by the 55,000 pharmacies manned by upward of 115,000 registered licensed pharmacists who are subject to legal and professional control by law enforcement agencies and professional societies. The limitation of the sale of drugs to pharmacies and pharmacists offers the best measure of control and reduction in public expense for drugs now available.

The proposed programs for the control of venereal disease, pneumonia and other diseases have had the whole-hearted support of the pharmacists of the Nation, even though they have seen the distribution of vast amounts of drugs taken out of their hands and transferred directly to Health Departments.

Pharmaceutical education and licensure are to-day on a high plane and the products of our Colleges of Pharmacy, although far fewer in number than ten years ago, are much better prepared to join in maintaining any acceptable national health program.

The experience with Health Insurance in Great Britain has demonstrated that drug costs can be substantially lowered by limiting prescribing to official and approved drugs. The increase in available medical care and consequent increase in prescription writing has served to increase the professional activity of pharmacists and has reduced self-medication.

It can be definitely stated that the pharmacists of the United States are well prepared to supply all necessary services in this field no matter what system or program of health care may emerge from this Conference.

Summarizing the accomplishments and effects of the Conference it might be said:

(1) National attention has been focused upon the inadequacy of preventive and curative medical care for large groups of our people.

(2) A definite plan for Federal and State coöperation has been projected by the Federal Government to remedy existing inadequate distribution of medical care, to strengthen the services available for disease prevention and to provide against loss of income during sickness.

(3) Representatives of the people in all walks of life appear to be in agreement that some form of Government aid in securing better distribution of medical facilities to all the people is necessary and while there is great respect for the efforts of the medical profession to keep its services on a high plane, the outcry of organized Medicine against 'regimentation' and anticipated inferior care under Governmental auspices is not taken very seriously.

(4) The medical profession itself, although apparently united as far as the official expressions of the American Medical Association are concerned, is actually very greatly divided in its opinion of the effect of greater Governmental supervision on the distribution of medical care. Many young physicians waiting in vain for patients in their offices would be glad to give their services to the general public on a salary basis. They resent the implication that they would supply an inferior brand of service to the indigent or to insurance patients. On the other hand,

there is the well-known bureaucratic lag which must be contended with wherever the Civil Service is concerned. We have drones and shirkers among teachers and other public servants and we will have them among the doctors. But the very fact that services under the Government include supervision over the individual and require constant self improvement and study—as in the case of teachers—is a guarantee that many of our doctors will become better practitioners even though others, as they claim, may lose the interest to keep abreast of the developments in medical science supposedly engendered by private practice.

(5) To an innocent bystander it looks very much as though the real problem before the medical profession and the Government is how best to cooperate in keeping the system of private practice going for those who want it and can afford it, while avoiding denial of necessary care through governmental or charitable auspices to those who need it and cannot afford it. County medical societies and the American Medical Association are now engaged in working out ways and means of supplying all needed medical care without governmental control. However, it is plain that the more Government pays for medical services, the more it will demand supervision thereof.

(6) As for Pharmacy and the practitioners of Pharmacy, it has long been clear that whether the supplying of drugs goes into the hands of governmental agencies or whether it remains in private hands, the professional activity of pharmacists in retail drug stores will gradually be reduced. As long as there is a demand for private doctors, there will be a demand for private pharmacists to compound their prescriptions, but the tendency of private practitioners is to prescribe 'specialties.' The greater the extent of insurance practice, the greater will be the amount of extemporaneous compounding but at much lower rates of pay. Self-medication will be diminished as insurance medicine increases and the sale of drugs for self-medication should decrease. Opportunities to practice Pharmacy in manufacturing laboratories and hospitals will increase. Probably fewer pharmacists and pharmacies will be needed for the practice of Pharmacy as a profession, if the National Health Program is developed.

Since the duties of the Committee on Study of Pharmacy have been enlarged to include consideration of such vital matters as employer-employee relations and governmental participation in supplying necessary services in the field of health care as well as other matters involving the relation of Pharmacy to our social and economic structure, we suggest that the name of this Committee be changed to The Committee on Social and Economic Relations."

After a general discussion, in which the Committee was complimented on its work and on the report, the latter was received and the resolution contained therein was referred to the Resolutions Committee.

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY WEEK.—The secretary read the following report for Chairman Hogstad, who was unable to be present, and who sent a message of regret.

"It is quite evident that Pharmacy Week has become an established fact in American Pharmacy, for during the week of October 17th, the 14th annual observance of this far-reaching effort will be observed. True it is, that all of the retail pharmacies throughout the United States are not participants, and one could not expect such a thing to take place.

In the past few years, the Pharmacy Week movement has resolved itself, in so far as participation by retail pharmacists is concerned, to a fewer number who take part, prompted by the desire to assist in bringing the message of Pharmacy to the public, rather than to engage merely for prizes. It is very encouraging to note this particular trend.

Many excellent professional window-display photographs were submitted in the 13th annual observance by retail pharmacists, by colleges of pharmacy as well as by pharmaceutical organizations. The yearly problem of selecting the winner always proves to be a difficult problem.

The winner of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association Robert J. Ruth Memorial Trophy was the retail pharmacy owned and operated by Messrs. Gorman and Noble in Hackensack, N. J. The chairman personally inspected this interesting professional display and feels that the Committee was fully justified in their award of the silver loving cup. The chairman made it a point that week to inspect many professional window displays and it was most gratifying to note the large number that participated.

For the second successive time, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists and Temple University School of Pharmacy were awarded first prizes in the College of Pharmacy and

Pharmaceutical organization divisions. It is to be hoped that a larger number of Colleges of Pharmacy as well as local, county and state pharmaceutical organizations will participate during the 1938 observance. The chairman sincerely regrets that he was unable personally to be present at the time the awards were made to Gorman and Noble, Temple University School of Pharmacy and the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, due to a change of position.

