

JOINT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOARDS OF PHARMACY

The Joint Session was held in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, August 19, at 10:00 A.M., with President Kendig of the A. A. C. P., and President Dretzka, of the N. A. B. P., presiding jointly.

In opening the Session President Kendig mentioned that this Joint Session is held annually in order that the Committee Reports which are of mutual interest to the three organizations can be presented and discussed. He stated that the program was so full that discussion of reports would have to be deferred until later in the Session.

COMMITTEE ON FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP.—President Kendig stated that the Committee was not prepared at that time but that the report would be received later on and published.

“The Fairchild Scholarship Committee for 1941 is composed of Charles H. Evans, H. E. Kendig, S. H. Dretzka, and E. G. Eberle, Chairman. The Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Robert W. Wilson, Jr., Dean, and W. H. Zeigler, Director of the School of Pharmacy, advised that they would not have a candidate for the examination, and that they would be glad to prepare the questions and grade the answers. Twenty-four candidates, under the rules, competed; several others were unable to arrange for the examination; and several Deans reported that due to the draft there was less interest on the part of their students. The subjects presented were: Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica, and the results were deducted under rules outlined by the faculty.

The candidates worked under *nom de plumes* and their names were not disclosed until after the papers reached the Chairman's office. The highest percentages were: Pharmacy, 94; Materia Medica, 77; Chemistry, 86. Lowest percentages in the same subjects follow: Pharmacy, 34; Materia Medica, 30; Chemistry, 32. The highest general average was in Pharmacy; next in Chemistry; and third in Materia Medica.

Ten candidates averaged 70 or more in Pharmacy; seven, 70 or more in Chemistry; and three, 70 or more in Materia Medica. Two of the candidates averaged 70 or more in all branches.

Scheduled report of ten candidates follows:

Name	Materia Medica	Chemistry	Pharmacy	General Average
1	76	86	94	85.33
2	74	84	87	81.7
3	69	84.5	74	75.8
4	61	74	80	71.7

5	65	77.5	68	70.2
6	69	67	71	69
7	61	75	66	67.3
8	65	63.5	72	66.8
9	77	74.5	49	66.8
10	66	63	70	66.3

The winning candidate is Sister Etheldreda, of St. John's College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y. She made 70 or more in all branches, as shown above, her grade in Pharmacy being exceptionally high. Her scholastic records have been furnished by Dean John L. Dandreau; a sketch of her has been prepared for release.

The Chairman has received the coöperation of the Committee; the work on the preparation of the questions and the grading has been done by Dean Robert W. Wilson and his faculty, under the direction of Dr. W. H. Zeigler, to whom we offer our thanks; they have given the work prompt and careful consideration. We also wish to thank the Schools who presented candidates.”

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS.—We are submitting the following report which was received for publication. Chairman Burlage stated that it did not include the actions taken by the Syllabus Committee during the Sessions in Detroit.

“The Syllabus Committee held two lengthy meetings at Richmond, Va., on May 6 and 7, 1940. The first matter of business dealt with the comments received regarding the list of required subjects and their definitions, copies of which were sent to interested persons, and published in various media. On the basis of the comments received, it was evident that zoölogy, biological assay and physics (with one year of college mathematics as a prerequisite) should receive the attention of the committee.

The committee voted to retain zoölogy as a required subject and that this subject may be combined with botany as a course in biology, providing the time allotment decided upon for the two courses be assigned to that in biology.

It was voted that laboratory instruction in biological assay not be required and that this subject might be given as a separate course or combined with pharmacology, providing there was a corresponding increase in the time allotment of the latter course.

The committee voted to delete physics as a required course and that its essentials be offered in

other courses in the curriculum such as pharmacy and chemistry. The committee was of the opinion that if physics is offered in a curriculum a so-called service course (with or without a year of college mathematics as a prerequisite) may be considered satisfactory.

A tentative allotment of 864 hours for courses in pharmacy, 816 hours in the biological sciences, 688 in chemistry and 96 hours in English, totaling 2464 hours, were tabulated. The chairman was instructed to appoint a special committee to study the allotment of hours for the required courses and to recommend a list to be acted upon by the committee.

It was decided by vote that the Syllabus was to contain outlines following a definite format for all required subjects; also that a committee be appointed to study the question of elective subjects which are to be recommended to the committee.

The subcommittee on allotment of hours met on October 17th and suggested for vote the hours recorded on the attached list. All of the hours advocated for the twenty-two subjects were approved—seventeen unanimously and five by a substantial majority.

It is hoped that after the meetings of the committee here this week that most of the matter needing attention will be decided upon so that work may proceed with the view of publishing the Syllabus shortly after the first of the year.

Receipts:

Balance on hand, May 1, 1940.....	\$ 887.72
Contributions from A. A. C. P., 1941.....	50.00
Contributions from N. A. B. P., 1941.....	50.00
Contributions from A. Ph. A., 1941.....	50.00
Sales of Syllabi.....	17.25
Interest on Savings.....	21.59
Miscellaneous.....	2.75
Total.....	\$1079.31

Disbursements:

Postage and supplies.....	22.20
Duplicating.....	5.25
Clerical.....	100.75
Expenses to meeting of subcommittee on allotment of hours—New York City	
H. M. Burlage.....	71.10
J. B. Burt.....	13.95
R. A. Deno.....	3.90
E. V. Lynu.....	20.00
Refund on Syllabus.....	2.25
Refund to H. M. Burlage.....	1.50
Bank check service.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 243.90

Balance on hand, August 1, 1941.. \$ 835.41"

COMMITTEE ON STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Chair-

man Kendig submitted a verbal report of which the following is an abstract.

"Commissions for Pharmacists.—After frequent conferences with the Surgeon General of the United States Army, his office issued an order to the nine corps area headquarters directing the acceptance of qualified pharmacists from civilian life for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps Reserve. After passing a final physical examination candidates were to complete required correspondence courses and be approved by a board of officers. Several hundred applications were received and being acted upon when an order from the Adjutant General's Office cancelled this opportunity. The order affected nearly every branch of the service. It was claimed by the war department that officers with the duty of command could not be trained by the correspondence method. Since the pharmacists are commissioned in the Medical Administrative Corps which is a corps of command, they were affected just as the applicants in other command units. Coincident with this order it was decided to admit properly qualified pharmacists to officers training schools being established. Any pharmacist with the proper educational qualifications, in the United States Army either by enlistment or by the Selective Service, who has completed six months of basic military training, may apply for entry to an officers training school. If accepted, he will receive three months of intensive training and if he satisfies the requirements, at the end of three months will be granted a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Medical Administrative Reserve Corps. Under present conditions, probably he will be ordered immediately to active duty.

Better Non-Commissioned Rating.—While much is to be desired in the non-commissioned ratings, pharmacists are receiving much better standing today than heretofore and there is evidence that the Medical Department is doing more to place the pharmaceutical service in the hands of properly qualified pharmacists.

Selective Service.—Deferment of military training for pharmacists in areas where a shortage of pharmacists could be statistically shown has been brought about. By direct representations to General Hershey's Office and working through the National Committee on Education and Defense, a favorable status in the Selective Service System has been obtained for students of Pharmacy.

Veteran's Bureau.—Considerable time has been spent upon the problem of more satisfactory ratings for Civil Service pharmacists in the Veteran's Bureau. This work is still in progress.

Public Health Service.—Strong representations have been made to the Surgeon General of this service looking to the granting of commissions to more pharmacists. Conferences recently held have been encouraging and it is believed that the commissioned personnel can and will be increased.

Civil Service.—The usual attention has been given to the problems arising out of pharmacists under Civil Service and the opportunities for a satisfactory rating are considerably improved.

Committee Membership.—During the year the National Association of Retail Druggists joined this committee by appointing three members to represent that organization. The committee now presents a strong front and is in a position to speak authoritatively for American Pharmacy.

Much thought and consideration have been given to the question of ways and means for obtaining a separate pharmacy corps in the United States Army. A final decision on this matter has been deferred until the sentiment of the various associations is available."

The report was received.

COMMITTEE ON MODERNIZATION OF PHARMACY LAWS.—Chairman Swain read the following report which was received.

"The Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws was established in 1936 in order that the association might give an intensive and comprehensive study to existing pharmaceutical legislation. The committee was really in response to the urge that pharmaceutical legislation be modernized and thus become more expressive of the advance in pharmaceutical education and the demands of public health.

It had long been recognized that by and large the pharmacy laws of the various states were still cast in their original pattern, and while they gave evidence of some desire to meet modern conditions, the result not only was unsatisfactory but constituted a reflection upon pharmacy's own sense of professional responsibility and public obligation. In order to meet the situation, the Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws was set up.

As stated in one of its earlier reports, the committee was established to serve the following specific purposes:

1. To stimulate increased interest on the part of pharmacists for effective and modern pharmacy laws.

2. To make a comprehensive survey of existing pharmacy laws.

3. To prepare and submit to the various states, a draft of a model pharmacy act, to be known as the Uniform State Pharmacy Act, so that it might be adopted in its entirety or, if this was not feasible, those individual sections found most desirable might be incorporated in the existing state laws.

4. To serve as the authoritative agency on legislative matters in Pharmacy and to give some sense of direction to pharmaceutical legislative efforts in the various states.

It is not the purpose of the committee on this occasion to duplicate the material in preceding reports, but a brief résumé of the activities of the

committee will be necessary to an understanding of the committee's objectives.

During the past five years, the committee has made exhaustive studies of existing pharmacy laws. It has pointed out in its reports that these laws are archaic and do not express the functions of pharmacy under present conditions. It has also been pointed out repeatedly that our pharmacy acts suffer in matters of basic definitions. It has been emphasized time and again that the exemption provisions of the pharmacy acts are so wide and so deep as to virtually make it impossible to surround the public with that kind and degree of protection which it so urgently needs in the production and distribution of drugs and medicines.

In our various reports we have submitted tentative definitions to meet some of the more glaring defects, and we have suggested a number of exemption provisions which we believe would more adequately restrict the production and distribution of drugs and medicines to professionally competent hands.

One of the major accomplishments of the committee has been the drafting of a so-called Model Pharmacy Act. The framers of this act visualized the many problems confronting pharmacy as a profession, and they also visualized the significance of these problems to the public itself.

The underlying concept of the act is that drugs and medicines are essential public health products, relied upon by the physician in the treatment of disease and by the public for the maintenance of health. With this concept of drugs and medicines, the model draft was designed so as to throw around the production and distribution of these products every practical safeguard.

The act proceeds on the theory that every phase of drugs and medicines is important, and that the avenues through which they reach the public should be subject to public regulation and control. For this reason, the model draft empowers the state board of pharmacy to require permits from every person who engages in any manner in the production and distribution of drugs and medicines. It includes the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, the dispensing doctor, the dispensing dentist, the dispensing veterinarian, hospitals, clinics, and all other persons who in any way are concerned with medicinal preparations.

The draft holds the view that the dispensing doctor or dispensing dentist, or dispensing veterinarian is engaged in the practice of pharmacy, and being so engaged should be subject to the same board or commission which regulates pharmacy in general. There seems neither reason nor justification for permitting these practitioners to engage in pharmacy, a field for which they have had not the slightest training, without subjecting them to that degree of regulation and control which would seem so urgently required.

Certainly logic supports the view that if it is necessary in the public interest to regulate, super-

vise, and control conditions surrounding the practice of pharmacy in drug stores, it is necessary to deal in a similar manner with the conditions surrounding the practice of pharmacy on the part of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, if the general facilities of the pharmacist's prescription laboratory are the subject of board of pharmacy regulation.

Of course, it may be urged that any such attempt on the part of the board of pharmacy is an unwarranted intrusion into the affairs of other professions, but in answer to this it can be said that this intrusion on the part of the boards of pharmacy is only necessary because these other professions have seen fit to engage in the practice of pharmacy, and having announced their will in this direction, they have automatically brought themselves to the place where they require board of pharmacy supervision. The committee is mindful of the fact that its position in this matter can be criticized, but it is firmly convinced that it can be criticized only on the ground of expediency and not on the soundness of its views.

Anyone who can claim a fair degree of familiarity with the trends now so easily discernible in the field of drugs and medicines must know that the future of pharmacy as a profession urgently demands a curb upon those dispensing practitioners who by neither training nor experience possess the qualifications for the practice of pharmacy.

The committee believes that its work has stimulated a greater interest upon the part of pharmacists in pharmaceutical legislation, and that by and large there is general approval among pharmacists of the tone and purpose of the Model Pharmacy Act.

Unfortunately the committee cannot claim that its views have met with great success before the state legislative bodies. One view held by the committee is that drugs and medicines should be dispensed only by pharmacists or persons acting under adequate personal professional supervision, and that in those cases where a drug product contains a dangerous or potent ingredient, the sale should be limited to the pharmacist exclusively, and that the burden should be placed upon the pharmacist to direct the purchaser's attention to the fact that the product does contain a dangerous or potent ingredient. The committee has taken this view because no other position is tenable with our general proposition that the distribution of drugs and medicines requires professional supervision and control.

However, when a proposal very closely conforming to the views of the committee was introduced before the California legislature, the bill precipitated a strenuous legislative fight, and ultimate defeat.

In Iowa a pharmacy bill was introduced which very closely followed the spirit and philosophy of the model draft. The bill was endorsed in Iowa, as it was in California, by the state health depart-

ment, medical professions, and others concerned with public health. Nevertheless in Iowa, too, the legislation failed to pass.

The committee emphasizes these two legislative experiences, not as indicating that the point of view of the committee has been wrong, but as emphasizing that a real fight lies ahead if pharmacy is to secure that type of legislation in which it so earnestly believes.

At this point, it might be well to state that one reason pharmacy laws as a whole are defective is because little success has been met with in persuading legislators to recognize the intrinsic merits of pharmacy and to legislate intelligently with respect to them. It is not the desire of this committee to make this report a lengthy discussion of the legislative problems now confronting pharmacy. We do believe that these will be found adequately discussed and presented in the reports which this committee has presented over the last five years. We urge all who are really interested in an understanding of pharmaceutical legislative problems to study these reports.

As previously remarked, the committee was established some years ago to accomplish the four specific objectives referred to earlier in this report. The committee believes it has accomplished its purposes, and recommends that it be discontinued.

However, in making this recommendation, the committee further recommends that there be set up in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION a Committee on Legislative Policy, to serve in an advisory capacity in the wide range of pharmaceutical legislative activities.

Frequently during the life of the Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws, it has been called upon to advise with respect to legislative matters not strictly within its domain, and to participate in the formation of legislative policy in the various states. While the committee has been very happy to serve in that capacity and to be as helpful as it could in solving various legislative problems, it feels that the whole field of pharmaceutical legislation might be better served by a Committee on Legislative Policy, whose powers would be broad enough to deal with any phase of pharmaceutical legislation.

It is believed that the A. P. H. A. could, through such a committee, render a real service to pharmacy, and could exert a greater influence upon pharmaceutical thinking. Such a legislative committee might well become a clearing house of legislative ideas. The committee might also issue at the close of every legislative year an interpretation of pharmaceutical legislation enacted during the year, together with what collateral information might be found interesting and valuable.

The chairman wishes to state that on his own initiative he has discussed this subject with Dr. Hugo Schaefer, chairman of the House of Delegates, and it is likely that Dr. Schaefer will make specific recommendations with respect to this proposal.

In bringing this report to a close, the chairman wishes to express his very deep appreciation for the cooperation shown him by the secretaries of the state boards of pharmacy and others who have manifested keen interest in its work, and who have cooperated toward the accomplishment of its objectives."

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT JORGENSEN.—President Kendig said that the Session was honored by the presence of the President of the University of Connecticut and presented Dr. Jorgensen who expressed his pleasure in the opportunity to attend a Session of the various meetings in Detroit and stated that he was greatly impressed by the programs, the interest of those in attendance, and the high degree of cordiality shown him during his visit. He spoke of the affiliation of the Connecticut College of Pharmacy with the University of Connecticut, under a recent act of the General Assembly of the state, and said that the University authorities desire to contribute as fully as possible to the progress of the College of Pharmacy. He closed with a cordial invitation to every one present to visit the University of Connecticut.

President Kendig thanked Dr. Jorgensen and said that it was evident that pharmaceutical education will progress in Connecticut under the leadership of a president who would give the time and attention to attendance at the Detroit meetings.

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS—COLLEGE ACTIVITIES.—Chairman Schicks read the following report which was received.

"In the committee report of last year it was recommended that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy appoint a committee to work in cooperation with committees from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Retail Druggists and the National Association Boards of Pharmacy to study the problems of long working hours in drug stores and to report their findings at the next annual meeting. This recommendation was adopted by all four bodies mentioned and each is represented in a joint committee known as the Committee on Personnel Problems under the General Chairman, Dr. Joseph B. Burt. Their report will be made at this Convention.

A second recommendation requesting the National Association Boards of Pharmacy to devise a method of reporting annually the number of prescriptions compounded in each state was received too late for action by the National Association Boards of Pharmacy at the last Convention. However, the committee appointed by this Association to participate in the deliberations of the Committee on Personnel Problems, I understand, is also charged to suggest some means of obtaining this information.

The members of the Professional Relations Com-

mittee suggested that we obtain information again this year on Refresher or Extension Courses given to pharmacists. The committee feels that such courses are essential to the profession and that every effort should be made to have such information available to practicing pharmacists. So many changes are being made in medication and so many opportunities are being presented to render a more helpful service to the allied medical professions that such instruction is necessary if pharmacists are to function efficiently and take advantage of the increasing opportunities open to them for professional service. To obtain information about Extension Courses, a questionnaire was sent to fifty-nine colleges. Fifty replied.

Last year seventeen colleges offered Extension Courses. This year nineteen were engaged in this work. Five additional colleges offered a course, but received no response. Two have courses available through the Dean Act, and one through the auspices of the State Board of Pharmacy and the State Pharmaceutical Association, bringing the total number of courses offered through colleges or otherwise to twenty-two—an increase of five over last year.

May we suggest to those who did not receive a response for Extension Courses from pharmacists last year to try again and perhaps through a different approach. We suggest that your State Pharmaceutical Association appoint a Committee on Extension Courses, made up of practicing pharmacists, and thus have the request for instruction come from the profession itself rather than through the initiative of the college.

Eight of the nineteen colleges giving courses said that the pharmacists in the State requested them, while eleven came through the efforts of colleges.

Fifteen colleges use the symposium type instruction composed of one to thirty days. Five give symposium type and also semester courses.

The hours given to instruction vary considerably, the average of the ten colleges being about twenty-five hours per year. Only one college gives lectures and laboratory instruction. Attendance was very good in all courses.

The price charged for instruction varied. Eleven colleges made no charge. Eight colleges charged \$1.00 to \$20.00. Average was about \$15.00.

The subject content of the courses was as follows: Vitamins, Hormones, Chemotherapy, Dental Prescriptions, Diabetic Service, Pharmaceutical Economics, Pharmaceutical Equipment, Law, Business Administration, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, Chemistry, Cosmetics, Glandular Products, Sick Room Supplies, Narcotic Records and Regulations, Photo Supplies, Biological Products, Dental Use of Barbiturates, The Sulfa Drugs, New Emulsifying Agents, Isotonic and Buffer Solutions, Enteric Capsules, Tablet Making, Dental Preparations, Physiology, Ampoules, Water Absorption Bases, Capsules, New Organic Compounds, pH Concentrations, Public Health Service, Bookkeeping.

The results of the activities of the Bureau of Professional Relations of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Florida will, no doubt, be reported at this Convention. This college, in cooperation with the State Board of Florida, has the paid services of a full-time representative to promote professional relations.

Questionnaires concerning Extension Courses were also sent to forty-eight state Pharmaceutical Associations. Twenty-four replied. Twelve states that do not have Extension Courses said they would like them. These states are Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. If these twelve states had Extension Courses it would bring the total to thirty-three instead of twenty-two, which would make a very good representation. Many of the states are in the far West where the difficulties of obtaining a suitable meeting place within a reasonable distance are great. Perhaps a correspondence course could be worked out so as to meet the needs of these pharmacists where distances represent barriers. The committee suggests this thought to those in a position to organize courses for the pharmacists in these states.

State Associations report that where courses are given, the subject content meets with approval. These courses are providing information that pharmacists desire to help them in their profession. Wisconsin, however, states that the subject content of their courses is a very controversial matter.

Seventeen State Pharmaceutical Associations report that they have Professional Relations Committees. Six of these state the committee is active in working with physicians, one semi-active and one indirectly active. Nine report that their committees are not active with physicians. Five of these seventeen states report that their committee is working with the dental profession, but twelve are not. One reports working with veterinarians. The report indicates that the Professional Relations Committees in most of these seventeen states are willing to assume responsibility, but are not very active in the disposition of it with the allied medical professions. Five of these states report that when joint meetings are held, there is always an equal number of pharmacists present. Four report that at such meetings the pharmacists are always outnumbered.

Pharmacists will never be successful in professional relations work unless they are willing to assume at least their share of responsibility. Too often a joint meeting is arranged by pharmacists and then a sufficient number of them do not appear at the meeting to make it a real success.

Some colleges have looked far enough ahead to interest the layman in the profession of pharmacy. This kind of publicity is greatly needed. The public should be better informed about the training and the professional contributions of the pharmacist. It should not end with the public; for high school

officials, vocational guidance directors, medical and dental college registrars as well as some government officials are sorrowfully lacking in their knowledge of the advancements that have been made in pharmaceutical education. We should take every opportunity, and create such if necessary, to inform these officials that pharmacy is no longer a substandard profession. When this is accomplished, it will greatly improve the caliber of men choosing pharmacy as a career.

Some colleges have sent us information showing what they are doing to interest the public. We urge more colleges to inform us of their activities in this direction. Duquesne College of Pharmacy is very active in this work. The results of their eleventh pharmacy night program gained among other things an editorial in a leading Pittsburgh newspaper, which did much to make the public realize the contributions pharmacy and pharmacists are making toward a better public health and to interest the most desirable students in pharmacy. The Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences has for several years conducted demonstrations which they opened to the public. They also have a very attractive drug garden to which the public is invited and where faculty members identify the plants and explain their uses to them. It works, for I have personally witnessed one of these open house and garden demonstrations.

The Connecticut College of Pharmacy put on special lectures and demonstrations for the public which they report as highly successful. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science has gained considerable reputation with its popular lectures to the public. Rutgers College of Pharmacy gave a lecture on Vitamins, which was open to the public, and had an attendance of about three hundred and fifty. Purdue University College of Pharmacy has brought the message of professional pharmacy to many thousands in their weekly radio talks. The Illinois State Medical Society sponsored a series of radio talks in which Mr. O. U. Sisson took a part. The New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy broadcast the part pharmacists played in protecting the people of New Jersey from some poisonous drug tablets distributed by a drug manufacturer this past winter and told how the pharmacist functions daily as a protection to the public. These illustrations do not by any means tell of the activities of other colleges and organizations which are informing the public about the profession of pharmacy, but represent only those which have been brought to the attention of our committee.

Pharmacists should take a more active part in defense preparations as a protection to public health. They could render a very important service as instructors in First Aid. There is no one better prepared to do this work than the physician. This is a real opportunity to train laymen who enroll in these courses. The publicity obtained from participation in this work would, without doubt, give one more influence in his community. Here

is an opportunity for the pharmacist to step to the front by offering his services in this field. A call has been made for these workers; why not enroll for this service?

The public and other interested parties should be kept better informed of the contributions pharmacists make to public health. It is the hope of your committee that those listening to this report will catch the spirit of keeping the pharmacist well versed in the newer products of his profession through the aid of Extension Courses."

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS—STATE ACTIVITIES.—The following report was read by Dean R. T. Lakey, member of the Committee, who said that the untimely death of Chairman Jordan not only deprived this Committee of a very able leader but it also took away from us a very dynamic individual thoroughly devoted to the cause of professional pharmacy.

"The task of bringing the physician and pharmacist closer together, to the benefit of both, was a labor of love to Dean Jordan, for it was closest to his heart. I think it was fitting that, when his call came to rest from his labors, it should find him addressing a joint meeting of physicians and pharmacists in the city of Chicago.

Dean Jordan, during the past few years, built the solid foundation and sound framework for the extension of professional relations. One of the greatest tributes which we can pay to his memory is to keep his work alive—to keep the program he developed going forward until the objectives he visualized are achieved.

Reports of the work of the Professional Relations Committee have been published in seven issues of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of our JOURNAL since January 1940. I am sure you are familiar with the details of these reports.

Dean Jordan devoted a year to the organization of Professional Relations Committees in the various states. Such committees have been in the large majority of states and are functioning very efficiently and effectively.

The past year has been devoted to collecting and publishing case histories of the actual development of professional relations programs in various states. These have appeared in the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL and should be studied by states that are planning to expand their professional relations activities. The data in these reports are not theoretical, arm-chair ideas but are practical programs which have been used by various states and found effective.

The next step in the committee's work is to study this same material and determine how it can best serve the local and state committees. The national and state programs must be closely integrated with each performing its part of the work without needless duplication of efforts.

In our conception of a professional relations program there are (1) certain things that only a

national committee can do successfully, (2) certain things which only a state committee can do effectively and (3) certain things which only the individual pharmacist in his own community can do.

Among the projects of a national scope is the proposed conference between physicians and pharmacists to be sponsored jointly by the American Medical Association and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. D. Theodore Klumpp, Secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A., will discuss this proposal tonight before the First General Session and I urge everyone in attendance at this convention who is interested in strengthening the ties between medicine and pharmacy to attend this evening's session.

A second project of national scope is the development of model professional relations displays as suggestions for state committees to use at medical conventions. An effective display must put a message across to its audience and its designing is an art. We feel that most state committees will appreciate this service. The committee hopes to develop a number of suggested displays which can be easily and economically constructed by any state committee.

That there is much that only the state committees can do is clearly shown in the published reports of Dean Jordan already referred to.

The final test of the effectiveness of any professional relations program, however, is the extent to which individual pharmacists participate in the work and share in its benefits. The work of the national committee and the state committees, important though it is, merely serves to provide the inspiration and background for the detailing and promotional work of the pharmacist in Detroit, New Orleans or Seattle. Too many sporadic attempts at professional relations work in the past have come to grief because pharmacists themselves failed to 'carry through' the program. It is useless to stimulate physicians to prescribe official medication if individual pharmacists are going to discourage them when they write such prescriptions. Not every pharmacist is interested in a professional relations program, to be sure, and our work will be directed in so far as is possible to make its benefits available to those pharmacists who wish to take part in the work and protect the program from defeat at the hands of those who are not interested in the work. This, I believe, we can do by depending upon the individual pharmacist for our most vital contact with physicians. In other words, we shall apply ourselves to the development of every possible aid to strengthening professional relations and place this material in the hands of pharmacists with suggestions as to how to use it. Those who use the material as the basis of their own contacts and detailing will naturally be the ones whom physicians know are ready and willing to fill prescriptions for the preparations involved.

The individual pharmacist knows more about the prescribing characteristics of the physicians in his

community than does anyone else. He is the key man in any professional relations program if he so desires. He needs help in the form of ideas, suggestions, plans and support. These tools with which he will build a stronger alliance with the physicians of his community we will give him through the professional relations committees of his state pharmaceutical association."

ADDRESS.—President Kendig briefly reviewed the contacts carried on during the preceding year with the U. S. Bureau of Education in connection with the program to be set up under the George-Deen Act. These contacts have been directed largely by Dr. Kyker and Dr. Kendig expressed to him the appreciation of pharmacists for his fine interest and coöperation.

Dr. Kyker then delivered the following address:

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION AS APPLIED TO THE DRUG BUSINESS

"Distributive Education, which you have invited me to discuss with particular reference to the retail drug business, is one of the important phases of the Federally aided program in vocational education. This program includes in addition to Distributive Education, Agricultural Education, Trade and Industrial Education and Education for Homemakers. *Federal aid for vocational education* is not new. Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, Federal aid has been available to the states for the vocational training of important groups of producers and consumers. Vocational education for agriculture and trade and industries is intended to help workers in the major fields of production. Vocational education in homemaking serves an important group of consumers, since homemakers spend approximately 85% of the money that enters into the retail trade. Prior to the passage of the George-Deen Act in 1936, Federal aid was not available to the states for the vocational training of that large group of distributive workers that bridge the gap between production and consumption.

Through the passage of the George-Deen Act Federal funds have now been made available to assist the states in the vocational training of all major occupational groups in the cycle from production to consumption.

The Objectives of Distributive Education.—Vocational training for the workers in the retail drug business is of vital concern to the producers of drug products, to the distributors of drug products and to the consumer, and it is believed that an adequate program of vocational training for the retail drug business will benefit the producer, the distributor and the consumer.

The Distributor Benefits.—You are familiar with the high turnover of distributive workers, the large number of business failures and the high rate of turnover among managers and owners in the retail

drug field. These business failures and the high turnover of distributive workers result in tremendous losses borne not only by business, but also by the consumer. Consequently, one of the important objectives of the Distributive Education program is to reduce this loss and stabilize retailing by training not only salespeople and other store workers to render efficient service but also owners and managers to conduct their businesses in accordance with sound management policies and practices.

The small independent distributor of goods and his employees are greatly handicapped because of the lack of vocational training. Although rising educational prerequisites and licensing restrictions tend to keep the retail drug business at a fairly high level as compared with some retail groups, still there are thousands of small, individual establishments in the retail drug field that do not have the money, the staff or the teaching ability to provide their own training. It is clear that this lack of training is contrary to public interest. It will be one of the purposes of the program in Distributive Education to serve this large group of small distributors.

The Distributive Worker Benefits.—One of the important objectives of the Distributive Education program is to train the distributive worker to render intelligent and efficient service. Through a sequence of appropriate courses the vocational skills and knowledges required in the different distributive occupations will be developed. Job satisfaction and appreciation, increased usefulness and earning ability, advancement, stabilization and permanency of employment are important outcomes of a vocational training program for distributive workers.

The Producer Benefits.—The producer and the distributor are dependent on each other. The distributor is dependent on the producer for the goods which the consumer wants. The producer is dependent on the distributor for the final sale of goods. The improvement of retailing which will result from better trained store managers and more efficient store workers will benefit the producer through the increased stability, permanency and dependability of the individual stores through which his products are sold.

The Consumer Benefits.—The high cost of distribution, due to labor turnover, business failure and inefficient management, falls largely on the consumer. Any reduction in this cost would be shared by the consumer and thereby increase his purchasing power and standards of living.

In purchasing all lines of merchandise, except staples and simple necessities, the consumer usually has to rely on the salesman for information about the goods. Consequently, another important objective of the Distributive Education program is to train salespeople and other store workers to render intelligent and helpful service in their contacts with

the customer. An efficient salesperson should have accurate knowledge of the goods that he sells.

Equally important as a knowledge of the goods and its uses to the customer is the ability of the salesman to behave in a manner that is agreeable and pleasing to the customer. Therefore, courses for increasing sales efficiency should give consideration to these related factors of merchandise information and customer relations.

Special Problems Relating to the Retail Drug Field.—The retail drug business is unique in that it combines the practice of a profession with the merchandising activities of a retail store. The pharmacist is a distributor of professional services as well as a distributor of merchandise.

The prescription department has been called the 'Heart of the Drug Store.' This is the department that gives the drug store its name and justifies the slogan, 'Your Druggist Is More than a Merchant.'

For nearly a century your ASSOCIATION has taken the lead in all matters relating to this important phase of the retail drug business, the practice of pharmacy. You have been instrumental in raising educational standards, encouraging scientific research, disseminating information and otherwise advancing the profession of pharmacy. Largely through your efforts, the pharmacist of to-day is now a college-trained professional man.

Another problem arises from the fact that the pharmacist, unlike the typical member of other retail groups, has had this preliminary technical training. An educational program, to be of any use to him, must be adapted to his particular needs, and with full recognition of the difference between his educational background and that of other retail groups.

Each occupation presents problems that are peculiar to itself, and for that reason it is essential that the leaders within the occupation take an active part in outlining the type of educational program to be adopted, with a view to securing the proper content, balance and emphasis. In pharmacy, you have already set an example to other groups in this respect in the coöperative planning of this outline.

How the Training Program Was Developed.—It is obvious to you as members of this ASSOCIATION that if a training program is to be developed and put in operation that will be of benefit to the drug business, to the workers in drug stores and to the consumer, the training program must be practical and meet the everyday needs and problems of those engaged in the selling of drugs and drug products. Moreover, the classes must be taught by people who have had first-hand successful experience in managing a drug store and in selling drugs. In other words, the outlines of the courses and instructional material for the use in classes cannot be prepared by a swivel chair official in Washington or any State Capitol.

In determining the nature and content of the training program, we called in recognized leaders in pharmacy like yourselves. Representatives of your own AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. E. F. Kelly and Dr. L. M. Kantner, as well as representatives of the National Association of Retail Druggists, American Association Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy met with representatives of our office in Washington last September and gave their advice as to what should be included in the training program.

The next step was the formation of a Committee on Subject Matter, a joint committee representing the same four organizations. On this committee the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was represented by J. Harry Lindahl and Joseph J. Shine, the National Association of Retail Druggists by G. A. Bender and Theodore Christianson, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy by S. H. Dretzka, Dr. H. C. Christensen and Mrs. Lillian H. Bowen, and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy by Dean E. R. Searles and the late Dean Charles B. Jordan, who, as you all know, has been one of the most prominent and active figures in pharmaceutical education for many years. We all feel that the passing of Dean Jordan was a distinct loss both to pharmacy and to education, and we realize that his untimely death was an especially severe blow to the Subject Matter Committee at this early stage of the program.

The Subject Matter Committee, under the chairmanship of G. A. Bender, prepared a tentative topical outline, which was then reviewed by a Reviewing Committee. This committee, in addition to the persons already named, included representatives of the wholesale drug industry as well. Upon the recommendation of these same persons, we employed Edwin J. Boberg of Wisconsin as a Subject Matter Specialist in Retail Drug Merchandising to develop course outlines and instructional material for use in classes organized specifically for owners and employees of retail drug stores.

Mr. Boberg is a member of your ASSOCIATION, a registered pharmacist and a licensed teacher. He has had wide experience as a drug store owner and operator, as member of the State Board of Pharmacy, as Circuit Instructor in Pharmacy, as organizer and promoter of pharmacy institutes, pharmacy work programs and professional pharmacy exhibits. As a lecturer, conference leader and radio speaker he has sought to bring about better relations between pharmacists themselves, between pharmacists and physicians and between pharmacists and the general public. He believes that this is a coöperative undertaking. The success of his work in Wisconsin he attributes largely to the coöperation he has received from physicians, educators, law enforcement officials and other specialists in various fields, who have volunteered their services as guest lecturers. Many of your leaders here to-day have taken part in and contributed to the success of the

Wisconsin program during the past four years.

It is hoped that this same spirit of coöperation may now become effective on a national scale, and the work of the past year gives every promise that the various organizations in your field can and will coöperate effectively.

All of the material prepared by Mr. Boberg in our office is being reviewed and criticized by members of these coöperating organizations and by other interested pharmaceutical leaders. Consequently, the nature and the content of the training program in the retail drug field, when published by our office early this fall, will represent what the industry wants. It will contain the type of material that has been suggested by men like yourselves.

Nature of the Program.—The Subject Matter Committee prepared a tentative topical outline having the following three main divisions:

Selling Pharmaceutical Service.—Through 'refresher' courses in the pharmaceutical field, the druggist and employee pharmacist will be given information on recent developments in pharmacy, medicine and chemistry, pharmacy laws and regulations, interprofessional relations and other subjects that will assist in distribution.

Store Management, Operation and Sales Direction.—This division is concerned with management, modernization, records, personnel training and similar topics that should be of value to store owners, to employee pharmacists who likely will become tomorrow's managers and to the more progressive among the unregistered drugstore workers.

Merchandising by Departments.—This division is included for the purpose of providing merchandise information on products other than pharmaceutical items, selling techniques, display and care of stock, arrangement of the department and other information of particular interest to sales personnel. It is also recognized that such information will be of value to store owners and employee pharmacists.

Teachers with Drug Merchandising Experience.—The success of a Distributive Education program for the retail drug business is determined to a large extent by the ability of the persons employed to teach the classes. The teacher determines the nature of the courses and the effectiveness of the instruction. He cannot teach that which he does not know, and to know he must have had successful experience in the field in which he is to teach. Vocational extension training for adults must be practical and helpful on the job. The training must deal with the activities, problems and needs of the worker. To insure that instruction will function on the job, teachers are employed who have had recognized successful business experience in the field in which they are to teach. Classes organized for the retail drug business will be taught by successful and experienced persons from the drug field. Moreover, in those states and local communities where a teacher is employed, an advisory committee of pharmacists advise in the selection of the teacher.

How to Organize a Class.—You will want to know what steps to take to get classes organized in your state and local communities and how the cost of the teacher's salary is met. Federal funds for Distributive Education are allotted to the states on the basis of their population. Until 1942, your state board for vocational education may use these funds to pay $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of the teacher's salary. The remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cost must come from state and local funds.

The Distributive Education program in a state, like the vocational education program in agriculture, home economics and industrial education, is administered by a state board for vocational education. The State Director of Vocational Education, who is employed by the State Board, is in charge of all of the phases of vocational education. In about 40 states there is a state supervisor of distributive education who gives all of his time to organizing and directing classes in the various fields of retailing. Several of the states employ what is called an itinerant or traveling teacher. He is an expert in his trade. He travels from town to town where he conducts classes. He may cover four or five towns closely located to one another in a week. He will spend, for example, Monday in Town A; Tuesday in town B; and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in three other towns or communities. These circuit or traveling teachers usually serve the smaller towns and communities where it is difficult to find a well-trained and successfully experienced local teacher.

In the larger towns and cities, a teacher is usually employed by the local board of education. This local teacher is selected with the advice of representatives of the retail group for which classes are to be conducted.

Classes may be scheduled to meet any time during the day or in the evening that is convenient to the members of the class. The class may meet at the most convenient location. It may meet in a school building, chamber of commerce rooms, lodge hall, hotel, public library or even in a store building if suitable rooms are available.

Classes are already in operation in over 1600 towns and cities in 47 states. To get a class started in the retail drug field in your town you should get in touch with the local superintendent of schools and the local director of vocational education and the local supervisor of distributive education if such persons are employed in your community.

The persons in charge of the state program—that is, the State Director of Vocational Education and the State Supervisor of Distributive Education—will be most anxious to coöperate with you individually or as a group in organizing classes for the retail drug group. When you return to your home state and to your local community, may I suggest that you get in touch with your local and state people in vocational education. They will welcome your coöperation and will make their services

available in developing a practical and effective vocational training program for retail pharmacy."

At the close of the address, Dr. Kyker stated that he would be in attendance at the meeting for a day or two and would be glad to confer with any one interested in the program.

The address was received with interest and applause and Dr. Kendig thanked Dr. Kyker for his attendance and for his contribution to the program.

COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL PROBLEMS.—The following report was read by Chairman Burt and was received.

"Since this is the first report of the joint committee representing the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the National Association of Retail Druggists, which has recently been appointed and charged with the study of certain aspects of drug store personnel problems, a brief explanation of its origin and functions appears to be in order. The organization of the committee is the result of a resolution originating in the report of the Committee on Professional Relations of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, which was approved by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy at the annual meeting held in Richmond, Va., May 1940, and which read as follows:

'Resolved: That a committee be appointed to work in coöperation with the committee of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the National Association of Retail Druggists to study the problem of long working hours in the drug store and report their findings at our next annual meeting.'