The chairman respectfully asks that serious consideration be given to the manner by which all may participate in the 1938 observance. The Colleges of Pharmacy can contribute much by arranging for the presentation of talks by the Dean and his associates, by conducting meetings during Pharmacy Week in addition to participating in the Pharmacy Week Window Display Contest. Local, county and state pharmaceutical organizations can likewise contribute much by arranging for inter-professional meetings during that week as well as to have the officers or other members of the association in question arrange for a series of community talks as well as radio broadcasts.

The demand for copies of the Pharmacy Week stories continues to increase. Some 26 talks are now available in mimeograph form and make a valuable contribution to the library of the pharmacist. They may be obtained from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

The chairman sincerely regrets his inability to be present at the 1938 Convention and desires to extend greetings to all present and once again to encourage those interested in the onward march of American Pharmacy to be active participants in the 1938 observance of the Pharmacy Week movement."

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.—Chairman Kelly read the following report with an expression of thanks for the support which the Committee had received and an earnest appeal for continued support in dealing with the many important matters of legislation, which will require consideration during the coming year. The report was received.

"The members of this Committee, S. L. Hilton, R. L. Swain, R. P. Fischelis, Rowland Jones, Jr. and E. F. Kelly, *Chairman*, were reappointed by President Gathercoal and have again carried on their work through Committee Letters, personal correspondence and personal conferences, since a formal meeting of the Committee was not found to be necessary.

The Committee was called upon to give attention to an unusual number of important legislative measures which were before the Congress or the state legislatures. The Committee has attempted to present the viewpoint of professional Pharmacy in connection with these measures and also to cooperate as closely as was possible with the officers of the state pharmaceutical associations, through letters, bulletins, copies of bills and regulations and otherwise.

In enumerating these measures, they will be referred to briefly in most instances since they have had extensive publicity in the pharmaceutical press of the country.

Venereal Disease Control.—The LaFollette-Bulwinkle Bills, S.3290 and H.R. 9047, provide for the expenditure of \$15,000,000 over a period of three years from July 1, 1938. "For the purpose of assisting states, counties, health districts and other political subdivisions of the states in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treatment and control of venereal diseases." Of this sum \$3,000,000 are to be spent during the first, \$5,000,000 during the second and \$7,000,000 during the third year, in accordance with plans presented by the health authority of the state and approved by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

A considerable portion of these large sums will be expended for drugs, medicines and medical supplies, largely under the direction of the state health authorities, and pharmacists should carefully investigate the opportunities open to them.

Fair Labor Standards Act.—This act, S.2475, and generally referred to as the Wages and Hours Bill, provides for the establishment of labor standards with respect to minimum wages and maximum hours in industries engaged in interstate commerce or engaged in the production of goods for such commerce. These provisions do not apply to any employee employed in a bona fide professional or local retailing capacity and pharmacists are therefore exempt in so far as these activities are concerned.

A number of states have enacted legislation regulating hours and wages and they should be carefully studied. In some states it has been necessary to file evidence that Pharmacy is a profession where professional people are exempted from the provisions of the law.

Federal Trade Commission Act, S. 1077.—This amendment to the Act establishing the Commission had two general purposes: *First*, to broaden the powers of the Commission over unfair methods of competition by giving it jurisdiction over unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce whether competitive or not; and, *second*, to give the Commission more effective control over false advertisement of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics. The broad definitions of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics as employed in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, S.5, are employed in S.1077 and false advertisement of any of them for the purposes of this Act 'means an advertisement, other than labeling, which is misleading in a material respect; and in determining whether any advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the commodity to which the advertisement relates.'

The Commission is given broad control of false advertisement of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics other than labeling, which is under the control of the Food and Drug Administration under S.5, and the administration of S.1077 and S.5 should remedy the abuses which have existed in the advertising of these products.

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, S.5.—In the form enacted it brings medical devices and cosmetics under its provisions and requires that no new drug shall be introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce unless an application has been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture giving full information to show that the drug is or is not safe for use and unless the secretary has not issued an order within the time specified, refusing to permit the application to become effective. The provisions and penalties of the present Act are broadened in many other respects, and it is generally believed that the law represents a decided improvement over that now in effect. Senator Copeland said upon the passage of the bill by the Senate, 'We now have a bill which may bring disappointment to some, but I think it marks a very great advance, probably beyond that of any country in the world.' Representative Lea who was in charge of the bill in the House, said in commenting on the work of his committee, that 'our differences of opinion have in the end worked to give us better legislation.'

The definitions of foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics in this Act are similar to those in the Federal Trade Commission Act and are very inclusive. The provisions with respect to the adulteration and misbranding of drugs and devices and the exemptions from the misbranding provisions which cover prescriptions should be carefully studied. The ASSOCIATION expressed its earnest desire to have food, drug and cosmetic legislation enacted and its conviction that further delay was against the public interest, and has done what it could toward the successful outcome.