After considerable delay, due to the fact that approval of the plan had to be obtained from each of the three organizations named in the resolution, and that appointments to the joint committee required separate action by each of the four organizations, the organization of the committee was completed with the following membership:

A. A. C. P. Henry M. Burlage, Thomas D. Rowe, George C. Schicks.

A. PH. A.: Joseph B. Burt, Carl J. Klemme, Robert C. Wilson.

N. A. B. P.: J. C. Attwood, Roy Bird Cook, Edgar O'Harrow.

N. A. R. D.: George A. Bender, John W. Dargavel, Edward Spease.

In addition to the appointed members of the committee, the following officers of the organizations represented have been asked to act as *ex-officio*

members of the committee. Their interest and active participation in the work are greatly appreciated:

Charles H. Evans, *President*, A. PH. A.; B. V. Christensen, *President-Elect*, A. PH. A.; E. F. Kelly, *Secretary*, A. PH. A.; H. Evert Kendig, *President*, A. A. C. P.; Zada M. Cooper, *Secretary*, A. A. C. P.; Samuel J. Watkins, *President*, N. A. R. D.; S. H. Dretzka, *President*, N. A. B. P.; H. C. Christensen, *Secretary*, N. A. B. P.

After considerable discussion of the problem with the President of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the title, 'Committee on Personnel Problems' has been selected. The problem of long working hours in the drug store, including other conditions of employment, was taken up some time ago by the Committee on Problems and Plans of the A. A. C. P. The report of the Committee on Long Range Program of Policy of the A. PH. A., which was made at the Richmond meeting, contained, among the six major objectives, one which dealt in a general way with conditions of employment including hours, rates of remuneration and the status of labor organizations among drug store employees.

It was felt that the appointment of a joint committee for this study, with representation from each of the four organizations in pharmacy, would be more successful in its efforts, particularly in obtaining a response to a survey questionnaire, than would any one of these organizations working alone. At the same time, there was no desire to encroach upon the activities of the committees which had already undertaken this study. Moreover, the duplication of effort by a third group appeared to be unwarranted. Accordingly, the chairmen of the respective committees, R. A. Lyman of the Committee of Problems and Plans, of the A. A. C. P., and W. F. Rudd, of the Committee on Long Range Program of Policy, of the A. PH. A. were consulted, and each agreed that if the Committee on Personnel Problems were to undertake this study, they were willing to drop this activity from the agendas of their respective committees, thus leaving the field clear for the Committee on Personnel Problems to function.

Before the committee can make any specific recommendations, a considerable amount of information must be gathered. Although the committee recognizes that many sources are available, such as published reports of the Department of Labor, the Statistical Surveys of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and numerous independent studies, our chief activity at the present time consists of formulating plans for a nation-wide survey carried out by the circulation of a questionnaire. Much of the time of the committee has been devoted to a study of the procedures to be followed in conducting the survey. Due to the necessity for transacting all business by correspondence, our progress has been rather slow. Since

many details have not as yet been agreed upon, and many new suggestions which have been received have not yet been given full consideration, we prefer to postpone the announcement of detailed plans until this phase of the work of the committee has been completed.

In general, the majority opinion of the committee seems to favor the limitation of the scope of the survey to registered pharmacists and registered assistant pharmacists. The present plans call for requests for the assembling of information bearing upon working hours, rates of remuneration, provisions for days off and vacation periods and membership in labor organizations. The general attitude of the committee on the latter question may be summarized by the following statement which has been suggested by a committee member for use in the explanatory statement which is to accompany the questionnaire:

'The efforts of labor unions during recent years to organize pharmacists is a significant movement and, unintelligently handled, may have far-reaching effects upon employers and the profession. If the conditions of employment and the relations which now exist between employers and employees of the pharmaceutical profession are such as to attract the attention of labor organizations, the factual basis for this interest should be determined so that organized pharmacy itself can take appropriate action or be prepared for any emergency.'

Other problems which are being considered are the specific form of questionnaire to be used, the number to be circulated, the method of sampling and the method of distribution. In connection with the latter question, the consensus of opinion is that the secretaries of the state pharmaceutical associations should be invited to assist in the distribution and return of questionnaires.

Due to the fact that plans are incomplete, no estimates of the probable cost of the survey are available at this time. Just as soon as a definite program has been agreed upon, detailed plans will be forwarded to the executive committees or corresponding groups of each of the organizations, with requests for appropriation of the necessary funds and approval of the program. It is hoped that the work will have progressed sufficiently within the next year to permit detailed reports of our findings at the August meetings."

COMMITTEE ON DENTAL PHARMACY.—Chairman Schicks read the following report which was received.

"During the past year the ten months' National Dental Program was completed. This consisted of publishing dental formulas in the *Journal of the American Dental Association* and in the Practical Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This work had the full support of the Council on Dental Therapeutics.

The National Dental Program of Medication was well received, and especially so by dentists. It is

apparent that the dental profession has a strong interest in writing prescriptions. This is encouraging, for it shows there is a demand for pharmaceutical service by dentists. It would be well worth the effort for more pharmacists to investigate this demand, especially those most interested in professional pharmacy. To further aid the pharmacist and dentist with dental formulas, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will have available early in the fall a pamphlet containing information previously published in the journals mentioned.

It has been eleven years since the first consistent effort was made by pharmacy to render a professional service to the dental profession. This work made its first appearance at the National Association of Retail Druggists' Convention held in Atlantic City in 1930. It is a coincidence that the Council on Dental Therapeutics was established the same year. As a result of a display at this convention made by your chairman for the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, a pamphlet was published called *Dental Drugs and Preparations Official in the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary*.

May we present a short summary of happenings during these past eleven years.

Eleven years ago pharmacy knew little or nothing of the services it could render dentistry.

Eleven years ago a dental prescription was rarely seen in the drug store. To-day in some communities such prescriptions represent an appreciable part of the prescription business.

Eleven years ago it was exceptional to find a pharmaceutically trained staff member teaching prescription writing and materia medica in a dental college. To-day it is no longer an exception.

Eleven years ago it was the exception to find a pharmacy college that was requested to make available instruction in prescription writing and materia medica to practicing dentists. Now about a dozen colleges are participating in such work.

Eleven years ago, so far as I know, no state, through its professional relations committee or other pharmaceutical group, was organized to render a pharmaceutical service to dentistry. At present, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states in this country are rendering some pharmaceutical service to the dental profession.

Eleven years ago pharmacists did not offer to dental study groups made up from the membership of state and county dental societies courses of instruction in prescription writing and dental materia medica. To-day a number of such courses are given.

Eleven years ago pharmacists were not requested to conduct clinics before dental conventions. In New York State alone such clinics have been given by the speaker for a number of years.

Eleven years ago dentistry had no representation on the U. S. P. Revision Committee. To-day it is represented.

Eleven years ago there were but few dental preparations in the National Formulary or the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Recipe Book, as compared with those that will appear in the forthcoming revisions.

Eleven years ago there was no Committee on Dental Pharmacy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. In recognition of the importance of this work a committee was appointed in 1935.

Eleven years ago there was no national committee in charge of professional pharmaceutical exhibits to be displayed before local, state and national dental meetings. To-day such a committee functions.

Eleven years ago *Accepted Dental Remedies* did not exist. It appeared first in 1934. It is a scientific publication, revised each year and published by the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association for \$1.00 a copy.

Eleven years ago this work began with the slogan, *The Dentist Needs the Pharmacist*. To-day it has become an important part of pharmacy's program to extend its usefulness to the agencies serving the health needs of the citizens of this country. This coöperation is putting medication for the dental patient on a more scientific basis. The dentist is writing more prescriptions, for he is being kept better informed.

The members of our committee have advanced the work on dental pharmacy in a number of ways. I should like to mention some of their activities during the past year.

Professor L. M. Ohmart addressed the New England Dental Society on 'Pharmacy and the Dentist' and the New Hampshire Dental Society on 'The Dentist's Use of Drugs.' Professor Ohmart is teaching at Harvard Dental College in addition to his work at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Prof. R. E. Terry is assisting the Department of Dental Pharmacology at the University of Illinois Dental School with some of their problems in medication. He prepared and had charge of an exhibit at the mid-winter meeting of the Chicago Dental Society. Three thousand saw this display. Two hundred asked for information which could not be given at the time and were corresponded with at a later date. Twelve states were represented at the meeting as well as Canada, Chile and South America. Professor Terry addressed the Annual Conference on Modern Pharmacy held in the Illinois College of Pharmacy on 'Pharmaceutical Service for the Dental Profession.'

Dean A. O. Mickelsen attended all the meetings of the Portland District Dental Society and took an active part in their pharmaceutical discussions. He has prepared a paper on 'The Indispensable Use of Germicides in Cold Sterilization and Aseptic Technic,' which will be published soon.

Mr. J. T. Matousek, retail pharmacist of Cleveland, is in a position to know whether the business

of the dentist is worth while or not. If you ask him, I believe he will convince you that it is. Mr. Matousek has been instrumental in obtaining the services of the Western Reserve School of Pharmacy to conduct an extension course on 'Dental Preparations and Remedies.' The lecture in this course was given by Mr. Frank DiGangi, a graduate student, before the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association.

Dean C. Leonard O'Connell has addressed pharmacists and dentists during the year.

Your Chairman with a retail pharmacist, Mr. Burt Asbel, gave a series of lectures to the Study Club of the Passaic County Dental Society. Through this work and other activities, Mr. Asbel has been made the laboratory technician for the Department of Health of the City of Passaic and conducts the work in his store. Your Chairman conducted a special dental meeting in the college building as one of the meetings of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Nationally recognized dentists took part in the program. The senior students in college made dental preparations for distribution to the dentists as the dentists watched their manufacture. He addressed the Middlesex County Dental Society in a meeting with the pharmacists of that county, the Luzerne County Dental Society at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the National Association of Retail Druggists' Convention and the student body at Purdue University. He is also Chairman of the Committee on Dental Preparations for the National Formulary and has revised the dental preparations in the Recipe Book.

Some of the success of retail pharmacists in this work who are not members of the committee should be mentioned. The efforts of Mr. Charles V. Selby have been so well thought of that he was asked to contribute an article in the *Virginia Dental Journal*. He wrote on 'The Professional Relations of the Dentist and Pharmacist.'

Mr. John O'Brien of Omaha, Nebr., has developed a business with the dental profession in about one-quarter of the United States. He purchases silver nitrate 80 ounces at a time to supply the demand for ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate. He hired a booth at the Nebraska State Dental Convention, took orders and gave out literature on a number of dental preparations. Vitamins made a popular appeal through Mr. O'Brien's display. Mr. O'Brien reports this means of obtaining the business of the dentist as highly successful.

Mr. R. M. Stapleton of Kingston, Pa., has been successful in dealing with the dental profession. In coöperation with the dental profession they arranged a Dental Week at which time all pharmacists had a special dental display in their windows.

A number of other pharmacists have written stating their success in supplying medication to the dentist at his office and on prescriptions to his patients.

Bring the message of this committee to your State Pharmaceutical Association! Interest the Professional Relations Committee in this work! This field of professional development for the pharmacist, despite the advances made, has hardly been opened. The dental profession needs the services of the pharmacist and the pharmaceutical profession needs men who will offer this service. Will you be one of them?"

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—The following annual report was read by Dr. A. G. DuMez, Secretary of the Council.

"The following constitutes the ninth annual report of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education to its sponsoring organizations and covers the period May 4, 1940 to August 15, 1941.

Membership of the Council.—Present membership: E. F. Kelly, President, David F. Jones, and Robert P. Fischelis, representing the A. Ph. A.; H. C. Christensen, Vice-President, A. C. Taylor, and R. L. Swain, representing the N. A. B. P.; A. G. DuMez, Secretary-Treasurer, Townes R. Leigh, and Ernest Little, representing the A. A. C. P.

Dr. R. P. Fischelis was appointed by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in place of Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, who declined reappointment at the end of his term of office in 1940. Dr. Ernest Little was appointed by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy on June 1, 1941, to fill the unexpired term of Dean C. B. Jordan, who died on April 22, 1941. A successor to Dr. David A. Robertson, who resigned on November 21, 1939, has not yet been selected to represent the American Council on Education.

Dean C. B. Jordan, well known to all of you through his work in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, other national and state pharmaceutical associations and on the U. S. P. Committee of Revision, served on the Council as a representative of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy from its beginning until the time of his death. His extensive knowledge of conditions in pharmacy and particularly in the field of pharmaceutical education made him a most valuable member of the Council whose advice and counsel will be greatly missed. The Council, therefore, takes this opportunity to acknowledge its indebtedness to Dean Jordan and to extend its sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

Meetings.—Three meetings of the Council have been held since the last annual meeting in Richmond, Va., on May 4, 1940. A meeting was held in Baltimore, Md., on June 4, 1940; another in Washington, D. C., on December 14, 1940, and another in Baltimore, Md., on June 27, 1941. The business transacted at these meetings was reported in Council Letters Nos. 20 to 25.

Inspection Activities.—Up to the present time 67

colleges have applied for accreditation. Of this number, 60 have been accredited. The application for accreditation of one college is pending.

Four colleges of pharmacy were inspected for the first time during the fourteen-month period which has intervened since the last annual meeting, namely, St. Johns University College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; The Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Applied Science, Providence, R. I.; Howard College Department of Pharmacy, Birmingham, Ala.; and the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Ind. All of these colleges were subsequently accredited.

Two colleges of pharmacy were reinspected and four colleges were informed that they would be reinspected in the fall.

One college of pharmacy remains to be inspected. This inspection was not made because of the inability to get together an inspection committee before the close of the school year. The College has been informed that it will be inspected in the fall.

The application of one college of pharmacy was rejected because the information supplied by the college indicated that it was not ready for accreditation.

A number of unofficial visits were made by individual members of the Council to colleges of pharmacy.

Other Activities.—Four members of the Council, namely, Messrs. Kelly, Swain, Fischelis and DuMez, met with the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists in New York on September 24, 1940, to discuss certain aspects of the Council's standards and the work of accreditation with representatives of some of the colleges of pharmacy. The results of this meeting were reported in Council Letter No. 24.

Messrs. Kelly and DuMez attended the conference of accrediting agencies held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Council on Education on October 4, 1940. Thirty organizations were represented at the conference and several interested individuals were also present. Certain proposals having to do with the simplification of the work of accrediting agencies were submitted by the Program Committee and these were discussed from the floor. These proposals in the form finally adopted have been printed in the proceedings of the Conference, copies of which may be obtained from the American Council on Education.

The Council has collaborated with the National Syllabus Committee during the year in the revision of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus. Up to the present time, a final agreement on the subjects to be required has not been reached. The Council has taken the attitude that college mathematics, physics and a modern foreign language should be included among the required subjects. It is expected that this matter will be discussed further at a joint meeting

to be held by the two organizations in Detroit next week.

Summary of Progress.—In last year's report, it was stated that the Council had about completed its inspection of colleges for accreditation and that in the future, it could give its attention to the improvement of its standards and to the attainment of the other objectives set forth in its Constitution. This has proved to be the case and work on the revision of the standards was begun last winter.

The experience gained in the inspection of more than sixty colleges of pharmacy has shown that, basically, the standards for accreditation of colleges of pharmacy under which the Council has been operating are sound, but that the meaning of certain requirements might be clarified by making some changes of a minor nature. To make certain that all of the weak points of the present standards had been discovered, criticism was solicited from the colleges of pharmacy, the state boards of pharmacy and the Council's sponsoring organizations. A number of replies have been received and classified, and are being studied. It is expected that the work of revision will be completed within a short time and that the new standards will be ready for publication by January 1, 1942.

The Council has also made some effort to assure itself that colleges already accredited are maintaining the proper standards and to determine if its recommendations for improvements are being properly observed. As heretofore stated, two colleges have been reinspected and four colleges have been unofficially visited by members of the Council. The following tabulation indicates roughly the degree to which inspected colleges have complied with the Council's recommendations:

Two schools reported that they have become integral parts of universities; three, that they have secured for the first time state appropriations for maintenance; five, that they have secured an increase in state appropriations; two, that they have secured appropriations for new buildings; eight, that additional space has been provided for laboratories, classrooms, balance rooms, etc.; ten, that laboratories, classrooms and offices have been remodelled and re-equipped; two, that a reorganization has been effected; one, that a full-time dean has been appointed; one, that the title of the chief administrative officer has been changed from director to dean; one, that a full-time secretary to the dean has been appointed; three, that improvements have been made in the registrar's office and in facilities for keeping student records; twelve, that additions have been made to the faculty; four, that new departments of instruction have been organized; one, that its research program has been expanded; eight, that changes have been made in the curriculum; and twenty, that substantial additions have been made to the library. A goodly number of the latter report the spending of \$500 or more annually and one college reports

that it received an appropriation of \$7000 to be spent on its library.

Financial Statement.—Attached hereto is a financial statement for the period May 4, 1940, to August 15, 1941. The cash balance, which amounts to \$5121.02, represents approximately the contributions which the sponsoring organizations have made over the nine-year period of the Council's existence, so that it may be said that the expenses of inspections were fully covered by the fees charged. The amount of cash on hand together with the expected annual contributions of the sponsoring organizations should be sufficient to permit the Council to defray the expenses of holding the necessary meetings during the coming year and to pay the expenses of inspection of the colleges which were notified at the time they were given accreditation that they would be reinspected in 1941 or 1942.

To enable the Council to make periodic reinspections of the colleges which have been accredited, it will be necessary to make provision for increasing its income. It is possible that this could be done by securing contributions from individuals or manufacturers, but it is believed that the interest of all concerned would be best served if this could be effected by an increase in the annual contributions of the three sponsoring organizations. A survey has shown that, if the annual contributions of the sponsoring organizations were increased by \$400, making the total annual contribution of each \$600 instead of \$200 as at present, the Council would be able to reinspect approximately twenty per cent of the accredited colleges each year. It is not expected that action will be taken by the sponsoring organizations this year, the matter being presented for consideration at this time so that a final decision may be reached by these organizations in 1942.