Regulations, covering the sections of S.5 which became effective at once, were recently issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In connection with Federal, Food and Cosmetic Act, mention should be made, as a matter of record, of S.3073 introduced by the late Senator Copeland 'in order to safeguard the public health against the distribution of drugs which have not become generally recognized as safe for use.' The bill was intended to cover the recommendations included in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress with respect to the so-called Elixir of Sulfanilamide experience and was not enacted since the recommendations were taken care of by the new drug provisions of S.5. One interesting provision of this bill was a board to aid and advise the Secretary of Agriculture consisting of representatives from each of the following organizations: The U. S. Public Health Service, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Medical Association, the U. S. P. Convention, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

Taxes on Distilled Spirits.—The A. PH. A. joined with the other member associations of the National Drug Trade Conference in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee against the proposal to increase the excise tax on distilled spirits for non-beverage purposes in the amount of 25 cents per proof gallon which would amount to approximately 47 cents on a gallon of alcohol, on the ground that the tax would increase the cost of drugs and medicines to the sick without producing a noticeable increase in the revenue collected. The increase was not approved.

In this connection, it is believed that a strong effort should be made in the next session of Congress to have the entire excise tax removed from alcohol and other distilled spirits used for

medicinal purposes and there are indications that such an effort might have favorable consideration. The Committee has, therefore, suggested a resolution stating the position of the A. PH. A.

Further efforts have been made in several states during the year to impose or increase the state tax on distilled spirits including alcohol and preparations containing distilled spirits or to impose restrictions on the use of these important products or the privileges of pharmacists in connection with them. The Committee has brought these efforts to the attention of the state association officials and has assisted in every way possible in dealing with them.

As stated in the report of last year, most of these efforts are aimed at distilled spirits used for beverage purposes and frequently the tax or other restriction is placed on these products when used for non-beverage purposes by misunderstanding. However that may be, the officials of the state pharmaceutical association should study such efforts carefully and be certain that the tax or other restriction does not apply to these products when used for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes. A model exemption provision is available.

Marihuana Taxing Bill, H.R. 6906.—During October 1937, the Bureau of Narcotics released the regulations under this Act and the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, released a statement on the procedure relating to any Marihuana on hand on October 1, 1937, and the application for special tax stamps and order forms. Copies of these were sent promptly to the secretaries of the state associations.

Narcotic Legislations and Regulations.—Additional states and the District of Columbia have passed the Uniform Narcotic Act, bringing the total to 43.

A complete revision of the regulations governing the importers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers licensed under the Harrison Narcotic Act and other Federal narcotic laws has been prepared by the Bureau of Narcotics, U. S. Department of the Treasury. It is expected that copies of the revised regulations will be made available during August, to the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue for distribution to every registrant. A codification of these regulations became necessary under Act of Congress requiring a codification of all regulations under Federal Acts. It was thought advisable to bring them completely up-to-date at the same time and this explains the revision. They embody no changes of importance to pharmacists.

It will be recalled that in a previous session of the 75th Congress, an effort was made to consolidate several enforcement agencies of the Department of the Treasury including the Bureau of Narcotics, and that this effort was opposed by the A. PH. A. and other pharmaceutical organizations on the ground that the Bureau of Narcotics should be maintained as an independent agency in order to carry out the treaty obligations respecting narcotic drugs and in order to maintain the present high efficiency in the enforcement of the Harrison Act. The effort was not successful but comments have been printed which indicate that the effort may be renewed. If so, the A. PH. A. will again voice its objection to any measure which may conflict with the effective work being done by the Narcotic Bureau under Commissioner Anslinger and his associates.

State Fair Trade Acts.—To date, 43 states have adopted fair-trade laws. Attention has been centered during the year largely on enforcement and on studies as to the effects of the legislation on producers, distributors and consumers. The A. PH. A. has assisted in these efforts in every way possible.

The Committee desires to again express appreciation for the courteous attention given to its suggestions with respect to legislation and for the fine coöperation it received from officers and members of the ASSOCIATION, from officials of the state associations and from other sources."

COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Chairman Winne stated that this report had been presented to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. (See page 1098.) As there were no comments the report was not read.

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Chairman Kendig stated that the report of this Committee was read before the Joint Session on Tuesday forenoon. (See page 1007.)

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND STUDENT BRANCHES.—The following report was read by Chairman Little and received for publication.

"The Committee on Local and Student Branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION submits the following report, which we hope may be interpreted as indicating a year of progress in our ASSOCIATION.

At the beginning of the year the chairman of the committee wrote to the secretary of each branch making and soliciting suggestions as to how our branch programs might be strengthened and made more interesting and useful to our members. These letters brought splendid responses from most of our branch secretaries and many valuable suggestions were received and handed on to other branches. The various branches were also urged to cooperate with the Committee on Membership to increase the membership of our ASSOCIATION as much as possible during the year. Here again the response was surprising and very definitely encouraging. It is felt that if this campaign can be continued and the members made to realize their individual responsibility that much greater results can yet be obtained.

The chairman also wrote the dean of every college of pharmacy in the United States requesting their continued support of local and student branches and indicating certain definite localities where it seemed most appropriate and perhaps urgent that new branches should be started in the immediate future.

Other propaganda work, which cannot be gone into in any considerable detail in this report, was undertaken in the interest of our ASSOCIATION.

Letters were sent to members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION urging their cooperation in securing new members and to a selected list of non-members calling attention to the work of the ASSOCIATION and inviting them to become members in order to help promote their own interests and those of their profession. It is not an extravagant statement to say that between five and six thousand letters were sent out in an effort to improve and increase the membership of our ASSOCIATION and of its local and student branches.

Although our program was not actively started until after January 1st of this year, we are pleased to report that new student branches have been started at the New Orleans College of Pharmacy, Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan. These, and in fact all, of our student branches show every evidence of developing into strong aggressive units of our ASSOCIATION. They should not only function vigorously and well during the years ahead but should be the means of furnishing a considerable number of regular, active members, as the student members are each year graduated from their respective colleges.

It is expected that new student branches will be started at Fordham University, New York City, and at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, next fall. Interest has been manifested in other places and will unquestionably be nourished and strengthened during the coming year.

The Chairman was much impressed by the splendid program which was put on at a meeting of the Student Branch of St. John's University College of Pharmacy, which he had the privilege of attending last spring.

We are also pleased to report that a new local branch, known as the Greater St. Louis Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was established recently in St. Louis and that the Detroit Branch has become more active, having changed its name to The Michigan Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Arrangements are now being made for local branches in Buffalo and in Los Angeles which we hope will be completed early this fall.

Possibly the highlight of our branch meetings during the past year was the March 15th meeting of the Chicago Branch. This meeting was held in celebration of the 250th meeting of the Chicago Branch and was attended by about 250 members and their friends. The meeting was held at the Palmer House in Chicago and was attended by President Gathercoal, President-elect Lascoff, Past-President Dr. George Beal, Secretary Kelly, your chairman, and many other men and women long active in association work. The meeting constituted a splendid tribute to an active aggressive branch which has long served as an example as to how such units may be effectively operated.

Our sections have, as a rule, had satisfactory and in many instances strong programs, although much improvement can still be made along this line.

Some branches have proved negligent about reporting their meetings to the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, as required by our By-Laws. The branches are urged to pay more attention to this important regulation next year.

Rebates have been paid to all student and local branches which have submitted their accounts for them. Some sections are losing fairly substantial and possibly much needed funds by not attending to this important detail.

It is hoped that our members will more adequately support their local branches during the coming year. Strong local branches mean a strong AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and hence a more useful and more highly respected profession of Pharmacy. We all owe much allegiance and loyalty to such a cause.

The chairman wishes to thank the members of his committee for their splendid coöperation. Especially does he wish to thank Secretary Kelly for his constant help and assistance during the entire year."

COMMITTEE ON DENTAL PHARMACY.—Chairman Schicks presented the following report and a copy of the proposed National Dental Program as referred to therein.

"The Dental Committee has been very active during the past year. Research on dental preparations has been carried on by members of the Committee at Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Buffalo College of Pharmacy, North Pacific College of Oregon College of Pharmacy and Rutgers College of Pharmacy. Some of the work undertaken has been completed and some is still under operation.

Work on cavity linings or varnishes, devitalizing agents, impression pastes, surgical packs, formulas for abrasive agents, denture adhesives and denture cleaners has been carried on. Most of the formulas have been completed.

Exhibits have been made before several state dental conventions. One will be made before the American Dental Association Convention to be held in St. Louis this fall. Dr. A. F. Schlicting of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy is in charge.

Members of the Committee have spoken before local and state gatherings of dentists on many occasions. The University of Buffalo College of Pharmacy in coöperation with the Buffalo School of Dentistry, has developed a dental formulary which is used by the students of dentistry at Buffalo. Rutgers College of Pharmacy has given a course on Dental Pharmacy and Pharmacology to dentists evenings in the College building. This course has been requested for the past several years and asked for again next year. Your chairman reviewed the formulas for the new edition of Accepted Dental Remedies as submitted to him by the secretary of the Council on Dental Therapeutics. Some new items were suggested for the A. D. R. and a different arrangement for presenting them.

Your chairman has developed a National Dental Campaign for the pharmacists through the A. P. H. A., and is a part of this report. This is a national effort to gain the professional business of the dentist for the pharmacist. Acknowledgment of the work of Professor M. Andrews of Maryland College of Pharmacy and Professor L. F. Freeman of Buffalo College of Pharmacy is hereby made wherever used.

An outline of the campaign is as follows:

1. Explanatory letter to pharmacists.
2. Explanatory or introductory letter to the dentist.
3. A ten months' professional service to the dentist with prescriptions and explanations of their actions and uses.
4. (a) Articles on: "How to Write a Prescription."
(b) "The United States Pharmacopoeia; What It Should Mean to the Dentist."
(c) "Prescription Writing; What It Means to the Dentist."
5. A monthly new letter to the pharmacist bringing him information he needs in contacting the dentist and keeping him stimulated to complete the ten months' program.

The past eight years have been spent in trying to determine the needs of the dentist. Our experience is that the dentist does not wish to be told anything more about coöperation between pharmacists and dentists for he readily recognizes the need for it. What the dentist desires now from the pharmacist is something more concrete and practical. Through the National Dental Campaign the pharmacist can meet the demands of the dentist. He can supply the dentist with medication for his patients and office practice.

The pharmacist will find the dental profession a very enjoyable one to work with. The dentist is appreciative of any effort expended in his behalf. The dentist is more than ready to do his part in the campaign if the pharmacist will do a really good job in holding up his end of it.

The standing and prestige of Pharmacy is built on the professional work of the pharmacist. Here is a splendid opportunity for the pharmacist to gain new friends, new business and render a truly professional service."

This report was discussed by several delegates who expressed appreciation for the work of the Committee and particularly for the National Dental Program, with the urgent request that the latter be published at the earliest possible date.

Chairman Schicks and Secretary Kelly stated that the material for this program was now before officials of the American Dental Association who had expressed their willingness to cooperate and that it would have attention as soon as these officials had reached a decision with respect to it. The report was received for publication.

Chairman Winne announced the appointment of R. P. Fischelis, R. L. Swain and C. L. O'Connell as members of the committee provided for at the First Session of the House to draft suitable legislation with respect to drugs and cosmetics, including advertising. On motion of R. C. Wilson, Chairman Winne was added to this Committee and the membership of the committee was approved.

Election of Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION. The following communication from the Council was presented and the nominees were elected to the offices named.