An audit of the Council's accounts was not made last year. Since it is believed that the Council's accounts should be audited from time to time, a certified public accountant, James P. McNulty & Co., was employed on August 6, 1941, for this purpose. A copy of the auditor's report is also attached hereto. Please note that it covers the period August 15, 1939, to July 31, 1941.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, it is stated that the Council is pleased with the progress which has been made and with the whole hearted support which it has received from pharmaceutical organizations and pharmacists in general. It is believed that the improvements listed in this report, which were made in response to the Council's recommendations, are indicative of the wholesome influence exerted by the Council and of the soundness of its findings. The Council is still faced with the problem of determining how the marginal schools can best be dealt with and of how best to serve in the future the institutions already on the accredited list. To solve these problems satisfactorily will require the continued support of its sponsoring organizations and it is sincerely hoped that this will be as freely given in the future as it has been in the past."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1941

Receipts:

1940

May 4	Balance on hand.....	\$4938.18
May 21	Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, payment for inspection.....	175.00
May 28	Albany College of Pharmacy, payment for inspection.....	175.00
May 28	A. A. C. P., annual contribution.....	200.00
June 3	N. A. B. P., annual contribution.....	200.00
June 3	A. A. C. P., for inspection of one college.....	175.00
June 13	St. John's Univ., Coll. of Pharmacy, inspection fee.....	175.00
June 21	A. Ph. A., annual contribution.....	200.00

1941

Jan. 30	N. A. B. P., annual contribution.....	200.00
Jan. 30	A. A. C. P., annual contribution.....	200.00
Feb. 13	Howard College, Dept. of Pharm., inspection fee.....	175.00
Feb. 18	Southern College of Pharmacy, inspection fee.....	175.00

 \$6988.18
Expenditures:

1940

May 22	R. L. Swain, inspection trip.....	\$ 11.30
May 22	C. B. Jordan, inspection trip.....	85.86
May 22	Helen Long, clerical services.....	10.00
May 28	Townes R. Leigh, inspection trip.....	57.85
June 3	A. C. Taylor, inspection trip.....	73.70
June 5	Daisy L. Gue, stenographic services.....	50.00
June 5	A. G. DuMez, postage, telephone, telegrams, etc.....	55.79
June 14	E. F. Kelly, inspection trip and meeting in Baltimore.....	57.71
June 14	R. P. Fischelis, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	15.70
June 14	Townes R. Leigh, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	75.20
June 14	R. L. Swain, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	22.50
June 24	C. B. Jordan, expenses, meeting in Baltimore and Virginia.....	52.00
June 24	D. F. Jones, expenses, meeting in Virginia.....	26.60
July 3	Townes R. Leigh, expenses, meeting in Virginia.....	4.80
July 3	N. A. B. P. for one-half Christensen's expenses for meeting in Baltimore (December).....	59.00
July 4	H. C. Christensen, expenses, meeting in Baltimore in June.....	84.22
July 11	A. C. Taylor, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	3.80
July 26	H. G. Roebuck & Son, printing letterheads.....	9.75
Sept. 12	Mack Printing Co., reprints "The Proposed Standards for the Accreditation of Colleges of Pharmacy".....	22.95
Sept. 12	H. G. Roebuck & Son, printing standards and lists of accredited colleges.....	153.50
Oct. 30	A. G. DuMez, expenses, attending meeting of Exec. Comm., N. A. R. D.....	33.40
Dec. 23	A. G. DuMez, postage, telephone, telegrams, etc.....	22.13
Dec. 23	A. G. DuMez, expenses, meeting in Washington, D. C.....	16.25
Dec. 31	C. B. Jordan, expenses, meeting in Washington, D. C.....	35.00
Dec. 31	R. L. Swain, expenses, meeting in Washington, D. C.....	18.65
Dec 31	Daisy L. Gue, mimeograph work.....	25.00

1941

Jan. 22	Robert P. Fischelis, expenses, meetings in N. Y. and D. C.....	\$ 27.23
Jan. 22	A. C. Taylor, expenses, meeting in New York.....	17.75
Jan. 22	A. G. DuMez, inspection trip.....	31.85
Feb. 11	R. L. Swain, inspection trip.....	85.30
Feb. 11	A. G. DuMez, inspection trip.....	84.25
April 4	R. P. Fischelis, inspection trip.....	142.46
May 23	R. L. Swain, inspection trip.....	61.84
May 23	A. G. DuMez, inspection trip.....	78.33

June 1	Hahn & Hahn, floral tribute to C. B. Jordan.....	10.86
June 1	American Council on Education, 9 copies Series I, No. 14.....	3.15
July 28	E. F. Kelly, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	4.45
July 28	Ernest Little, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	20.35
July 28	Townes R. Leigh, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	77.30
July 28	Robert P. Fischelis, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	19.35
July 31	A. C. Taylor, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	10.55
July 31	R. L. Swain, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	21.60
Aug. 1	H. C. Christensen, expenses, meeting in Baltimore.....	77.38
Aug. 7	H. G. Roebuck & Son, letterheads and envelopes.....	10.50

\$1867.16
\$5121.02

Balance.....

Following the completion of the report, Secretary DuMez summarized the improvements made in the Colleges of Pharmacy as covered in the report.

President Kendig stated that although the Session had continued beyond its allotted time it

would be in order to have discussion of any reports that had been submitted. However, on account of the lateness of the hour, it was decided to omit discussion and the Session adjourned at 12:25 P.M.

THE COUNCIL, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

1940-1941

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The Council membership consists of nine elected members: H. A. B. Dunning, F. J. Cermak, C. B. Jordan (deceased), Roy B. Cook, Glenn L. Jenkins, R. L. Swain, H. C. Christensen, R. P. Fischelis and Ernest Little; and of seven ex-officio members: President Charles H. Evans, Vice-Presidents, H. A. K. Whitney and Henry H. Gregg, Jr., former President A. G. DuMez, Secretary E. F. Kelly, Treasurer C. W. Holton, and Chairman of the House of Delegates Hugo H. Schaefer. Glenn L. Jenkins served as Chairman, R. P. Fischelis 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 three meetings held in Richmond, Virginia, on May 11, 1940, in Washington, D. C., on December 12 and 13, 1940 and in Detroit, Michigan, August 17, 1941, and by mail.

Seventeen Council Letters, covering 75 pages and submitting 130 items of business and 37 motions were sent to the members of the Council. This report is a summary of the more important actions taken; others will be referred to in separate reports.

At the first meeting, the Council Committees on Finance, on Property and Funds and on Publications were either appointed or elected. Special Committees on Standard Program, on N. F. and R. B. Policies, to Develop Advertising for N. F. and R. B., and on Tenure of Office and Retirement, on Affiliated Organizations and on Exhibits were appointed. Association Committees on Recipe Book and on Proprietary Medicines and on A. PH. A. Laboratory were elected. Richard A. Deno was elected to succeed himself as a member of the Committee on National Formulary for a term of ten years. Robert P. Fischelis was elected as a member of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education for a term of six years. E. N. Gathercoal and John C. Krantz, Jr., were elected members of the Committee on Research to serve until 1945.

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. Later, the usual appointments were submitted and appeared in the July issue of the JOURNAL.

Research awards of \$300.00 to Thomas D. Rowe for a phytochemical analysis of fresh Aloe vera leaf and of \$400.00 to Louis Fischer for the standardization of official aromatic drugs were approved.

The name of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was changed to Section on Practical Pharmacy and the dues of members of Student Branches were reduced to \$3.00 with a rebate of \$1.00 to the branches in accordance with resolutions adopted at the Richmond meeting.

At the Mid-Year meeting of the Council the following actions were taken:

The tentative program of the Detroit meeting was approved.

After receiving reports from the Committees on N. F. and R. B. Policies, on National Formulary and on Publications, policies with respect to the National Formulary, and the issuance of the seventh edition were considered at length with particular reference to the effect which the proposed admissions and deletions from the U. S. P. will have on the N. F. It was voted to notify the Board of Trustees that the manuscript of N. F. VII is in the hands of the printer, that it is hoped to go forward with its publication on or about January 1, 1941, with the view to having the book appear by July 1, 1941 and to become official on January 1, 1942. It was also voted to appoint a committee of five members of the Council and the Chairman of the Committee on N. F. to confer with the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. Convention to adjust any differences with respect to transfers from one book to another should such differences arise. A resolution dealing with such transfers was adopted for submission to the U. S. P. Board of Trustees.

Dr. H. B. Haag, Richmond, Virginia, was elected a member of the Committee on N. F. to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Bernard Fantus and as Chairman of Sub-Committee No. 9 on Pharmacology and Posology.

The Committee on Finance reported the results of a survey it had undertaken with the assistance of Hatter and Macnab, certified public accountants, for the purpose of determining whether the previous bookkeeping methods were adequate in view of the greatly extended operations and holdings of the ASSOCIATION and submitted several recommendations including a new system of book-keeping which recommendations, after a general discussion, were adopted. It was also arranged that under the new system, a monthly statement would be sent to each member of the Council giving complete information about the financial operations of the ASSOCIATION, including budget balance.

The Committee on Tenure of Office and Retirement Fund reported that after a careful study, the Committee felt that the ASSOCIATION was not in the

position at present to establish a permanent retirement fund or a group insurance plan, and its recommendation that action be deferred was approved.

The Committee on Laboratory reported the resignation of Karl A. Rosen as a member of the Laboratory staff.

The Committee on Publications submitted a further report dealing with the Scientific and Practical Pharmacy Editions of the JOURNAL which was supplemented by reports by the Editors of both publications, and the operations of both editions for the year were reviewed. It was decided to limit mailing of the Scientific Edition to subscribers, the rate to be \$2.00 to members and \$4.00 to non-members.

The rates for advertising in both Editions of the JOURNAL were reviewed and approved for 1941.

Mr. Robert W. Rodman was elected editor of the Practical Pharmacy Edition, effective January 1, 1941.

The Committee on Affiliated Organizations recommended the General Principles under which organizations may become affiliated with the A. Ph. A. and under which such affiliation may be withdrawn, and these principles were approved. The American College of Apothecaries was granted affiliation under the terms of the General Principles.

The Committee authorized by the Council to investigate the statements made in the offers of the Citizens Guild of Fredericksburg, Virginia, to transfer the ownership of the Mercer Apothecary Shop to the A. Ph. A. as submitted during the Richmond meeting, recommended that the offer be accepted, that the Committee supervise the transfer of ownership and that a separate Virginia corporation to be known as the Friends of Historical Pharmacy be organized to own and operate the Shop for the A. Ph. A. and of which all active members of the A. Ph. A. will be members. The Committee also reported that generous friends had subscribed more than \$2100 to cover the cost of the transfer, the cost of improvements and to cover operating costs for one year. These recommendations were approved and later the arrangements were carried out and a program for operating the Shop was adopted.

Other business of the ASSOCIATION was considered, including a number of recommendations submitted by President Evans.

The following business was transacted by mail:

Mr. J. K. Attwood was named to fill the vacancy in the list of nominees for First Vice-President caused by the death of Mr. Denny Brann.

Dr. R. P. Fischelis was elected Associate Editor of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the *Journal* from July 1 to December 31, 1940.

The offer of the Mack Printing Co. to print and distribute the N. F., 7th Edition, on the same basis as the N. F. VI was printed and distributed, was accepted.

Mr. Bernard A. Bialk was approved as Local Secretary and the Hotel Statler as headquarters for the Detroit Meeting.

The Annual Joint Meeting with the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. was held during the meeting of that ASSOCIATION in New York at which several matters of mutual interest were considered.

State of Massachusetts Bonds, 3%, due January 1, 1941, to the amount of \$14,000 were sold at \$100,-275. The proceeds from the sale of \$7000 worth of the bonds held in the Procter Fund were held in that Fund in cash to complete the payments on the Procter Statue and the proceeds from the remainder of the bonds were invested in U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2⁷/₈%, due 1960-55, at 108¹¹/₃₂.

Later the following bonds were sold: \$2000 State of Tennessee, 4¹/₂%, at 111; \$4000 Town of Montclair, 4¹/₄%, at 113¹/₄; \$4000 State of Illinois, 4%, at 103⁵/₈; and \$1000 City of Newark, 4¹/₂%, at 106⁵/₈, and the proceeds were invested in the U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2⁷/₈%, 1960-55, at 111.

Research Awards were made as follows: \$400.00 to C. O. Lee for work on precipitates in Fluidextract of Senna; \$400.00 to H. W. Youngken for work on the preparation of a Monograph on Parathyroid, and the revision of botanical and pharmacognostical portions of the Buchu monograph; \$400.00 to H. M. Burlage for work on clays for medicinal use; \$300.00 to Robert C. Wilson for studies on oil of turpentine and rectified oil of turpentine; \$400.00 to Glenn L. Jenkins for the study of the reagent monographs of the National Formulary. It was voted that monthly reports of progress under these groups and a final report when the work is completed, are to be submitted, and that such grants be designated as A. Ph. A. Fellowships when made to colleges.

The establishment of Student Branches at the State University of Iowa, the Ohio State University, the Southern College of Pharmacy and the University of South Carolina were approved.

The contract for printing and binding both Editions of The JOURNAL was continued with the Mack Printing Company on the same basis as for 1940.

The Council was advised that the A. Ph. A. had been bequeathed \$1000 in the will of Mr. George Becker of Brooklyn, New York, who had been a member for several years. The bequest has not as yet been paid.

The statue of William Procter, Jr., was placed in the hall of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY under the supervision of the Committee on Procter Fund and the statue was dedicated as Saturday, May 3, 1941 with Chairman Hancock of the Committee presiding.

The auditors, Messrs. Hatter and Macnab, submitted the report of the audit and examination of the accounts of the ASSOCIATION for 1940 which will be published later.

The Committee on Finance submitted a budget of receipts and expenditures, with explanatory statements, the estimated income totalling \$97,130.00 and the estimated expenses totaling \$94,697.00, and the budget was approved.

At the second meeting of the Council, held in Detroit on August 17th, the following business was transacted during the forenoon and afternoon sessions. Chairman Jenkins was prevented from attending, by illness, and Vice-Chairman Fischelis presided.

The report of the Committee on Finance dealt with the budget of receipts and expenses for the first six months of the current calendar year.

The special committee of the Council, appointed to confer with the U. S. P. Board of Trustees, reported that one meeting had been held during which a number of decisions were reached which cleared the way for the earlier issuance of U. S. P. XII and N. F. VII. Another meeting between the Board of Trustees and this special committee is arranged for early in 1942, at which time questions remaining unsolved will be given consideration.

The Committee on National Formulary reported in general on the work of the Committee since the last meeting of the Council in December and with particular reference to the meetings of the Committee held in Detroit on August 15th and 16th. The Committee submitted a number of recommendations which were approved and it is expected that N. F. VII will be completed some time during this fall.

The work of the A. PH. A. Laboratory was reviewed in the report of the Committee on Laboratory, and Glenn L. Jenkins was elected as a member of this Committee for a term of five years.

Chairman Lascoff reported for the Committee on Recipe Book, reviewing the work accomplished towards the issuance of the third edition of this publication. A meeting of the Committee on Recipe Book will be held during the present week, and arrangements were made for a meeting of a Subcommittee later on to determine the scope of R. B. III which it is expected will be issued after the appearance of U. S. P. XII and N. F. VII.

The report of the Committee on Publications gave complete information with respect to the various publications of the ASSOCIATION and reports were also received from the Editors of the Scientific and Practical Pharmacy Editions of the JOURNAL.

Nominees for Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION were selected and these names will be submitted to the House of Delegates at its next session."

The following business was transacted at the third, fourth, fifth and sixth meetings held in Detroit.

Committee on Maintenance.—In its report the Committee reviewed in considerable detail the financial operations of the ASSOCIATION during the first seven months of 1941 and emphasized the necessity for rigid economy in maintaining the budget. Reference was also made to the fact that real property of the ASSOCIATION has been removed from the tax exemption list in the District of Columbia and that

steps have been taken to have the property restored because otherwise the ASSOCIATION would be faced with a considerable increase in its operating expenses.

Committee on Property and Funds.—The Baltimore Trust Co., the Baltimore National Bank and the Maryland Trust Co., all of Baltimore, were approved as depositories for funds and the Baltimore National Bank and the Maryland Trust Co. as depositories for securities and records. The Committee requested that suggestions be made with respect to the use of the income from the Ebert Legacy Fund, the Judisch Fund and the Apple Fund.

Committee on Publications.—The report of this Committee for the period from May 5, 1940 to August 17, 1941, and covered the activities of the Association in connection with the Scientific Edition, Practical Pharmacy Edition, Pharmaceutical Abstracts, Proceedings Number, National Formulary, Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, Aconite Monograph, Bergamot Oil Monograph, and the Andrews Prescription Survey. The report dealt primarily with the number of copies of these various publications printed and distributed and the cost of them. No recommendations were submitted.

Practical Pharmacy Edition.—Editor Rodman reviewed the activities in connection with this publication from January 1, 1941, when he took charge, the progress made, and the plans being carried out to place the publication on its issuance schedule.

Committee to Confer with U. S. P. Board of Trustees.—Chairman Powers submitted a report covering the work of this Committee and particularly the Conference held with the Board of Trustees on May 24, 1941. It was stated that the Board of Trustees would carefully consider the communication and Resolutions from the Council of the A. PH. A. and that another meeting of the Board and the Committee would be held some time before March 4, 1942, to discuss means whereby closer coöperation as suggested in the Resolutions, may be planned for the revision of N. F. VII and U. S. P. XII. The Committee was continued.

Committee on N. F.—Dr. Powers submitted an extensive report covering in particular the work of the Committee during its two-day meeting in Detroit. The following decisions were reached: That the Committee on N. F. should proceed promptly with the completion of N. F. VII; that the date when it shall become official shall coincide with the date on which the U. S. P. XII shall become official but not later than September 12, 1942; that page references to U. S. P. XII be eliminated; that the supersedence statement in N. F. VII be omitted; that the price of N. F. VII not be increased from \$5.00; and that if the issuance of supplements becomes necessary these be published in the JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION and distributed in the form of reprints; that future revisions of the N. F. be made more nearly self-contained by including all general tests, processes and apparatus, identification tests for chemicals, monographs for reagents, test solutions, indica-

tors, and standard solutions; that the general chapter on Ampuls be continued; and that Dr. H. B. Haag was elected as a member of the Committee on N. F. for a term of ten years to succeed himself.

Committee on Laboratory.—Dr. Powers reported on the activities of the Laboratory for the year, and Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins was elected a member of the Committee for a term of five years.

Committee on Recipe Book.—In this report the activities of the Committee for the year were reviewed and it was indicated that with the progress already made the third Edition of the Recipe Book could be issued shortly after the appearance of the U. S. P. XII and N. F. VII.

Meeting of the Council with the Executive Committee, N. A. R. D.—The annual Joint meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, August 20th, and several matters of mutual interest to the two Associations were discussed and acted upon.

Committee on Rosenwald Museum.—Chairman Christensen submitted a verbal report in reference to the pharmacy exhibit and a letter from Dr. E. J. Carey, Curator of Medical Sciences, to the effect that there would be no monthly rental charge for the pharmacy exhibit so long as it is under the control of the A. P. H. A. It was voted to pay all outstanding bills against the pharmacy exhibit and President Christensen, Dr. H. C. Christensen and Secretary Kelly were named as a Committee to continue negotiations with the officials of the Rosenwald Museum with respect to the pharmacy exhibit.

Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.—Upon

recommendation of the Committee the award of \$400 was made to Dr. B. V. Christensen for research on the "Official Standards for Oil of Cinnamon;" to Dr. G. L. Jenkins, \$300, for research on "The Revision of the Chemical Monographs of the N. F.," to Dr. C. O. Lee, \$400, for research on "Precipitation of Fluid Extract of Senna;" to J. B. Burt, \$400 for research of "Modern Sclerosing Agents in the Injection Treatment of Varicose Veins;" and to Dr. L. M. Parks, \$300 for research on "Cantharides."

Upon recommendation of the Committee a special committee was appointed to confer with the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research with respect to the future publication of the Annual Survey of Research in Pharmacy.

Mercer Apothecary Shop.—President Deno of the Friends of Historical Pharmacy, Inc., submitted a report covering the activities of that organization in connection with the Mercer Apothecary Shop. More than \$2100.00 was contributed by interested friends which covered the necessary repairs to the property. The shop was being operated under the program and budget previously approved and indications are that it will be self-supporting. The number of visitors to the shop is increasing.

Committee on Proprietary Medicine.—Chairman Fischelis stated that the work of this Committee is now being carried on by other divisions of the ASSOCIATION and upon his recommendation the Committee was discontinued.

Election of Members.—During the year, 1343 new members were elected.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The First, Second and Third Sessions were held in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., Wednesday forenoon, Thursday evening and Friday evening, August 20, 21, 22, 1941.

The First Session was called to order by Chairman Schaefer at 9:45 A.M., who welcomed those present and announced that without objection the roll call and seating of voting delegates would be deferred until the next session because it was necessary to hear certain reports before Dr. Kettering spoke at 11:00 A.M.

It was evident that a quorum was present and since there was no request for the roll call, Chairman Schaefer declared the House organized for business. It was requested that in addressing the chair, delegates give their names and the organization represented.

The list of accredited delegates follows. The names of organizations or states are in italics, of delegates in capitals and of voting delegates in bold face.