"In accordance with Article V of Chapter 111 of the ASSOCIATION, the Council hereby nominates for election by the House: W. C. Anderson, *Honorary President*; E. F. Kelly, *Secretary*; and C. W. Holton, *Treasurer* for the ASSOCIATION year 1938-1939."

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman Jenkins presented the following report, which was adopted.

For *President*: A. G. DuMez, Baltimore, Md.; A. F. Marquier, Newark, N. J.; Oscar Rennebohm, Madison, Wis.

For *First Vice-President*: W. J. Teeters, Iowa City, Iowa; C. H. Evans, Warrenton, Ga.; F. O. Taylor, Detroit, Mich.

For *Second Vice-President*: E. V. Lynn, Boston, Mass.; Frederick J. Cermak, Cleveland, Ohio; C. O. Lee, La Fayette, Ind.

Members of The Council: H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Fischelis, Trenton, N. J.; Ernest Little, Newark, N. J.; A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Va.; C. B. Jordan, La Fayette, Ind.; R. A. Lyman, Lincoln, Nebr.; W. Mac Childs, Eldorado, Kans.; George A. Moulton, Peterborough, N. H.; W. F. Sudro, Fargo, N. Dak.

For *Officers of the House of Delegates*: *Chairman*, Charles H. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Vice-Chairman*, R. A. Kuever, Iowa City, Iowa.

Chairman Winne stated that the nominations for President, First and Second Vice-President and for members of the Council would be submitted to the members later by mail ballot.

On motion the Secretary was authorized to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of Charles H. Rogers as Chairman and R. A. Kuever as Vice-Chairman of the House for 1938-1939. The ballot was cast and Chairman Winne declared these gentlemen elected.

COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF MEETING.—In presenting a verbal report for the Committee, Chairman Rudd reviewed its activities and the consideration which had been given to many invitations submitted to the ASSOCIATION, for which the appreciation of the Committee was expressed. The Committee recommended Atlanta, Ga., as the place for the 1939 meeting, and the recommendation was approved. R. C. Wilson spoke in appreciation of the selection of Atlanta and gave assurance that everything possible would be done to insure an enjoyable and successful meeting.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—Chairman Kendig presented a number of resolutions which, after discussion, were approved. (See page 1088.)

The Session adjourned at eleven o'clock.

The Third Session of the House was called to order by Chairman Winne at 8:45 P.M., on Friday evening, August 26th, and he requested that Vice-Chairman Little preside during the remainder of the Session. Vice-Chairman Little declared a quorum present and the House organized for business. The reading of the minutes of the Second Session was dispensed.

Reports were received from the Scientific Section and from the Sections on Education and Legislation, Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and Pharmaceutical Economics.

A resolution by the Section on Pharmaceutical Economics, recommending a limitation of the sale of certain medicinal products to drug stores, and two resolutions submitted by the Section on Education and Legislation, the first recommending that the Boards of Pharmacy have power to regulate the practice of Pharmacy, and the second recommending a provision for Honorary Fellows of the ASSOCIATION, were referred to the Committee on Modernization of Pharmacy Laws.

The following recommendations as approved by the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing were submitted. These recommendations were approved and referred for further action, as follows: No. 1 to the Council; No. 2 and No. 3 to the Committee on Standard Program.

"1. That the name of the 'Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing' be changed to 'Section on Professional Pharmacy.'

2. That, whereas the conflict between the section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy has caused inconvenience to those who desire to hear papers in both sections, be it resolved that an effort be made on the part of the Committee on Program Arrangements to avoid this conflict, particularly in the case of the first sessions.

3. That a committee of five (5) be appointed by the present chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing to confer with Secretary Kelly as to the progress that has been made in the development of a Professional Pharmacy Section in the present JOURNAL and to obtain an expression in this direction from the Council and members of the ASSOCIATION.

4. That the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy consider means whereby the report of the Pharmacy Committee of the American Hospital Association for 1937 may be brought to the attention of all pharmacists in hospital practice; and that those pharmacists be urged to adopt as many of the principles embodied in this report as they can.

5. That the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy actively arrange for a central affiliation under the A. PH. A. of all local Hospital Pharmacists Associations.

6. That the Committee on Hospital Survey be established as a standing committee until such time as any different arrangement may be necessary."

A report was also received from the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON COSMETICS.—Chairman Muldoon presented the following report, which was received and referred to the Council of the ASSOCIATION for consideration.

"A resolution presented to the 1937 Convention sought to have this ASSOCIATION establish a special Committee on Cosmetic Formulary and Cosmetic Materials, with authority to analyze such cosmetic preparations as might be submitted to it for examination, and to award a special seal to those found to be acceptable. The Committee would be directly responsible to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and the ASSOCIATION would provide funds for a library, laboratories, skilled workers and other necessities. The resolution in question was referred to this Committee for consideration and report. We here present the results of our study.

To avoid confusion in names, in this report the proposed new Committee will be called the Council on Cosmetics.

Provided that adequate funds can be obtained for its establishment, its continued maintenance and its satisfactory operation, this Committee unanimously approves the formation of a new Council on Cosmetics with authority to award a suitable seal to such acceptable cosmetic preparations as may be submitted to it for evaluation. The Committee reached this decision with the full realization that at times, because of its nature, this work will be extremely difficult, and in some cases almost impossible of satisfactory accomplishment. The proposed examination of cosmetic preparations should not conflict with that now being carried on by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association since, according to their secretary, Dr. Leech, they at present consider only cosmetic preparations for which therapeutic claims are made, and they pass on the advertisements of cosmetics and soaps only in connection with products that are advertised in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

This Committee believes that the evaluation of preparations by the Council can be conducted in such a way that the legal responsibilities involved need not be greater than the ASSOCIATION

TION should be willing to accept. In our opinion the work of the proposed new Council should be extended to include the carrying on of fundamental researches involving problems common to Pharmacy and the cosmetics industries, such as coloring agents, preservatives, emulsifiers and anti-oxidants. The making of studies leading to the improvement of the formulas of the cosmetic preparations of the National Formulary and the Recipe Book would be a proper function of the Council. Satisfactory cosmetic preparations for use as vehicles might be developed. Other researches could be conducted.

This Committee is aware of the very considerable expenditures that would be involved in properly establishing and maintaining the proposed Council on Cosmetics. We believe very strongly that, if sufficient funds for the proper functioning of the Council cannot be assured, the work should not be attempted. This Committee disapproves the acceptance of contributions from individual manufacturers whose products might be submitted to the Council, but it approves the acceptance of funds from associations of manufacturers. The receiving of technical information and the results of researches concerning cosmetic preparations from individual manufacturers or from associations would be entirely proper and most acceptable. Through such contributions both time and money would be saved by the ASSOCIATION.

Our Committee believes that if the Council is to be successful in its work, its personnel should include a considerable proportion of men active in the field of cosmetics, technicians in the cosmetic manufacturing as well as in the cosmetic materials industries. There should also be skilled researchers, pharmacists, chemists, dermatologists, pharmacologists and physicians and possibly representatives of other groups. Since the membership of the Council should not be so large as to make it unwieldy, some of these might serve as members of auxiliary committees. The appointments of Council members should be for more than a single year, and their terms of office should be arranged so that the personnel of the Council will change only gradually.

The Committee on Cosmetics makes the following recommendations:

1. Provided that adequate funds can be made available, we recommend that there shall be established a Council on Cosmetics for the purpose of carrying on researches in those fields in which pharmacy and the cosmetics industries are closely interrelated. The Council shall have authority to examine such cosmetic preparations as may be submitted to it for consideration, and to grant a suitable seal to those which are found to be acceptable.

2. We recommend that monetary contributions for this work be not solicited nor accepted from individual manufacturers of cosmetic preparations.

3. We recommend that the personnel of the Council be selected so that it will contain a number of members who are actively engaged in the cosmetic manufacturing and materials industries; and we further recommend that the terms of office of the Council members be so arranged that the personnel of the Council will change only gradually.

This report is approved by all members of the Committee. In authorizing the use of his signature, one member suggests that further consideration should be given to the matter of charges for the examination of cosmetics and the use of the seal. This can be done by the Council itself, if its formation is authorized."

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS.—In the absence of Chairman Seltzer, the following report was presented by the secretary.

"Medicine and Pharmacy—functioning as they do in the application and in the preparation of medicine, respectively—were originally associated together as one in the Art of Healing but, as the application of medicine advanced in technical development and as the underlying sciences broadened in scope, the inevitable cleavage took place.

Although coördinate in character and significance with the *scientific preparation* of medicine, the *art of its application* possesses inherently the *prerogative of command* with respect to *initiative*. This prerogative is beyond question—it is recognized in practice and is strikingly emphasized in the work of revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia in which this division of responsibility between Medicine and Pharmacy *as to control* is recognized and defined: the scope being absolutely determined by Medicine while the *execution* of the specifications is assigned to Pharmacy.

In opposition to the effort to coöperate, the commercial trend of many stores, with the consequent exaltation of the competitive motive as a major and the subjection of the coöperative

motive as a minor, has developed a maladjustment between this class of stores and Medicine which can be hardly overcome—since the competitive motive and the coöperative motive mutually destroy each other.

This being the case, any effort to establish professional relationship between Medicine and Pharmacy must, so far as Pharmacy is concerned, be carried on by those pharmacists willing to coöperate in the practice of the ethics of the Healing Art and who, by the equipment of their stores and by the manning and maintenance of the same on the proper functional plane of professional service demonstrate their further willingness and ability to coöperate.

It is on these principles that your committee has proceeded and has found the medical profession, as represented by their local societies, attentive to proposals to include, as auxiliary members of their economic committee, responsible professional pharmacists, carefully selected and duly appointed. These committees, for the benefit of both groups, to undertake, among such other matters of mutual interest which may arise, a more comprehensive and adequate consideration of the health dollar and the drug dollar. Such a study has already been made and charted by your committee—copy of which appears on page 1196.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The chart shows that of every dollar spent for health, \$39.80 goes to the physician or surgeon, \$18.00 to the dentist, \$13.00 to the hospital, \$12.90 to the pharmacist, \$8.10 to the nurse and \$7.70 for X-ray, physical therapy, pathology and social service. . . . A second chart shows the per cent of families in each income class (from \$1200 or less to \$10,000 or more per year) who receive medical care and also the per cent receiving specialized care. Above 95% of families in each income class receive pharmaceutical service.)

The reaction of the Wayne County Medical Society is reflected in the following communication:

"The Council of the Wayne County Medical Society wishes to thank you for your communication and fine report of April 15th. The Council believes that the suggestion made for the continuance of this group is a good one and will be pleased to have the seven men concerned continue as an advisory liaison group to the section on coördination of medical services of the Medical Economics Commission.

The Council appreciates the committee's valuable coöperation."

Yours very truly,

J. A. BECHTEL, *Executive Secretary.*

Effective beginnings have been made in Indiana by Dean Jordan, in Philadelphia by Mr. Lichtin, and in New Hampshire by George A. Moulton. Men have been selected for their professional standing in many states who have accepted the responsibilities but who have not, as yet, sent in reports of progress. The committee recommends that professional pharmacists, individually, who are interested in this movement communicate their willingness to coöperate to the chairman of this committee and enlist in the movement by contacting their local medical societies and by endeavoring to obtain official recognition on the proper committee of these societies."