A. PH. A. SECTIONS

Scientific—J. B. Burt, Lincoln, Nebr.
Education and Legislation—R. T. Lakey, Detroit, Mich.; A. O. MICKELSEN, Portland, Ore.; J. F. McCLOSKEY, New Orleans, La.
Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing—M. J. Andrews, Baltimore, Md.; R. W. CLARK, Rahway, N. J.; L. W. RICHARDS, Missoula, Mont.; S. W. MORRISON, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. FIERO, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. K. WHITNEY, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Pharmaceutical Economics—J. H. Goodness, Boston, Mass.; SAMUEL SHKOLNIK, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. BROWN, Columbus, O.; R. J. MILL, Detroit, Mich.
Historical Pharmacy—J. H. Hoch, Charleston, S. C.; L. F. JONES, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. D. STOLL, Louisville, Ky.
Conference Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries—J. J. Shine, Chicago, Ill.; PRESCOTT LOVELAND, Trenton, N. J.; CHARLES CLAYTON, Denver, Colo.
Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials—C. C. A. Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research—W. J. HUSA, Gainesville, Fla.
Plant Science Seminar—L. F. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. S. DUNN, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. E. HARRIS, Norman, Okla.; F. J. SLAMA, Baltimore, Md.

A. PH. A. BRANCHES

Baltimore—M. J. Andrews, B. OLIVE COLE, ROBERT S. FUQUA.
Chicago—Lawrence Templeton, R. E. TERRY, E. H. WIRTH.
City of Washington—K. L. Kelly, L. G. GRAMLING, M. W. GREEN.
Michigan—J. H. Webster, L. W. ROWE, R. T. LAKEY, R. P. STOUT, C. C. GLOVER, H. A. K. WHITNEY.
New York—C. W. Ballard, H. H. SCHAEPFER, L. W. STEIGER, F. J. POKORNY.
Northern New Jersey—George C. Schicks, ERNEST LITTLE, R. A. DENO.
Northwestern—C. O. Wilson, HALLIE BRUCE.
Philadelphia—R. H. Blythe, ARTHUR OSOL, J. C. MUNCH, A. B. NICHOLS.
Pittsburgh—E. C. Reif, C. L. O'CONNELL, F. S. MCGINNIS.
Western New York—A. B. Lemon, M. D. PRITCHARD, W. L. SEIBERT, G. W. FIERO, H. G. HEWITT, MARGARET C. SWISHER.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy—H. C. Muldoon, C. H. ROGERS, E. R. SERLES.
American Drug Manufacturers Association—F. E. Bibbins, F. O. TAYLOR, C. L. MCARTHUR, R. A. CAIN.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association—H. A. Langenhan, F. S. BUKRY, N. E. FOSS, C. F. LANWERMEYER, HENRY MELTON.
National Association Boards of Pharmacy—F. H. King, CHARLES GILSON, M. W. DAVIS, 2ND.
National Association of Retail Druggists—J. W. Dargavel, S. J. WATRINS, G. H. FRATES, H. P. BEIRNE, J. OTTO KOHL, F. W. MOUDRY, WM. MCCONAGHY, J. B. TRIPENNY.
National Wholesale Druggists' Association—E. L. Newcomb, LEE W. HUTCHINS, R. L. TRUNK.
Proprietary Association—S. T. Helms, F. J. CULLEN, IRVING GROTE.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Alabama—E. W. Gibbs, PAUL MOLYNEUX, JOHN EDWARDS, FORREST LITTLE, J. K. HAYNIE, THELMA M. COBURN.
Arizona—Newell Stewart.
Arkansas—Harold Lawson, VINCE HARRINGTON, IRL BRITE.
Colorado—C. J. Clayton, WM C. ALEXANDER, P. G. STODGHILL.
Connecticut—Alice-Eather Garvin, H. P. BEIRNE, G. F. BLACKALL.
Delaware—G. W. Rhodes.
District of Columbia—A. C. Taylor, L. F. BRADLEY, W. P. BRIGGS, M. G. GOLDSTEIN, S. L. HILTON.
Florida—J. K. Attwood, C. G. Hamilton, G. I. Martin.
Georgia—C. H. Evans, R. C. WILSON, R. C. HODD, VAN P. ENLOE, Z. O. MOORE.
Illinois—J. H. Lindahl, SAMUEL SHKOLNIK.
Indiana—C. D. Schreiber, H. V. DARNELL.
Iowa—C. R. Schlumberger.
Kansas—Gene Cook, K. H. PETRO, ELMER SLAYBAUGH.
Kentucky—E. M. Josey, G. L. CURRY.
Louisiana—A. P. Lauve, H. A. TASSIN, J. S. LUCAS, E. C. HARPER, K. M. FRANK, P. L. GROSSMON.
Maryland—C. S. Austin, W. E. WAPLES.
Massachusetts—F. A. East.
Michigan—J. L. Brown, M. N. HENRY, FRANK JONES.
Minnesota—H. H. Greg, C. V. NEZ.
Mississippi—E. L. Hammond, LEW WALLACE.
Nebraska—H. L. Bellamy, J. B. BURT.
New Hampshire—G. A. Moulton, P. J. CALLAGHAN, J. H. GREENAWAY, H. C. NEWTON, H. W. YOUNGKEN.
New Jersey—R. P. Fischel, ERNEST LITTLE, C. W. HOLTON.
New Mexico—H. E. Henry.
New York—R. S. Lehman, F. C. A. SCHAEPFER, H. H. SCHAEPFER, N. S. GESSALDE.
North Carolina—H. M. Burlage, C. C. FORDHAM, JR., I. T. REAMER, KELLY BENNETT, CLYDE EUBANKS, PAUL BISSETTE, C. R. WHITEHEAD, J. C. HOOD, DEWITT C. SWARINGEN.
North Dakota—C. B. Hay, P. H. COSTELLO, J. P. CUTTING.
Ohio—Otto Moosbrugger, BESSIE, EMCH, M. N. FORD, J. T. MATOUSEK.
Oklahoma—Ted Tether, D. B. R. JOHNSON, LOYD E. HARRIS, RALPH BIENFANG.
Pennsylvania—C. L. O'Connell, H. E. KENDIG.
Rhode Island—Leo C. Clark, C. F. GILSON, W. H. RIVARD, V. J. FITZ-SIMON.
South Carolina—G. F. Bigby, J. M. PLAXCO.
South Dakota—G. W. Lloyd, M. C. BECKERS, J. H. SIDLE.
Virginia—A. L. I. Winne, J. T. WALLACE, W. F. RUDD, W. E. LOCKE, T. W. ROWE.
West Virginia—J. L. Hayman, R. B. COOK, G. A. BERGY.
Wisconsin—Victor Hoover, A. H. Uhl.
Wyoming—Ray D. Dame, H. H. CORDINER.

Chairman Schaefer welcomed any fraternal delegates and especially any representing Student Branches.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.—In the absence of the Vice-Chairman, Treasurer Holton kindly presided while Chairman Schaefer read his address which was received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"It is a pleasure to preside at the 29th meeting of the House of Delegates at this the 89th meeting of our ASSOCIATION. It is quite fitting that in these

critical times we should meet in this magnificent city of Detroit, with its colorful history and its stupendous industries which are doing so much toward enabling our country to reach its preparedness goal. My predominant feeling, however, is not one of pleasure, but rather one of honor and responsibility. The House of Delegates is invested with far-reaching powers and activities by our ASSOCIATION and I am deeply aware of the trust which you have placed in me by electing me its Chairman.

This body consists, as you know, of delegates from various pharmaceutical groups, including National and State Associations, as well as the Local Branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. In addition, there are representatives from the several Conference Groups affiliated with our ASSOCIATION and the members of the Council are also accredited delegates. Thus, we have a truly representative group and a good cross section of retail pharmaceutical thought and interest. In addition to the accredited delegates, however, our meetings are open to all members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Article V of the By-Laws of this body reads as follows: 'Privileges—Any member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION may attend any session of the House of Delegates, other than an executive one, and shall have the privilege of the floor.' In this connection, I wish to point out that up to a few years ago, our meetings were held with little regard for the special voting privilege extended to Delegates. Chairman Winne in 1939 called attention to this fact and, beginning with last year, special badges and a separate seating section were provided for voting Delegates. In addition, mimeographed lists of the names of the Delegates were made available. This procedure was a distinct improvement upon the previous more or less informal method of procedure and is again being followed at this meeting. There is always the danger, however, that, because of this segregation of voting delegates, others in attendance will not as readily enter into discussions and avail themselves of the above quoted provision of the By-Laws which specifically gives them the privilege of the floor. The power of thought and constructive suggestion is by no means limited to the voting Delegates and all present are strongly urged to enter actively into our deliberations. Right here we have a fountain head of opinion of many thousands of retail practitioners, of our College faculties, and our Board members and we cannot afford to overlook anyone who may contribute to our accomplishments. I hope that all present will realize that the segregation of voting delegates is done merely for the purpose of saving time and expediting a count of votes, when this becomes necessary, and is in no way intended to limit debate. All A. PH. A. members, present at this Convention, are invited to attend our meetings and are heartily welcome.

The Constitution of our ASSOCIATION specifically provides that the President shall prepare an address

to be presented at the first General Session of the annual meeting. Nowhere, however, is there any statement to the effect that your Chairman shall present one. Not even in the Order of Business included in the By-Laws of the House of Delegates, is there any provision for such an address. Custom apparently has established the practice, but nevertheless, it is somewhat embarrassing to your Chairman to assume some of the prerogatives extended by our Constitution only to your President. There also exists the possibility that what I say to you duplicates in part, or what would be more serious, conflicts with the thoughts and expressions of our President. On several occasions in past years, Chairmen of the House of Delegates have commented upon this and it appears highly desirable to me that some step be taken to clarify the duties of your Chairman. Consideration should be given to the question as to whether an address by the Chairman of the House of Delegates is desirable and, if the answer to this question is in the affirmative, then its preparation and presentation should be included in our By-Laws among the Duties of the Chairman and a place for its delivery should be designated in the official Order of Business. If this is done, then the inclusion of reasonable restrictions, as to the scope of the subject matter of such an address, might be given consideration, so as to eliminate, as far as possible, any conflict with the President's report.

And while we are on these matters, I would also like to refer to Chapter V, Article III, of the By-Laws of our ASSOCIATION. The first sentence reads as follows: 'The House of Delegates shall meet on the first day of the annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION and prior to the first General Session.' I do not presume to know the original purpose of this provision, but do believe that it should either be adhered to, or eliminated from the By-Laws.

In my opinion, the Chairman of the House of Delegates should confine himself, as far as possible, to observations and remarks which would improve the program of the House and make it a more effective division of the ASSOCIATION. To my way of thinking, the most important function of the House is to act as a forum for discussion, advice, exchange of ideas and action for the various affiliated State Associations. This, I believe, was its original purpose and anything which a Chairman can present, in order to have the House serve more effectively these State Pharmaceutical Associations, is clearly within the proper subject matter of his address.

With this in mind, I have attempted to prepare such an address. Probably, the most important and thought provoking activity of State Associations is that of legislation. Legislation will never cure all the ills of pharmacy, but it is obvious that with increasing governmental interest in public health, in legislative business restrictions, and in higher and new forms of taxes, increasingly greater efforts must be made by our profession to protect, and develop its heritage by legislative means. We must take

the initiative and see to it that along with legislative restrictions and obligations, we also receive that degree of protection to which we are entitled by virtue of our special training and the service we render to the public.

A brief review of some new and novel legislative developments should be of interest to our delegates and may possibly be a real contribution to State Association thought and activities. Among these legislative developments is the procedure adopted in the State of New Hampshire to restrict the sale of the newer and more potent drugs to the pharmacy. This restriction applies to 'so called ethical proprietary medicines of potent character, which in their complete form are listed by whatever name in any of the standard compendiums known as the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary and New and Non-Official Remedies and . . . any compounds, or mixtures of said so called ethical proprietary medicines or mixtures, or compounds of these with other substances.' The novel character of this provision lies in the fact that the N. N. R. which lists mostly proprietary preparations is coupled with the U. S. P. and N. F. and in the fact that potent simple drugs or mixtures, containing any of the drugs listed in those three books of standards, whether proprietary or not, may only be sold in the pharmacy. Another constructive contribution to pharmaceutical legislation is that of the inclusion in the New Hampshire Pharmacy Law of a modern definition for the term 'prescription.' Many of our pharmacy laws lack such a definition. It reads in part as follows: 'Prescription means an order for drugs, medicines and devices, written by a legally competent practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, to be compounded and dispensed by a registered pharmacist, in a duly registered pharmacy and to be kept on file for a period of two years.' While the definition has the great advantage of including all physicians' orders, whether signed or not and whether bearing directions or not, yet, in my opinion, it is incomplete in one respect and that is, that it includes only physicians' orders intended to be 'compounded or dispensed by registered pharmacists.'

I believe that one of the greatest problems confronting retail pharmacy is that of the dispensing physician. Statistics show that there is an ever increasing sale of medicaments which to a large extent are used only by or on the prescription of a physician. Yet, it appears that this increase is largely 'by' the physician and not 'On prescription.' This suggests a weakness in our present pharmacy and health laws. The requirement found in many State laws that a prescription must be kept on file for a specified period of time is a justifiable measure, on the grounds that there should be some available record as to the nature of the medicine prescribed by a physician. The prescription also serves as evidence in case of alleged adulteration, or improper compounding. The requirement for the filling of the prescription, therefore, protects public

health and welfare. In cases of drugs sold otherwise than on prescription, the seller must meet the ever increasing stringent label requirements of our new drug laws. This also is a public health measure. Yet, the dispensing physician is bound by no such requirements. He simply gives or sells even the most potent drugs to his patients, seldom keeping a record of the nature of the medication and usually with no drug name, quantity and nature of contents, written directions, or warnings on the label. Yet, the pharmacist must meet these requirements under the Federal Food, Drug Act and many of our State Acts. I recognize the difficulties of trying to restrict the dispensing of drugs by the physician, but it would appear that in the interests of public health, drugs dispensed by a physician should at least be subject to the same requirements as are drugs dispensed in a pharmacy. Such drugs should be dispensed by the physician either as prescriptions, bearing a number, directions and the physician's name and address with a copy of the prescription kept on file by the physician, or they should be dispensed as drugs with the label bearing the name of the ingredients, name and address of physician, directions, necessary warnings and quantity of contents. Our efforts should be toward restricting the dispensing of drugs by physicians to emergency and bed-side cases and under no conditions should employees, nurses, etc., be permitted to distribute drugs to patients. Legislation along these lines would represent a real contribution to public welfare and incidentally would, of course, discourage the dispensing of drugs by the physician. I suggest that our State Association representatives here give it their consideration. A constructive measure was enacted recently by the Maryland Legislature. This brings the sale of drugs at public auction directly under the control of the Maryland State Department. It provides that no sales of drugs at public auction may be made until the Department of Health is notified a certain number of days in advance of such sales and has had an opportunity to investigate the situation. Whenever the facts justify such action, the Department is empowered to prohibit the sales altogether. The measure thus throws an additional safeguard around the distribution of drugs and medicines.

The large scale distribution of samples of drugs to the medical profession by our pharmaceutical manufacturers has resulted in an ever increasing evil. In many cities and larger communities, there are individuals and small organizations who visit physicians and purchase such samples. These are then offered to retail outlets at a price concession. This practice results in a demoralization of prescription prices. Furthermore the origin, age and quality of such drugs are subject to considerable doubt, since the middle-man in these transactions is usually motivated only by the profit possibilities. The New York City Board of Health has recently recognized the danger of this practice to public health and has passed a regulation which not only forbids the

distribution of samples of drugs and medicines direct to the public, but also provides that samples distributed to the profession be plainly marked—'Sample—Not to be sold' and that the sale of such samples by members of either the medical or pharmaceutical profession is forbidden. I believe that this is a move in the right direction and that a general adoption of such legislation is in the interests of public health and of our profession. At the same time, however, I would like to say that proper enforcement of such regulations is very difficult and that the pharmaceutical concerns which distribute samples to physicians should be urged to do all within their power to eliminate the misuse of their sample products.

The name of only one State has been added this year to those which have adopted drug acts which are in conformity with the Federal Law. Soon after the passage of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Committee on State Food and Drug Legislation was appointed by the Chairman of the House of Delegates, for the specific purpose of drafting a model state act which would lead to uniformity between State and Federal drug requirements. Chairman, Robert P. Fischelis, and the members of this Committee carried out their duties in a prompt and most efficient manner. A model draft was prepared and after receiving the approval of the National Drug Trade Conference, was submitted to the State Pharmaceutical Associations for consideration. At the time of our last Convention, in Richmond, some 13 states reported that their legislatures had passed drug laws based upon the Federal Cope land Act of 1938. In general, the model act drawn up by our Committee formed the basis of such legislation. Drug laws are, however, often subject to varied interpretations and when the implications of these new laws become more fully understood, retail pharmacists' organizations become less desirous of furthering them. The intrinsic merit of these laws is generally recognized by pharmacists, but it becomes apparent that many of the regulations and interpretations of the law enforcement groups went far beyond what originally had been anticipated. Pharmacy has always shown a willingness to meet any obligations necessary for the protection of the public, but its rightful place in serving the public medicinal needs also must be recognized and protected. The Conference of Law Enforcement Officials, which is affiliated with our organization should, in my opinion, use its influence to bring about a better understanding in the minds of law enforcement groups of the place of retail pharmacy in public health matters.

Some twelve states have, during the past year, amended their uniform narcotic laws. The majority of these amendments remove every narcotic from the exempt list, except a medicinal substance which 'contains in one fluid ounce, or if a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, not more than one grain of codeine or any of its salts.'

The passage of such amendments has been

strongly urged upon state legislatures by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The provisions, however, appear to me to be too stringent. Brown Mixture, Stokes Expectorant and possibly Lead and Opium Wash could well be kept on the exempt narcotic list. If the measure, as has been said, is for the purpose of conserving the opium supply of this country, then the exemption for codeine salts, as recommended by the Federal Narcotic Bureau, would not be advisable. If conservation is its purpose, then all exemptions including codeine should be eliminated from our narcotic laws. It also would appear that in the interests of uniformity and in accordance with precedent, such legislation should originate in our Federal legislative chambers to be followed by State action.

A new and novel approach has been recently made in Utah on the problem of chain store legislation. A law was passed which provides a tax of \$1000.00 to \$5000.00 annually on all chain stores established after July 1, 1941. This law, if upheld by the courts, would have the effect of 'freezing' the number of chain stores to their present level. This was one of the features of the so called 'ownership' laws which were declared unconstitutional in several states a number of years ago. It should be noted, however, that the Utah law does not forbid the opening of new chain stores, as was the case under the 'ownership' laws, but simply places a high tax upon such new retail units.

Probably, the most constructive and helpful measure enacted in matters closely allied with Fair Trade activities, is the law which was passed a few months ago in Idaho. This provides for an annual tax of \$2.00 to be collected from each retailer and wholesaler in the state by the store license division of the Department of Finance. The law specifically provides that \$20,000.00 come from the general fund, into which the \$2.00 fees are paid, to defray all expenses of the Attorney General's office for adequate enforcement of its so-called 'unfair sales' act which is intended to stop 'loss leader' sales. It would appear that the enactment of similar legislation should be considered by all states having 'fair trade' or 'loss leader' laws upon their statutes. It not only solves the problem of financing enforcement work, but it places the responsibility for such work directly upon State agencies.

Serious consideration also should be given by the State Legislative committees to possible attempts to lower the educational and experience requirements for registered pharmacists, on the pretext of the reported shortage of drug clerks. Recently in Michigan a bill was introduced in the legislature providing that anyone who has been employed in a pharmacy for at least 25 years could be licensed as a registered pharmacist, without an examination. The Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association quite properly offered strenuous opposition to the adoption of such provisions which would have nullified, in a large measure, their many years of effort to place pharmacy upon the high level of standards

which it now enjoys in that State. All similar legislation which because of our present critical times, might arise in other states should be opposed vigorously. In the interests of our profession, as well as of public welfare, pharmacy cannot tolerate the lowering of its standards of education and service. In this connection, I should like to comment also upon a comparatively recent development in pharmaceutical education and training. The advance in educational requirements in our profession has been very rapid. This, coupled with the many new scientific advances in modern therapy, has created a distinct need for short courses which would enable practicing pharmacists to familiarize themselves with the newer developments and advances made in the health professions. The 'refresher courses' offered by many of our colleges and state associations are serving a good purpose and their continuation and further extension should be encouraged. To properly serve the medical profession and the public we must use all our efforts not only to insure a proper education and training for our present college graduates, but also for those who may have been practicing for some years and have not kept up with the changing times.

I hope that this brief résumé of drug legislative activities, accomplishments and problems will create at least consideration and thought among our state delegates.

Recently, during a conversation, Dr. Robert L. Swain, Chairman of the Committee on Modernization of Pharmacy Laws, expressed the opinion that with the drafting of the model State Drug Act, his Committee had completed its purpose and duties and that the need for its continuation was no longer apparent. We fully agreed, however, that it would serve a valuable purpose to supersede that Committee with one on Legislative Policy. Such a Committee could disseminate information on legislation developments and act as an advisory body to state associations during legislative sessions. Part of the duties of such a committee would be to prepare and publish in our Practical Journal an annual report of all legislative developments and activities.

In connection with the general national defense movement, there has been established a National Defense Council. Under its guidance, all states and many counties and cities also have established such councils. Recently a law was passed in the State of New Jersey which requires the establishment of a defense council in every municipality in that State. Pharmacy should not miss this opportunity to render a valuable service to our country and our profession. Every such council should include a pharmacist in its membership. His training in matters of public health and his ability to provide information and medical supply depots should be stressed. Recognition of our profession should be insisted upon since we can offer a service such as no other profession can. Not for selfish reasons, but as a matter of public duty, we should be militant in

seeking membership on public defense councils and committees. The Red Cross organization, throughout the country also is making surveys and provisions for possible disaster relief. Here, likewise, our profession should take an active part and offer its services and coöperation.

In recent years, many insurance companies and other organizations have offered policies for defraying the cost of medical care. These originally were intended, primarily, to cover the cost of hospitalization and physician's services. However, recently, insurance policies have been offered to the public which would provide primarily for the cost of prescriptions and medical supplies. Such prescriptions and medical supplies were to be furnished by specially designated pharmacies under contract with the insurance companies. These contracts included a schedule of prices which the insurance companies were to pay. While I am open-minded on the general principle of medical care insurance, yet I wish to point out that the tendency of medical supply insurance on such a basis will be to lower the scale of prescription prices. I would suggest that any group of pharmacists which is offered such contracts should first seek the advice of our Committee on Social and Economic Welfare.

In order to crystallize some of the thoughts expressed in my previous remarks, I herewith make the following recommendations:

1. That consideration be given by the ASSOCIATION to the advisability of changing the By-Laws of the House of Delegates so as to include among the duties of the Chairman, the preparation of an annual address, and a time for its delivery in the Order of Business of the House.
2. That consideration be given by the ASSOCIATION to the advisability of changing Chapter V, Article III, of the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION, with respect to the time of the meetings of the House, so as to bring the By-Laws in harmony with practice.
3. That by encouraging the introduction and passage of suitable legislation and by seeking the coöperation of the distributors of sample products, we do everything within our power to discourage and prevent the misuse of the so-called 'physicians' samples.'
4. That the ASSOCIATION use its full efforts and influence in opposing any legislative or other activities which would tend to lower the educational standards of Pharmacy.
5. That we highly recommend those institutions and organizations which have been serving the interests of our profession by offering 'refresher courses' and that we strongly urge the continuation and further extension of such educational service.
6. That the Committee on Modernization of Pharmacy Laws be discontinued with the thanks of the ASSOCIATION for its splendid work and that this Committee be superseded by a Committee on

Legislative Policy, whose duty it shall be to lend its advice and coöperation to all State Associations and their legislative committees, in all matters pertaining to legislation affecting commercial or professional phases of pharmacy.

7. That we strongly urge the pharmacists of every community in this country to actively participate and seek membership in all defense councils and local Red Cross units.

8. That the Committee of Social and Economic Relations continue its studies of the various medical care insurance plans and particularly those which provide for the cost of prescriptions and medical supplies and that pharmacists be urged to seek advice of that committee before entering into any contracts with insurance companies or other similar agencies.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in preparing this report, I was sorely tempted to discuss many more general phases of our great profession. However, for reasons previously mentioned, I have tried to confine myself to specific problems of practical interest to our Delegates.

I wish to express my sincerest thanks to the many friends in the ASSOCIATION who have given me the benefit of their advice and coöperation. It is our responsibility to maintain the progress

which pharmacy has made and to sustain the forces which have made this progress possible. Coming together here is a beginning; working together is coöperation; coöperation is success and success is prosperity and happiness."

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.—Chairman Schaefer announced the membership of the following:

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—*Chairman*, H. A. K. Whitney; C. B. Hay, G. C. Schicks, F. E. Bibbins, H. H. Gregg, C. F. Bigby, J. L. Hayman, F. C. A. Schaefer, A. L. I. Winne.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—*Chairman*, C. L. O'Connell; P. H. Costello, J. J. Shine, H. C. Muldoon, R. S. Lehman, J. L. Brown, J. K. Attwood, G. A. Moulton, C. O. Wilson.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—The report was read by the Secretary and was received. (See page 504.)

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.—Treasurer Holton read the following report which was received and which Chairman Schaefer said would be later printed in the JOURNAL.

"COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS—JANUARY 1, 1941, AND JUNE 30, 1941

ASSETS

Current Funds

	Jan. 1, 1941	June 30, 1941
Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$ 1,743.08	\$ 13,991.08

Permanent Funds

Maintenance.....	23,035.58	200.00
Endowment.....	21,096.45	21,176.34
Centennial.....	7,054.75	7,131.95
Ebert Legacy.....	11,702.33	11,862.11
Ebert Prize.....	1,039.29	1,053.67
Life Membership.....	38,463.93	39,319.37
Endowed Membership.....	257.67	257.67
Research.....	101,155.74	101,238.54
Apple.....	1,494.72	1,494.72
	\$ 205,300.46	\$ 183,734.37

Trust Funds

Procter Monument.....	21,218.76	15,068.38
Remington Honor Medal.....	1,505.56	1,521.32
Frederick R. Kilmer.....	3,099.65	3,140.90
Geo. & Lillian Judish.....	2,115.00	2,143.76
	\$ 27,938.97	\$ 21,874.36

Fixed Assets

Land.....	376,176.99	376,176.99
Buildings.....	321,682.39	321,682.39
Landscaping & Shrubbery.....	12,643.08	12,643.08

Equipment—Laboratory.....	16,462.09	16,462.09
Museum.....	3,151.00	3,151.00
Library.....	5,464.12	5,464.12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 750,881.65	\$ 750,979.09
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Other Assets</i>		
Accounts Receivable.....	1,552.79	4,236.63
Inventories.....	27,811.32	27,811.32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 29,364.11	\$ 32,047.95
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets.....	<u>\$1,015,228.27</u>	<u>\$1,002,626.85</u>
 LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable.....	32,335.37	27,108.80
Mortgage Payable—Md. Trust Co.....	36,400.00	36,400.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 68,735.37	\$ 63,508.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
PRINCIPAL	\$ 946,492.90	\$ 939,118.05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$1,015,228.27</u>	<u>\$1,002,626.85</u>

SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS AND SECURITIES—JUNE 30, 1941

DEPOSITS

Current

Baltimore National Bank—Checking Account.....	\$ 730.26	
Baltimore Trust Company—Restricted Account.....	1,024.14	
Maryland Trust Company—Checking Account.....	12,236.68	
	<hr/>	\$ 13,991.08

Permanent Funds

Baltimore National Bank—Checking Account.....	9,165.73	
Baltimore Trust Company—Restricted Account.....	2,298.72	
	<hr/>	11,464.45

Trust Funds

Baltimore National Bank—Checking Account.....	812.40	
Baltimore Trust Company—Restricted Account.....	625.39	
	<hr/>	1,437.79

Total Deposits.....		<hr/>	\$ 26,893.32
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SECURITIES

Permanent Funds

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 5—1975	200.00
City of Paterson, N. J. 4 ¹ / ₆ —1960	1,000.00
City of Newark, N. J. 5—1957	5,000.00
City of Chattanooga, Tenn. 4 ¹ / ₂ —1959	8,000.00
City of Detroit, Mich. 4—1956	1,000.00
City of Dallas, Texas 4 ¹ / ₂ —1947	5,000.00

State of North Carolina	4 ¹ / ₈ —1949	2,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	3—1949	1,000.00
U. S. Savings Bonds		15,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2 ³ / ₈ —1945/47.....	15,100.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2 ³ / ₈ —1956/59.....	32,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2 ⁷ / ₈ —1960/55.....	85,969.92

172,269.92

Trust Funds

U. S. Treasury Bonds	2 ³ / ₈ —1945/47.....	2,800.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2 ³ / ₈ —1956/59.....	3,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	2 ⁷ / ₈ —1960/55.....	14,836.57

20,436.57

Total Securities

\$192,706.49

Total

\$219,599.81

There were no transactions in securities during the period covered by the report.

The only interest on securities remaining unpaid amounts to \$55.00 due on a \$200.00 bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Company.

The current accounts theretofore carried in Newark, New Jersey by the Treasurer and in Baltimore, Maryland, by the Secretary, were consolidated as of January 1, 1941 on the recommendation of the auditors and the account is now carried in the Baltimore National Bank. Payments are made by voucher checks requiring, as heretofore, the signature of the Treasurer and the Secretary.

Inventories are carried at cost and the Reference Library and Historical Museum are carried at the value for which they are insured.

The Procter Monument, which was recently placed in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, has now been paid for, but no value for it is as yet carried on the books of the ASSOCIATION.

The land owned by the ASSOCIATION is carried at cost and that part which was deeded to the ASSOCIATION by the Government is now valued at the average price per foot paid for the other land."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.—Secretary Kelly read the following report which was interrupted by the address of Dr. Kettering and completed thereafter. The Secretary expressed the hope that the report had not been condensed too much because it was desired that the delegates should know all they wished to know about the activities of the ASSOCIATION.

"The ASSOCIATION year which will come to a close with the adjournment of this meeting, has been a long one, covering about fifteen months, and has been the most strenuous one that I have experienced during my connection with the organization. The unprecedented conditions have brought our ASSOCIA-

TION additional problems and duties during the year which have taxed its facilities and its force almost to the limit.

However, our ASSOCIATION is not unique in these respects and it is encouraging that the unusually heavy demands could be met to even a reasonable extent. Fortunately, our facilities and personnel had been materially increased in recent years.

May I here record my thanks to those who have worked with us and to those who have been understanding and patient in the difficult times. May I mention in particular, the officers, the members of committees and those located in our own building.

Our definite program has been delayed and interrupted to some extent but progress has been made and we are justified in expecting that continued progress will be made during the year just ahead of us.

A large part of the activities of the Secretary's office and of the headquarters' personnel is dealt with in several of the addresses and reports which have or will be delivered during this meeting and this report will therefore be limited to the activities not so covered and to special features.

The arrangement and completion of the program of our annual meeting is an increasingly difficult part of our work. The program is a complicated one and yet, as has been pointed out in previous reports, there are many compensating features, the most important of which is a growing and closer cooperation between the groups represented here, not only during the annual meetings but also throughout the year. Because it has been my privilege to work closely with them, I know that the Local Secretary and all who have coöperated with him have done their best to make this an unusually good meeting from every point of view for their visitors. Each year recently, the registrations have increased as well as the attendance at the various sessions and functions, and a real effort has been made to develop a program which would deal with the work and

basic problems of every division of our profession. Entertainment has not been overlooked and it is hoped that this important feature can be given sufficient time at future meetings.

An effort has been made to further improve, in scope and type, the publicity for the annual meetings. The coöperation received has been encouraging and yet much remains to be done in this connection. In order to print and distribute the program sufficiently in advance and in order to obtain publicity before and during the meeting, it is essential to receive reports and addresses and the titles, abstracts and copies of papers well in advance of the date set. This is a strong appeal to the many who contribute to our programs, to do so earlier and thereby enable us to make their contribution more valuable through better publicity.

State Associations—The relations of the A. P. H. A. to the state associations have further improved during the year and the ASSOCIATION and its work was referred to in the programs and resolutions of the state associations more frequently than ever before. Through information given in the Practical Pharmacy Edition of our JOURNAL and through its bulletin service, the ASSOCIATION has attempted to keep the state associations advised about important developments which affect pharmacy as a profession, particularly those in connection with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Narcotic Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Selective Service and Training Act and the Defense Tax Bill. Suggestions have been invited for the improvement of this type of service and many helpful suggestions have been received.

In turn, the A. P. H. A. must look to the state association for coöperation in its program and especially in furnishing more extensive and complete information about pharmacy, its services and its personnel.

The A. P. H. A. has been frequently requested to furnish information about pharmacy which it has been difficult and in some important instances, impossible to supply. As a striking instance, more detailed information is required about any shortage of pharmacists that may exist in any state. It is not sufficient now, to have opinions on this question, but statistical information of as definite character as it is possible to obtain, is required in connection with the deferment of pharmacists, as necessary men.

Governmental Relations.—President Evans referred last evening to the many calls made on the ASSOCIATION during the last year for data and assistance in connection with national defense activities of various kinds. It would be difficult to even enumerate all of them but their scope and character have served to illustrate the recognition that pharmacy is receiving as a public health activity. Furthermore, some of the information and services requested have been confidential because of their relation to the defense program.

Following the establishment of the Office of Production Management, we were requested to coöperate in developing a program to insure that the requirements of our country for imported drugs, medicines and medical supplies was protected as far as possible and afterwards attention was directed toward those articles produced in this country or which could be so produced. Later on, a licensing system with respect to the exportation of certain drugs was adopted, and the exportation of a growing list has been forbidden.

In this program, attention was first given to the so-called critical items of which quinine and its salts are an example, and the list has been rapidly expanded.

It was also requested that full information be given about civilian requirements for pharmaceutical service, the facilities and the personnel available for such services and the provisions to replace the facilities and personnel in peace time and under emergency conditions. Much of the desired information was available in governmental publications and in those of the profession but the assembling and arrangement of it in the form requested has been at times difficult and time-consuming.

As many of those present know, some unwise efforts have been made to encourage the growth of crude drugs and, here again, we were requested to coöperate in a study of the stocks available, the possibilities of continued importation, the amounts required to be grown, the acreage required, etc. This study led to the issuance of a statement by the Bureau of Plant Industry covering the drugs which require attention and which it is hoped, will prevent over-production.

It has been very encouraging to find that much of the information about this subject had been made available by members of our own profession and industry. The Department is continuing this study and is giving attention to growing experimental lots of various drugs, some of which it has been thought could not be grown in this country.

The ASSOCIATION has coöperated with the American Red Cross in the development of its roster of trained technicians and in connection with its exportation of large quantities of drugs and medicines and medical supplies to foreign countries for the prevention and treatment of disease in the stricken countries. These lists were usually made up in foreign countries and it was necessary in many instances to determine what supplies were available in this country to be used in place of those ordered.

During the time that the Selective Service and Training Act was under consideration by Congress and following its enactment, the ASSOCIATION gave close attention to the legislation and attempted to see that pharmacists' interests were given favorable attention so far as possible. It was necessary in this connection to again assemble available information about pharmacy, pharmaceutical service and pharmaceutical personnel which led later to the inclusion of pharmacy among the sciences, arts and profes-

sions which should be given special consideration in the deferment of students and the members of the profession who could show that they were necessary men within the requirements of the Act. So far as information is available, it would seem that the large majority of students and also of pharmacists who have requested deferment, have been deferred, and within the last ten days we have been requested to furnish additional information as to the effect of the Act on pharmaceutical personnel. The N. A. B. P., the A. A. C. P. and other pharmaceutical organizations have given the A. PH. A. splendid coöperation in connection with the assembling of the information referred to above and in effective presentation.

Until recently, major attention has been given to those activities in connection with the armed forces, although plans have been developing toward the organization of civilian defense. With the establishment of the Office of Civilian Defense, these plans have probably taken final shape. Recently, the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense was organized with Dr. George Baehr as Director. Conferences have been held with Dr. Baehr and his assistants with the objective of having pharmacy take its proper place in the plans for civilian defense. It is expected that the program will be developed around the state civilian defense organizations. It is fortunate that in some states pharmacy has been given a place in the state defense program, and it is important that the state pharmaceutical associations should keep in close touch with such plans. The authorities are aware of the contributions which pharmacy has made toward civilian defense in other countries, and realize that one special contribution which pharmacy can make is in the maintenance of public morale. The A. PH. A. will keep in contact with the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense and will keep the state organizations advised of developments.

What has been said above might be continued with respect to the Medical Departments of the Army and the Navy, the Veterans Administration and other divisions directly concerned with the program for national defense. A genuine interest in what pharmacy and pharmacists can contribute to national defense has been shown by most of the officials and it is believed that the pharmacist's place in the public health professions is better understood in the various divisions of the Federal Government referred to above.

The Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service and other committees have been of great assistance in the activities referred to above and these experiences show that the state pharmaceutical associations, the schools and colleges of pharmacy and the boards of pharmacy must continue to work in close coöperation in developing and protecting our professional program.

Much more time could be taken to discuss our relations with the Federal and state governments,

but it is hoped that what has been said will impress upon every pharmacist that the problems here referred to will in all probability become more pressing in the near future.

The American Institute of Pharmacy.—It is a pleasure to again report that the number of visitors to the Institute, both pharmacists and laymen, continues to increase. Additions are being made to the Reference Library through purchase and gifts and it is hoped that pharmacists will make greater use of the services which this Library can render.

We are encouraged by the favorable reception which has been given to the Scientific Edition and to the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION and these publications have been very helpful in the work of the ASSOCIATION. The addition to our staff of Mr. Rodman as a full-time editor of the Practical Pharmacy Edition has strengthened the personnel and represents an important step forward by the ASSOCIATION.

U. S. P. and N. F.—The Secretary has been called upon to give increased attention to these official publications particularly with respect to arrangements for their printing, binding and distribution. Fortunately, arrangements could be made to secure the delivery of paper, binding material and other items required in their production and it has been helpful that these activities could be carried on parallel since the publications are so closely related.

Local and Student Branches.—The report of the Committee on Local and Student Branches will cover the progress made in the establishment of branches and in the improvement of the programs which they are carrying on. The purpose of this reference is to record the fine assistance which the local and student branches have given in securing new members and in the collection of dues.

Membership.—More than 1300 new members have been elected since the last annual meeting which represents the largest number elected in many years. The indications are that a proportional if not larger number can be expected during the coming year. The program will be continued aggressively and the coöperation of every one who can be helpful is earnestly solicited. It is my opinion that this encouraging increase has been dependent to a great extent on President Evans' enthusiastic interest and support and on the assistance given by the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL.

During the year, 53 members resigned, 36 were reported as deceased and 335 were dropped for the non-payment of dues, a total of 424.

The membership now totals approximately 4500, of whom 226 are Life Members and 22 are Honorary Members.

Attached are reports giving detailed information about the printing, binding and sale of the National Formulary and Recipe Book.