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.—Chairman Kelly submitted a verbal report of the work which this Committee carried on during the year and the results. It was stated that President Lascoff proposes to make an increase in active membership the principal effort during his year of office. President Lascoff has some definite plans and will expect the earnest coöperation of each member of the ASSOCIATION in this important effort. It was stated that application blanks and other material would be gladly furnished to any one who could make use of them.

The report and the work of the Committee were discussed by several delegates, emphasis being placed on the importance of interesting the students in Pharmacy in the work of the ASSOCIATION and of establishing Student and Local Branches in order to give members who could not attend the annual meeting an opportunity to participate in the program of the Branches. The report was received.

COMMITTEE ON U. S. P.—As the report of this Committee was read on the Second Joint Session it was received by title.

COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.—Chairman Youngken submitted the following report, which was received for publication.

"Your committee has been coöperating with the Revision Committee of Standardized Plant Names, consisting of Messrs.: Kelsey, Olmstead, Wyman and Rehder, in the preparation of the second edition of this work for publication.

We have furnished them with the ASSOCIATION list of names of medicinal, dye and spice plants, which we understand is to be given recognition as a separate list in the coming edition.

Your chairman has been in touch with Dr. Wyman of this committee and believes an authoritative work will be the result of the painstaking effort he and his colleagues are making."

COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT.—The secretary reported that due to illness of Chairman W. B. Day, no report was available. The secretary was requested to send greetings to Dean Day, with an expression of regret on account of his illness, and with best wishes for an early recovery.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.—As this report was presented to the Section on Historical Pharmacy it was accepted by title.

COMMITTEE ON PRESS RELATIONS.—Chairman Rodman submitted a verbal report, reviewing the work of the Committee during the convention and expressing appreciation for the coöperation that had been given. The report was received with a special vote of thanks and with the request that the Council consider, in connection with the next budget, some financial assistance to enlarge the scope of activity of this Committee.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—Chairman Kendig presented the following resolutions, which were adopted seriatim.

"The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its grateful appreciation for the valuable contributions made to the ASSOCIATION, and to American Pharmacy, by the prudent but progressive administration of its affairs by President Gathercoal, and it commends and praises the comprehensive survey of the ASSOCIATION'S many useful activities in his admirable presidential address.

No. 1. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its deep gratification that the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act were enacted during the recent session of the Congress, pledges its support toward the effective enforcement of these Acts and urges the state pharmaceutical associations to give prompt study to these Acts in order that the state laws may be revised or amended to give intra-state effect to those provisions of the Acts which are considered to be feasible and applicable to the needs of the states.

No. 2. WHEREAS, the profession of Pharmacy is now engaged through an agency which it established for that purpose, in developing acceptable standards for the accreditation of schools and colleges of pharmacy and a list of the schools and colleges which comply with these standards, as a further protection of the public welfare and of Pharmacy's professional standing,

Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION pledges its continued support to the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education in the effective discharge of the very important duties which have been entrusted to the Council.

No. 3. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its deep concern over the provisions of the Federal and state narcotic acts which permit the unregulated and promiscuous retail distribution of exempt narcotics, and

Resolved Further, that the views of the ASSOCIATION be made known to the Federal Commissioner of Narcotics with the urgent request that further study be given to national legislation which will more adequately control the manufacture of exempt narcotics.

No. 4. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION notes with great pleasure the many programs being carried on in every state in the country to promote closer relations between the members of the public health professions and pledges its support to this movement, and

Resolved Further, that the committees appointed for this purpose by the state associations be complimented on the very effective work that they are doing.

No. 5. Resolved, that in view of recent public health developments, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION again urges that pharmacists be appointed to membership on the state

and local boards of health and requests the state pharmaceutical associations to take the necessary steps to bring about such appointments.

No. 6. Resolved, that the Federal Commissioner of Narcotics and his associates be commended for their effective services in the enforcement of the Harrison Act and for their efforts to secure cooperation from other countries in the control of narcotic and other dangerous drugs.

No. 7. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION express its thanks to A. L. I. Winne, Chairman of the House of Delegates, for his informative and fruitful address, and especially for the keen analysis of the source of the membership, the functions and the procedure of the House of Delegates.

No. 8. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to study the By-Laws covering membership in the House of Delegates, to determine whether they should be amended so as to accord more equitable voting power as between large and small groups now given voting power in this body.

No. 9. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION opposes the sale of obscene literature, and that it calls upon retail pharmacists handling magazines and publications to exercise necessary censorship and care over the type of publications distributed.

No. 10. WHEREAS, ethyl alcohol is a necessary and indispensable ingredient either as a solvent or as a preservative or both, of many important drugs, medicines and medical supplies,

Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION urges the Federal and state governments to remove any excise tax from ethyl alcohol used in bona fide medicinal substances with such safeguards and penalties against abuse as may be necessary, in order that the cost of these substances to the sick may be more reasonable.

No. 11. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION continue to cooperate, and that it urges the state and local pharmaceutical associations to cooperate, in the Study of Medical and Preventive Medical Needs now being conducted by the state and local medical societies, in order that the information sought may be comprehensive and may be made available promptly.

Resolved Further, that the pharmacists of the country be requested to furnish the data sought from them in this connection.

No. 12. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its approval of all efforts being made to better pharmaceutical practice, and to this end urges all state pharmaceutical associations and boards of pharmacy to stipulate the minimum of professional and technical equipment which must be at all times in possession of every place conducted as a pharmacy.