The Secretary's annual financial report for the calendar year 1940 was submitted with that of the Treasurer, and audited as provided in the By-Laws.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940

Receipts

Sales of N. F. VI.....	\$10,417.54	
Sales of N. F. III.....	3.00	
Subscription to Bulletin.....	1,388.87	
Notes.....	5.50	
Use of Text.....	16.00	
Samples Reference Rennin.....	8.00	
Color Charts.....	45.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		<u>\$11,883.91</u>

Expenses

Clerical.....	\$ 1,228.20	
Bulletins and Letters.....	132.71	
Office Supplies.....	457.85	
Traveling Expenses.....	154.19	
Committee Meeting Expense.....	500.00	
Printing and Binding.....	1,792.07	
Bulletins.....	1,713.68	
Salaries.....	2,560.25	
Miscellaneous.....	132.64	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenses.....		<u>\$ 8,671.59</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941

Receipts

N. F. VI Sales.....	\$ 3,110.63	
N. F. V. Sales.....	3.50	
N. F. III Sales.....	1.50	
Use of Text.....	5.00	
Reference Rennin.....	1.00	
Subscriptions to N. F. Bulletin.....	192.75	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		<u>\$3,314.38</u>

Expenses

Clerical.....	\$ 670.41	
Bulletins and Letters.....	33.58	
Office Supplies.....	155.17	
Chairman's Travel Expenses.....	56.50	
Committee Meeting Expenses.....	.....
Printing and Binding.....	1,425.98	
Bulletin.....	270.49	
Salaries.....	1,530.61	
Miscellaneous.....	50.86	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenses.....		<u>\$4,193.60</u>

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F. VI, JANUARY 1, 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1941

	Receipts	Disbursements
1936.....	\$106,385.27	\$31,999.23
1937.....	23,581.68	6,360.82

1938.....	13,350.31	10,826.24
1939.....	11,188.64	7,696.24
1940.....	10,417.54	8,671.59
1941 (to June 30).....	3,110.63	4,193.60
Research for 1936-1940.....		15,000.00
Research for first half of 1941.....		1,500.00
	<u>\$168,034.07</u>	<u>\$86,247.72</u>

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 30, 1941

	Total	Buckram	Leather	Leather Interleaved
December 1935.....	9,351	9,157	194	..
Year 1936.....	20,354	20,239	99	16
Year 1937.....	6,050	6,032	16	2
Year 1938.....	3,576	3,571	3	2
Year 1939.....	2,981	2,949	31	1
Year 1940.....	2,747	2,740	7	..
To June 30, 1941.....	839	836	3	..
	<u>45,898</u>	<u>45,524</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>21</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1941

Printing	Total	Buckram	Leather	Leather Interleaved
First.....	25,087	24,641	406	40
Second.....	10,074	10,074	...	..
Third.....	5,058	5,058	...	..
Fourth.....	3,000	3,000	...	..
Fourth.....	2,230	2,230	...	..
Fourth.....	1,488	1,488	...	..
	<u>46,937</u>	<u>46,491</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>40</u>
Folded Sheets.....	500			

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI—DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING COMPANY, TO JUNE 30, 1941

	Total	Buckram	Leather	Interleaved Leather
Complimentary.....	310	268	42	..
For Copyright.....	2	2	...	..
Sold.....	45,898	45,524	353	21
In Stock.....	727	697	11	19
	<u>46,937</u>	<u>46,491</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>40</u>

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPE BOOK II

	Receipts	Disbursements
1937.....	\$ 2,862.65	\$ 5,861.92
1938.....	1,240.20	37.08
1939.....	6,460.72	2,014.38
1940.....	4,024.61	1,501.43
1941 (to June 30).....	349.57	1,439.62
	<u>\$14,937.75</u>	<u>\$10,854.43</u>

SUMMARY OF SALES OF RECIPE BOOK II—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 30, 1941

	Total	Buckram	Leather
December 1935.....	9	8	1
Year 1936.....	757	743	14
Year 1937.....	591	584	7
Year 1938.....	363	360	3
Year 1939.....	2,646	2,646	..
Year 1940.....	2,063	2,057	6
To June 30, 1941.....	1,855	1,848	3
	<u>8,284</u>	<u>8,250</u>	<u>34</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING COMPANY, JUNE 30, 1941

	Total	Buckram	Leather
Complimentary.....	157	157	..
Sold.....	8,284	8,250	34
In Stock.....	680	664	16
	<u>9,121</u>	<u>9,071</u>	<u>50</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1941

Printing	Total	Buckram	Leather	Flat Sheets
First.....	9,991	9,071	50	870'

ADDRESS BY DR. C. F. KETTERING.—At the request of Chairman Schaefer, Mr. E. R. Jones introduced Dr. Kettering who delivered the following address.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to come down here and meet you, because I think we all depend on this organization for our being here in some form or other.

In the particular line of work which I am interested in, that of research and development, it seems to me we owe a great deal to your organization, because you were the first people to experiment in a scientific way in the production of drugs, medicines, and so forth, and the old alchemy which was the basis of our modern chemistry started in your bailiwick.

Now, I would like to talk to you for just a few moments of what I think the problems of American industries are, regardless of what the industry is. The thing we call research is not a very well understood thing for the reason that it does not enter into the formal economic makeup of an operating organization. You have in almost all organizations—we will start at the upper end—you have the sales department which sells the product, the manufacturing department which makes it; you have your engineering department, and your accounting and financial departments, so the way the ordinary industry is set up is finance, engineering, manufacturing and sales.

Now, that is all right if a country is going to stay under normal equilibrium, but there is another factor which gets in there, that is the calendar, and that calendar brings a new set of conditions around that you did not quite anticipate, and so all research is the intelligent method of studying change-making, because you are going to have to make changes.

Now, you had better make them intelligently, because you have to make them anyhow.

So what we regard as the basic research, we say all we are trying to do is find out what we are going to do when we can't keep on doing what we are doing now, or what are the facts that are—the factors that can influence what you are doing now, and can you do anything about those factors?

Now, the great difficulty in establishing research in manufacturing organizations, or in industry in general, is the fact that it cannot be budgeted. It can be budgeted so far as X number of dollars are concerned, but it cannot be budgeted so far as an operation is concerned, because you cannot say when you are going to get something done, and what it will be worth when you have it done.

So the question of accounting in all research organizations has been one thing which is of prime importance.

Now, the reason for that is that in your organization, you have got to know what your articles cost, what you will sell them for, and if there is any difference, that is profit until your tax bill becomes due. Now, that is the only way we know how to handle manufacturing accounting.

Now, there is another accounting that is called actuarial accounting, that the insurance companies use, and those are statistical averages. A great many of you, or probably all of you, have life insurance policies, and the only thing that the life insurance man is interested in, he has you take a medical examination to find out that you are not ready to drop off to-morrow, and then you pay a certain premium and they don't have any inspectors checking up on you, whether you eat welsch rarebite or get stewed after midnight or anything of that kind, because that is your business, not theirs, because they fix the mortality lines, and if too many of you do that, they just lower that a little bit, but they don't lose anything. That is your business.

So we say a research laboratory, after all, is simply an industrial insurance organization, and the amount that it takes to run the laboratory is the premium you pay for running that organization, and what do you insure against? Well, they call it life insurance. They don't insure your life, that is simply a bet. They bet that you will live two years longer than what the mortality line is, and that is what the profit of that insurance company is. It is purely a mutual betting association in which they bet that this guy is going to live two years longer than what it says on the chart his average is, that is all.

So then, what do we insure against? We simply insure against this: That we bet our organization that furnishes the money, that if they want any information about things that are likely to influence everybody we will have it for them, that is all. That is all we can do. In other words, we insure them against getting out of date, because new things will happen in other industries in the world, and they will know about them. That is all we bet them, and for that they pay a certain sum of money.

Now, the difficulty comes in when that sum of money gets rather large. Then they want to allocate it against projects, so our risk, then becomes just the same as the insurance company risk, our projects. If we pick a lot of dead ones, we have a bum research laboratory, and if we pick a lot of good ones, we run a good research laboratory. So the whole thing, then, is in picking out, in operating any kind of research or any kind of scientific operation, picking out the projects.

Now, that is quite a difficult thing, because you can take the encyclopædia and you can start a research on every topic there is in there, but what you have to do is pick those subjects which have an important bearing upon the industry as a whole.

Now, it has been our experience over a great many years that if you take the apparent problems, you don't pick very good ones. If you take the long range problems, those are always very good and very profitable.

Now, the way we divide our stuff up, we divide it up into three sections, in this way: We say 40 per cent of our budget goes to consulting services with our divisions. In other words, if they want to

come in and talk to us about something and make a little experiment, we do that for them. Thirty per cent goes to more or less advanced engineering, that is getting something that will run as a basic element, not necessarily as a manufacturing design; and the other 30 per cent is for long range study.

Now, if you take the history of our research laboratory since it has been founded, about 1919, you will find that the things we have done that have been valuable have been things which nobody thought at the time we started them were worth anything, and that is always true, and that will be true as long as you go along, because the people who are closely associated with industry are interested in getting the troubles licked in the product, and in the operation as it is to-day. Well, that may not be the important thing, because it doesn't make any difference how many of those little problems you lick, there will be another flock grow up all the time. Of course, I don't know in your organization that you have any problems at all of that kind. In other words, your drugs always come pure, you can get them any time you want them, they are reducing the price on them all the time, and people come and get them, and you don't have to deliver them and all things like that, but in any industry that I have ever been associated with, all you are doing is operating the major part of the thing by keeping the troubles from upsetting that, so it is a battle against the bad things so that the good things can operate.

Well, we have that same thing, so how do you pick a problem? Well, in our particular thing we have two fundamental problems, that are number one and number one, and that is the making of power, because we are in the motor car business, and making the motors run, making them run the most miles for the least amount of fuel and oil and all that sort of thing, and the least weight, those are our number one problems, see, and when are you going to get that one done? I don't know. I can tell you about when we can get it done, and this is in the line of chemistry, because after all, that is all we are in in the chemical industry.

All our motors are retorts for producing a chemical reaction between air and gasoline, and the riding around is a purely secondary thing. You see, we manufacture, we are the greatest manufacturing chemists in the world, and I don't know whether you know that. We take I don't know how many hundred billions of gallons of gasoline and turn it into water and carbon dioxide, that is all we do, and we get a little carbon monoxide which once in a while furnishes a little excitement, but the main job we have is making water and carbon dioxide, but people like to sit around on the retort and go from place to place.

We are utilizing to-day in our good automobiles maybe about ten per cent of the total energy that is in the fuel. In other words, you ought to be able to drive an automobile, if you could utilize all of the energy that is in a gallon of fuel, you ought to be able to drive a Ford, a Chevrolet or a Plymouth car

from here to St. Louis on a gallon of gasoline, but even our most optimistic advertising claims do not claim that.

Well now, we are gaining on that a lot. You take on heavy duty engines like our railroad engines, we are getting up to around 30 per cent of the energy of the fuel, and of course, everybody says right away, 'When are you going to have Diesels in motor cars?' Well, when we get them so they are good enough.

The Diesel engine is a big engine, and the gasoline engine is a little engine, and you get into trouble when you try to make a Diesel engine little, and you get into trouble when you try to make a gasoline engine big, so there is some meeting place in there, as to the technique of making it one way or the other.

Now, that question of how you convert the hydrocarbons into water and carbon dioxide is one factor, and one of the most important factors that we have, that is what we call the combustion efficiency of the engine.

Now, what we do with it afterwards on bearings and so forth, that is mechanical efficiency, but when you get back to it, that is the story. We are in the business of simply making carbon dioxide and water, and we want to do it. We do that job very well, whether we get any power out of it or not, and that is the unfortunate thing about it.

Now, that is a very important problem, and that in the way we picked that one. That is the most important single problem we have, first of all, because it means size, weight, economy and everything else, of the operation, to the fellow who drives the car in the street, and the conservation of the natural resources and everything else, so those two problems are easy to pick.

Well now, when you come on down the line they don't get so easy to pick. I am going to tell you about one of them, because it shows you how difficult it sometimes is to get the background cleared up. For instance, as many of you know, we have gone in the last five or six years into quite a large operation in the manufacturing of Diesel engines, a locomotive plant at LaGrange and the big plant at Cleveland, and a large plant here.

Well now, what happened that made this Diesel engine business pop up that way? Why did it get to be an important business in so short a time? Well, there is a very interesting story back of it, and this is a human nature story. It has nothing whatever to do with this, but it is our tendency to always want to make the new thing like something else. Everybody wants to make it like that. If you have a treatment of a disease and you get a new treatment, you would like to have the new treatment like the old one, and if it isn't like that, there is an objection to it.

Well, what happened is that Rudolph Diesel invented the Diesel engine about forty or forty-five years ago over in Munich, Germany, and he made it like a steam engine, and the reason he did that was because the only place he could get to use it was in

ships, where they took the steam engine out, and he had to put the Diesel engine in to turn the same propeller and everything else, the same as a steam engine did, and he made it like a steam engine, and they made them like steam engines for about twenty years.

Well then, the gasoline engine came along, in buses, and trucks, and so forth, and it was very desirable to have, and they began to try to make Diesel engines like gasoline engines, so you could take the gasoline engine out and put the Diesel engine in and so forth.

All we did was make them like Diesel engines. We didn't make them like anything else. We made Diesel engines first, and if they could use them, all right, but we didn't make them like anything else and handicap them to the very great extent of making it impossible to get out of them what you wanted to.

Now, that is one of the great problems that all industrial research has to work with. They want the new thing like the old thing, only they want it different.

Now, I know of no organization in the world that has as many complications in it as your industry. In your research development, and in the development of the materials which you sell over the counter and which you manufacture in your plants, a lot of them are very, very old, a lot of them have come up through a multiple lot of traditions and a lot of them are exceedingly new.

Now, when you get a thing like that it takes a long while and lot of patience to separate out how much of these things that you carry along, because of precedent, because of the people knowing about them, and they have faith in them, or how much is scientifically back of them.

Now, you take in all these new sulfanilimide and correlated compounds, it is an entirely new phase in the question of medicine, and so we are getting to-day so that the relationship between biology and chemistry is assuming quite a new role.

We have been working for a number of years at a little place down here in Ohio, Yellow Springs, at a college called Antioch, on the old problem of why the grass is green. Now, the only reason we cited that was because we didn't know how to say it any other way. We could say that we were studying chlorophyl. Well, chlorophyl is the Greek for green leaf, and we don't know any more about the green leaf in Greek than we do in English. We can say we are studying photo-synthesis, and that is only saying the effect of light upon the leaf of a plant, of which we don't know anything. And of course, there is a lot of that.

I imagine in your business, that if you have a good Greek or Latin name for something, it is quite an education, it gives you quite an educational standing.

Of course, the medical fraternity have been particularly good at that, and Dr. Martin Fisher of the University of Cincinnati tells a very interesting story

of the gardener that came in out of the yard and pulled up his trouser leg and said, 'Look, Doc, at those big red spots there.' The Doctor said, 'Yes,' he said, and then he said what red spots were in Latin, and the gardener said, 'My God, Doc, you are a smart man,' which perhaps is the basic reason as to why we don't want to say those are red spots on your leg.

So there has been a tendency to give names to things and if you got the right name so it sounded well enough, why, all right.

So I said, 'Now, we don't know anything about photo-synthesis, we don't know anything about green leaves, so why don't we just start out by saying we will try to find out why the grass is green?' I said, 'Everybody thinks they know why the grass is green, but up to the present time we have had thousands of letters telling us why it is, but the only one that we have got that has any basis of experience and anything back of it is one we got from a fellow who runs a golf course out in Arizona.' He said, 'I don't know what it is in your country, but out here it is just water that makes it green.'

Well now, why are we interested in why the grass is green? We are interested in it from a great many aspects. First of all, that is the way we store practically all the energy from the sun. You see, the sun has two jobs to do, one is to grow the vegetables, and the other is to keep the rivers running. Those are the two jobs it has to do, and if we did not keep the vegetables growing, the plants growing, we would not be here, and there would not be any pharmaceuticals, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. So we are very interested to know how the sun does this trick. That is one of the things we are interested in.

Now, here are some of the things we have found:

We have tried to pull these things they call chlorophyll apart and all that sort of thing, and we have made a lot of progress over the last ten or twelve years by separating out the particles. Now, the reason I started to tell you this story is this: That this thing has been worked on for 120 years. The literature is 120 years old, and because the thing was done 120 years ago does not mean anything at all. As to whether it was good or whether it was bad, depended altogether upon the fellow who did it, and what the instrumentation he had available for the problem he had to do was. So it took us a long while to patiently pull apart the information which was available, and sort it out, and sort out the thing that was relevant and throw the other stuff out.

Well, you know, when you begin to do that it takes a long, long while and when you get it sorted out you haven't very much left. So we did get something left, and now going back to that Diesel engine story again, the only reason that the Diesel engine did not get made like Diesel engines was because nobody wanted to sit down and sort out by a long period of work what was essential and what wasn't essential, because you have the books written. I can get you a library on photo-synthesis, I can

get you a library on Diesel engines, and in the library you won't find when you get all through with it, so far as giving you any means of advance thinking, a pamphlet any larger than your program of real facts.

So you have to watch out for that, and sometimes the greatest handicap you have when you are going to make these progressive steps is the library. You know, I just want to make a little side remark here: You know, in research we give a boy a problem to solve. Here is a new fellow just come in from some university, and he has a great degree now, and we give him a new problem. What do you suppose that fellow does? He just makes a beeline for the library, see, so I wanted to change the thing. I am going to take the name library off and call it the annals of antiquity.

When you run into the library, you are running into all of the things that have been done, you are running into history. Now, there are a lot of facts in there, too, but if you are working on a research problem, and you haven't got enough brains to get the facts out of there, you are never going to find out how to solve the new problems, and they always run in there, so when we sit on the inside of the library looking out, we have 'This is the door to the future,' an originality, because there is no originality in going in and reading a book. A lot of people can do that. So we have to take this problem on its merits, so we had a lot of that to do in this Diesel thing, and in this chlorophyll thing, because the things were exactly the same kind of a thing. We had to pull apart all the literature, find out what it was, see what the problem was, and see if we could not get it done.

Now, we succeeded in making some of the elementary paraffins down there which is the basis of all the biological, especially the plant type of compounds, and with fundamental paraffins it is possible to synthesize from that, at least half a million new compounds. Just see what an addition to your drug shelves you will have to have, every one of which comes from that light-sensitive base.

Well, we haven't any idea what any of them are worth. We have a few of them, we have found some interesting things, and we have been of a little use to the world so far.

A few years ago it was discovered, you know, that certain pastures, that you could not raise anything but black sheep on them. You could not raise white sheep at all, and you could not pasture anything but black cows. So it looked as if this black sheep business might have been somebody's propaganda.

Well, here is a very interesting thing: If you take ordinary guinea pigs or pork pigs and feed them a few grains of raw buckwheat every day for a week or ten days and then let them run out in the sunlight, the ones that are black are perfectly normal, and the ones that are white get all sorts of jitters, and if you leave them out there they die, because of the fact that there is a material in this buckwheat

that makes these animals sensitive to light. And when you do that, it produces certain changes in the system and the animal will die if you leave them out in the sun.

Well, in these pastures we found there was a weed known as St. John's-wort and if cattle eat that, they get sensitized to light and they will die. Well, we found we could make up an oil and lamp black paint, and paint the white spots of the Holstein cows, so it was all right. So we have been of a little value in that respect.

Well now, there is a very interesting thing. The reason I told you that story is because there is a real interesting thing comes out of that, because we know that the people who live in the tropics are almost all dark. Now, if you had engineers and physicists designing a fellow for the tropics, they would make him white, because he would reflect the light, you see, and he wouldn't get along very well, but what evidently is the reason that they are dark down there is because they eat raw fruits and vegetables and so forth, and they are very likely to get crossed up with some of these sensitizing compounds, and nature protected them. If they weren't dark, they didn't live. They may run a little hotter,—of course, they were black—but they run a lot safer, see.