No. 13. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION again expresses its deep interest in all matters having to do with the standards of drugs and medicines, and to the improvement of the conditions surrounding their manufacture and production, and to this end records its approval of those state laws which require all manufacturers of these highly essential public health commodities to operate under permits issued by the Board of Pharmacy, and

Resolved Further, that the ASSOCIATION urges the amendment of state pharmacy acts so as to make this type of regulation and control legally possible, and,

Resolved Further, that the ASSOCIATION believes it is highly desirable that a uniform state law regulating the conditions of manufacture of medicinal products be drawn up for the guidance of the various states.

No. 14. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its gratification at the increased interest in pharmaceutical legislation now being manifested throughout the country, and that it pledges its active aid and cooperation to all efforts now being made in the various states to bring state pharmacy acts into conformity with pharmaceutical education and the needs of public health.

No. 15. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its profound appreciation of the scholarly, frank and stimulating address delivered before this convention by

Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, and that copies of the address be sent to the Presidents of Universities and Colleges having Schools of Pharmacy, to the Deans of these Schools of Pharmacy, members of the State Boards of Pharmacy, Secretaries of State Pharmaceutical Associations and to the pharmaceutical press.

No. 16. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION hereby expresses its sense of deep personal regret because of the enforced retirement, due to continual ill health, of their esteemed colleague, Dr. Eugene G. Eberle, as Editor of the ASSOCIATION's official JOURNAL.

From the very beginning of his membership, Dr. Eberle has been one of the most active and faithful members in the ASSOCIATION. By his contribution of numerous valuable papers to its proceedings, by the efficient discharge of the duties attached to various Section Offices, which he has from time to time occupied, by his able administration of his office as President of the ASSOCIATION, and by his twenty-two years of faithful and able service as Editor of the JOURNAL, during which period it has come to be regarded as one of the leading publications of its kind in the world—by these and numerous other activities he has conferred great and lasting benefits upon the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and upon the profession it aims to represent.

For his generous gifts to the Library and to the Historical and other collections; for his faithful devotion to duty in the various activities entrusted to him; and for his constant and unwearying promotion of the welfare of our Society, we shall always be profoundly grateful.

Because of his unflinching courtesy, his constant and thoughtful regard for the opinions and feelings of others, and of his other splendid qualities of manhood, we, his colleagues, who have so long enjoyed his fellowship in our official body, will always hold him in kindly remembrance.

In releasing him from his position as Editor of the JOURNAL, it is the earnest hope of the members of the ASSOCIATION that by reason of his lessened labor and responsibilities, he may be speedily restored to his accustomed health, and that he may be spared for many years of useful service as Editor Emeritus and as Historian of the ASSOCIATION and Curator of its Historical and other collections.

No. 17. WHEREAS, the duties of the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION have been enlarged to include consideration of such vital matters as employer-employee relations and governmental participation in supplying necessary services in the field of health care, as well as other matters involving the relation of Pharmacy to our social and economic structure,

Resolved, that the name of this committee be changed to the Committee on Social and Economic Relations.

No. 18. WHEREAS, World's Fairs are scheduled to be held in New York and San Francisco during 1939, and

WHEREAS, Exhibits of the progress and scientific achievements of Pharmacy constitute an important part of such international expositions,

Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION hereby voices its disapproval of the use of the historical and scientific background of professional Pharmacy in association with commercial displays of proprietary medicines offered to the public for self-medication.

No. 19. WHEREAS, the necessity for making adequate medical care available to citizens in all income groups is recognized as a definite obligation of society, and

WHEREAS, the furnishing of drugs, medicines and medical supplies constitutes an indispensable phase of adequate medical care,

Resolved:

1. That the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its profound interest in all plans proposed for extending medical care,

2. That the ASSOCIATION pledges its cooperation in devising suitable plans for the utilization of existing agencies now providing medical services, and

3. That the ASSOCIATION strongly urges the retention of free choice of physician, dentist, pharmacist and nurse, by the patient, as an essential feature in whatever system may be adopted.

No. 20. Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION hereby extends sincere appreciation to Charles H. Rogers, Chairman of the General Convention Committee, Walter Fields, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Charles V. Netz, Treasurer, Mrs. Keith Keller, Chairwoman of the Ladies' Committee, and all others who have contributed to the enjoyment and comfort of our delegates, for the most efficient and hospitable handling of accommodations and social events for the 86th annual meeting, and

Resolved Further, that the ASSOCIATION commends particularly the good taste and the high standard of excellence of the entertainment provided."

Vice-Chairman Little expressed the thanks of the House to Chairman Kendig and the other members of his Committee for the fine work that they had done.

Under the head of unfinished business Secretary Kelly made the following comment:

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief comment to the delegates. It will be recalled that at the last annual meeting a report was presented to this House dealing with the issuance of a publication of a more popular type. It has been suggested that I state to the delegates that conditions have made the execution of that project up to this time difficult and practically not feasible, that the Council has given careful consideration to the matter during this meeting, and that a committee has been appointed to complete the plans for this publication. We expect the proposal, as submitted last year, to be carried out as promptly as possible, and probably during the coming year.

The Council felt, Mr. Chairman, that it was advisable to make this statement to the delegates in order that they might know that this important proposal has not been overlooked or discontinued, but is being put forward as rapidly as conditions warrant."

Charles H. Rogers and R. A. Kuever were then installed as chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the House of Delegates, the latter in absentia. Chairman Rogers responded for Vice-Chairman Kuever and himself, stating that they recognized the responsibilities of these positions and pledged their best efforts to discharge them to the satisfaction of the ASSOCIATION.

As there was no further business, Chairman Rogers declared the Session adjourned.