So you people go to California and Florida in the wintertime, and a lot of people will drink a lot of orange juice and lie on the beaches, and they get very seriously ill. Well, we wonder why more of them don't get ill. It shows that nature is a pretty good protective thing anyhow, but there is another reason why we are interested in this chlorophyl.

The handling of the blood and the chlorophyl in the plant are very, very nearly alike. The basic structure of those two compounds is almost identical. The chlorophyl in the plant has an atom of magnesium in it, and the blood has an atom of chloride. That shows you just how close to vegetables we are, and we found out that by checking, that you don't have to digest chlorophyl, the acid of the stomach takes the magnesium out of it and passes it through the walls of the stomach into the blood stream, and you begin to make hemoglobin pretty quick. So there is a very definite relationship. In other words, we are very definitely parasites of plants, and that is the reason your history is so very, very definitely tied in with plant compounds.

That has been true of the Indians, it has been true of the Incas of South America and every place else.

Out in Arizona, outside of Callup—now, Gallup is in New Mexico—well, outside or near Gallup there is a fellow out there runs a very interesting little place. He has tuberculosis, and he had to go out there to get relief, and he got acquainted with the Indians and he learned the Indian language, and through an act of kindness in saving some Indian people, he was taken in as a member of the tribe, and that got him in very close contact, so he got the pharmaceuti-

cal people to study the uses that the Indians made of the native plants, and see how they checked with what the standard practices were. It was a very great surprise to find that something like 80% of the plants were used for exactly the same thing as prescribed in the standard books on the use of that drug.

Well now, that was done not by a laboratory, but by continuous cut and try, see, and so this plant thing, how plants make these various compounds, has been so very definitely tied into your business that I thought you might be interested in learning a little about what we are doing in this chlorophyl thing, because I think we are going to find out, I think we know now what the problem is very definitely, and we can go ahead with it.

Now, right along that line, of course, when you say the druggist, you say the doctor, and so there is going to come out of all these things we are working on a very definite relationship, and a group will be formed sooner or later that will be a bio or organic chemistry group that will be interested in this thought from the standpoint of the uses of these particular materials, and as to why the particular material got to be that way. That is, why does a mint leaf have the flavor that it has? And of course, you know also from the work that we have done in our work down there that, when you say mint, that is a word, but where did the mint come from?

Last year, when I was down in Florida doing some work down there, Dr. Fairchild, who runs a big tropical garden in Coconut Grove, and I were exchanging some information, and his job up until he retired was to see what tropical plants he could bring into the United States that would have a food, or medicinal and other value. So he has these large gardens there, and they have been working on it for a great many years, and I was telling him this little thing that we had found out, that there are something like seventeen or eighteen different kinds of golden rod, and that we have found out that when we analyze these different kinds of golden rod, that the differences sometimes were only on which side of the fence it grew, that is, if it grew on one side of the fence, it was one kind of golden rod, and if it grew on the other side, it was another kind of golden rod.

He said, 'That is very interesting. We have exactly the same thing here.' He said, 'I want to show you the same thing here. Here is a plant; if I put it on the east side of the house, as a climbing vine, it will climb up the east side of the house and bloom. If I put it on the west side of the house, it won't bloom.'

We have found out dozens and dozens and dozens of compounds, for instance, the grape tasters of France, they could tell you which side of the hill the grape grows on.

The reason I mentioned mint is that sometime ago we had a research, oh, some twenty-five years ago, in which we had involved the use of a small quantity of horse mint oil. We were using it not as a phar-

maceutical material, but the material we were using to try to keep the surface of mercury clean, and we had tried a great many kinds of oil, and so I said, 'Well, let's just go down to the Whittaker Drug Company here in Dayton and get anything that has the name oil on it,' and so the boy went down there and he got the aromatic oils and everything else, and we found out to our amazement that this horse mint oil would keep the surface of the mercury perfectly clean.

Well, we had to use over the year maybe a quart of it, and they didn't have a big supply. There weren't many horses using mint at that time of the year, but the second lot we got wasn't any good, it was no good at all. So this was quite important with us, and I said, 'Let one of our boys go down to the place where this mint oil is made,' and so forth, so we did.

It took him about a month to get this thing chased up, and here is what we found; it was a very definite, straight forward story; the first bunch of horse mint oil that we got was grown from mint on the south side of the hill, the second was on the west.

Well now, the reason I am mentioning that is that the factors involved in so many of these biological arrangements to-day are very much different from the chemical reaction in the test tube, and so you change by a most minute degree the effect and get these different things.

So you men have a problem. There is a very much more technical problem than simply mixing up so much stuff and stirring it together.

Now, I am going to tell you a story of the filling of a recipe that is the best one that I ever heard, and this is authentic. It was told to me by one of the members of the Corticello Silk Company.

In the old days of silk, the great problem was how to de-gum the silk, and there was a man came to this country to sell a patent, which was the only material which would de-gum silk properly, and everybody wanted to get hold of that. So this one fellow said, 'Well, why don't you go out and get Hans drunk and bet him that you know what his formula is, and may be you can wiggle it out of him that way.' Well, Hans was as smart as the guy who got him drunk, so he gave him a few formulas for de-gumming silk that he had tried that didn't work. So the fellow took this around to an apothecary shop, so to speak, and said, 'I want you to fill that.' And the fellow filled it, and they took it back and it was perfect, a 100 per cent success. Then they went back to get some more, and it didn't work, and then they found out that the fellow hadn't given him the right formula, and the fellow who filled it didn't fill it right.

Now, how can a thing like that happen? Well, it is quite simple when you analyze it; in fact, I got one of the fellows in a chemical school to analyze how that thing could be possible. Of course, it could be possible as an accident, but that would be like taking a deck of cards and shuffling them and

shutting your eyes and dealing them out all in the same suit, you would have about that much chance.

Well, here is what happened. The fellow didn't have the material that was on the formula, so he used the stuff that was nearest to it, you see, that he thought was a substitute, and he accidentally got the stuff to work, see. So it wasn't as blind as it sounded at all.

Now, in these things that you are doing, a great many of these organic things, there are such slight differences—we had a great many young men come to work with us in Antioch, who want to take their doctor's degree. They come from different universities, and they have made their arrangements and they make a number of these new compounds, taking this basic paraffin and adding on, substituting the hydrogens, just like they do it in the benzene group, only we have a lot more places to hook them up on than you have there, and they make these compounds. We usually require them to make about ten of these for a doctor's degree, so the fellow was getting along very well, and our boys gave this one fellow that was there something that was very difficult to make, in fact, they have had two or three fellows try to make it before, and they hadn't gotten it, see. So this fellow started, and he made it the first time he went through, just like that, crystallized and everything, and checked as to spectrum, and color, and everything else. So they said, 'Well now, we have got a smart boy here.' So they finally said, 'Well now, you have made that, we would like to have ten grams of it so you make that, because we need some of that very badly.'

So he started to make ten grams and he couldn't get any more; and he worked for almost six months, and he couldn't get any at all.

Finally they said, 'Now, what did you do in the first part of this thing? Why did you get that thing? Have you duplicated it? Was there anything peculiar about the thing?'

'Well,' he said 'I went back and looked over all my records, and the only think I could see was I had torn the filter paper, and when I boiled this thing there was a piece of filter paper in the flask.'

They said, 'Why don't you tear off a piece of filter paper and put it in and boil it?' And it worked all right.

I don't need to tell you folks about things like that that are just exactly that close. We understand the old story of how nearly we didn't get tetraethyl lead, when we were working on the ethyl gas proposition. We had a little laboratory over here, and we made a lot of it—not a lot, but a few spoonsful of it—in the worst way in the world to make it, and we moved over here and set up a new laboratory, set it up particularly for this thing. The first one was just a table over against the wall, and like anything new, we moved into the new laboratory and got everything set up and never could make any more tetraethyl lead and we tried to find out why, and finally I listed every fellow like they

do in a radio program for fifteen minutes, and found out what he did in the old laboratory every fifteen minutes of the day from the time he came in, where he hung his hat, and everything like that, to find out what happened after we moved.

The only thing we could find out that happened was that they broke a funnel, and the fellow being of Scotch nationality, went and got a new funnel, but he took out a copper funnel, and if you poured the alcohol through the copper funnel the reaction did not go. We put on the glass funnel, and everything went all right. So they said, 'My God, wasn't that lucky?' but I said, 'Suppose you had used a copper funnel in the first laboratory?'

Now, you have many millions of things in your business that are just that sensitive in which one part in a million, one part in ten million, the human system reacts to. Well, we are just learning over again in ordinary engineering, that we can get a lot from the experiences that you people have had in your wonderful line, and the way you have come up, and the facts that you had to cut and try on this thing, because we haven't yet, and it will be another hundred years perhaps before we are able to analyze specifically all the compounds that are used to-day in your business.

Now, I want to say this one word about history, because we have heard it so much. I mention it just incidentally, on this library thing. We have so many people and every school in the country has a department of history, every common school studies history, and we say, 'What do you do that for?' What do you want to study history for? You can't do anything about anything that has happened historically, it is about the most crystallized thing in the world, and someone has said that the only thing you can learn from studying history is that you can't learn anything from it, but it has a very bad mental effect unless we get a counter irritant for it.

I say if we are always looking back where we came from, that is all history is, where did we come from, what happened, how did Detroit get started, see, and all that kind of stuff. Well, that is very interesting, that is very entertaining, but it is about as useless, so far as earning a living, as anything that I know of. But we still study history.

If you drove an automobile like we study history, we would have the steering wheel and look out of the back window, and we would be enjoying where we came from, and wouldn't care where we were going.

Now, that is exactly the way civilization has been doing. They have been studying history all the time, they have been looking back and admiring where they came from, and that is the reason why we get into so much trouble, I think.

Now, all we want this research thing to do, and all that research is, is that I want to get a word that will mean exactly opposite from history. I don't want hysterics, but I would like to have a study that would not be studying the past, but where we are going from here. What is the future of our

industry, what is the future of your industry, and what are the facts that are going to affect it? I think if we began to study what the future of our industry is, what the future of our country is, that we can make that pretty nearly anything we please, and that is as pliable to our notion as history is unpliable.

So I want to get us to study the future, what can the future be, what kind of drugs if you were wishing for them would you like to have? Of course, you would like to have the one that would cure anything. It would be like the fellow, the chemist that set up the little place out at the edge of town, and they had a very great invention, and in that great invention they were going to make a universal solvent, because that was much needed in the chemical industry. And so an old farmer broke down outside of the door one cold morning, and came in and wanted to know if he could use the telephone to call the garage and have them send out a new tire. 'Sure.' 'What you fellows doing?' 'We are chemists, we are working on the greatest problem in the whole of chemistry, we are working on a universal solvent.'

'Well,' he said, 'What is that? I don't know. What do you mean by universal solvent?' They said, 'We are making a liquid that will dissolve anything you put into it.'

He said, "My God, that is wonderful, but what are you going to keep the stuff in?"

So sometimes we are working on the perfect generalities, but we only look one way. The man knew nothing about chemistry, but right away he was practical enough to ask that very important question. And so we are always trying to generalize things. That is a great thing with science, science wants to get a general formula. All right, that falls into this class, but you know and I know that the thing that makes the thing finally go is making a specific application to this case.

You might say that the alphabet is a perfect generality, because you have never seen an article yet that didn't use the letters of the alphabet, but you have to admit there is a lot of difference between the articles written with the letters of the alphabet and that is what really is likely to happen with a generality. How you use it is more important than having the general thing.

Now, in this thing of looking forward, in other words, what we would like to have, what are the needs, I understand that you have a mixture here of the retail, production, educational and everything else in your industry. What are some of the ideal things that you would like to have, not from a business standpoint, but in the making of the material that you handle, in your stores, that belong to the classification of this meeting? Well, it is surprising to see that as you begin to analyze these down, what can be done.

Now, I think if I were a young fellow to-day, and I had any money, I think I would buy these manufacturing drug company stocks. I won't mention

their names, because I might be promoting something here, but you know them, you buy from all of them, because you are coming along, you take in some of these newer compounds, these vitamins, and this, that and so forth, and I think you come very, very, close to the question of nutrition and everything else, and that you are going to be a much more important organization in the community than you have been, because this thing is going to be one of the most dominating industries in the world, the manufacturing of physiological compounds, semi-foods, et cetera, because that is what your vitamins are. That is going to broaden, and it is going to be one of the great growing industries of this country. It can't be stopped, because we are now learning the technique of this biological thing, and how to handle it and how it works, to the extent that the great organizations, the great manufacturing organizations, with their research laboratories and technicians, are going to do more through your group and through the medical fraternity for the betterment of human welfare, so far as health, nutrition and well being is concerned, than any other group of people on earth.

Now, I don't say that because I am here talking to this group. I say that because I sincerely believe it, and I have said it not once but many, many times before, and I think this question of the biological relationship through chemistry, and how those chemical compounds work, because they don't work in the same way, that they do in the test tube or the laboratory, you have some things, you have the personal factors and all that that enter into it, but nevertheless, you take this lump of sugar that you are going to put in your coffee and tea at noon, and that is perfectly definitely known as to what the molecular structure of that is, and you drink it as a liquid and that keeps you warm.

Well now, there isn't anybody on earth knows how you can oxidize a carbohydrate like sugar to its end products of again water and carbon dioxide, and the included water that is in that, at the temperature of the human body. They don't know that at all.

We are going to learn something about that. We have found that after a great deal of work in this photosynthesis thing, that all the whole subject of photosynthesis is, is the decomposition of water. In other words, the most important thing the plant does is take the oxygen out of the water and we don't know anything about hydrogenation in atmospheric pressures, any more than we know about oxidation, on the other hand, of the sugar, we will say, so that has all got to be threshed out, and it will be learned, but with the laboratories as we are coming along, we have this wonderful opportunity. It is one of the most unexplored fields in the world.

I have been associated for a great many years with a bunch of doctors. We have been doing some medical research, and I gave them this problem, and I am giving it to you in closing, because I think it is a very good thing.

Here is Dr. Jim Jones, a pharmacist over here on

the corner. Who is he? Well, all right, let's examine him. He has ears and eyes and a nose and so forth, and like that. Over here is a manufacturing company. What is that? Well, it is the building, it is the retorts, it is the chemical laboratories, it is so forth and so on, but that doesn't quite answer. So I said, 'Let's suppose that Dr. Jones over here is an organization, he is a corporation. Let's draw the organization chart of this fellow.'

Who is the general manager of him? Well, I think you are going to find it is a double bond in some kind of chemical compound that determines whether he gives you good service or whether he gets sore at you when he comes in.

So these ductless gland compounds I think represent administrative organization of the human being, and your kidneys, and your liver, and et cetera, et cetera, are simply the operating divisions. They are just like the blacksmith shop, and the plating department, et cetera, et cetera, but the real thing is the effect that this management has.

Now, what is the particular chemical compound? Is it in the adrenalin class, or this or that or the other thing that controls it; is it the kidneys or the lungs or the heart or what? Who is the boss? Under what division of management did this function come? I think that was the reason that the old homeopaths were working on the administration end of the human being, instead of the functional end of him, see.

So if you get just one right fellow over here, you can get something made in a factory, but if you start in with the janitor and come up, you have an awful time getting it made. So they were getting after the general manager of this particular function.

Now, that, I think, comes out to be more or less biological chemistry, and therefore the question of the relationship of these very small quantities of materials which are secreted by the ductless glands is the functional organization, and your Dr. Jones over here on the corner has something on the bonding of one of those compounds that makes him that kind of a man and the kind of person he is.

Now, we have been able to account for all the species of plants, if you divide this chlorophyl thing up, into two sections, one that breaks down water vapor and combines it with carbon dioxide to start the final buildup of the energy, and the other is a long aliphatic chain that hangs on the side of that, you can account for every specie of plant just by a few double bonds in that long double chain of aliphatic chains, so you can account for all of the personalities that exist in your organization and our organization and everything else, I am sure, by some of these compounds which ultimately affect the Jones, and this and that kind of stuff, and the other thing that the biologist knows so well.

So I am saying to you, I know of no organization in the world, no group of men in the world, who as science develops, have got the opportunity to serve the public and serve yourselves as this group represented in this room, because you are just getting

into your hands the tools, the scientific tools of analysis and construction and combination and synthesis and whatnot to make this enormous number of compounds that are involved in the thing we call biological chemistry, of which you are representatives.

I thank you very much."

At the conclusion of the address the audience stood and applauded the speaker. Chairman Schaefer also thanked Dr. Kettering for the splendid message.

Chairman Schaefer announced that Mr. Dretzka's address and other items on the program would be deferred to the next session.

The First Session was adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was called to order by Chairman Schaefer at 9:40 P.M. on Thursday, August 21st.

The roll of delegates was called and a quorum was found to be present. The voting delegates sat in a space reserved for them and were furnished delegate badges.

FOOD AND DRUG LEGISLATION.—Chairman Schaefer announced that the House would continue in open session and called on Chairman Fischelis of the special Committee on State Food and Drug Legislation who read the following report which with information submitted in other reports and addresses, would provide a basis for discussion. The report was received.

"Progress in the field of State Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation has been reported from time to time in the pharmaceutical press. Only one state has enacted state legislation supporting the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act since our last annual meeting.

Because of the effect of the Federal Act and Regulations upon retail pharmacists, the following information will be of interest and is submitted as a basis for general discussion:

A number of new regulations have been put into effect. These have been carried by the various drug journals and the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has devoted considerable space to the developments as they occurred. In addition to this, bulletins were sent out by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at various times.

Of particular interest are, first, the additions made to the list of drugs which have been determined as 'dangerous drugs' by the Food and Drug Administration and which cannot be supplied except upon prescriptions of practicing physicians, dentists, or veterinarians. However, this does not prevent dispensing physicians from supplying these drugs at will. The Administration has declared that the responsibility rests with the pharmacist in

over-the-counter sales of drugs other than those listed as 'dangerous,' and intelligence must be exercised with respect to what is and what is not safe for the public to procure and use at will without competent medical advice.

Second, the issuance of regulations prescribing label statements concerning dietary properties of foods purporting to be represented for special dietary use. Pharmaceutical organizations filed a brief in which it was emphasized that the definition of a drug was given in Section 201 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act itself and if any particular product falls within this definite classification, it must be deemed a drug and that there is no authority in the act which permits any deviation from this definition of a drug. This brief was also in answer to a brief filed by a grocery and packing company in effect that vitamins in any form are always food and never drugs, and that vitamin concentrations are harmless. Contrary to this, one eminent authority on vitamins, declaring that vitamins were definitely a drug and that there was possibility of grave danger in the consumption or administration of certain vitamins in large quantities, advocates that any preparation containing more than one-tenth of one per cent of vitamins be declared a drug.

The issuance of a regulation requiring that if the label of a drug bears the caution 'To be used only by or on the prescription of a physician, first, the label must not bear any statement of the condition for which the product is to be used; second, nor must it bear any directions for use; and third, it must bear a quantitative statement of its active ingredients if not an official drug. If such drugs are sold over the counter, it is required that they be relabeled to provide adequate directions for use. Naturally, this does not apply to those drugs which are designated as unsafe for self-medication.

The Administration has taken the attitude that they have control over any drug or any part of drugs which have been in interstate commerce until they reach the consumer. A number of pharmacists have received citations to appear before enforcement officials for over-the-counter sales of drugs deemed as 'dangerous.' However, there were no prosecutions resulting. Warnings were given that rechecking of their stores would continue. There is no question but that many of these sales were made in ignorance of the law, but it must be further recognized that some were made with a knowledge of the law as it was contended when the sale was made the pharmacist stated he knew he had no right to sell the particular preparation without a prescription.

We should also discuss proposed legislation in the field of narcotic drug regulation. Contrary to the plan followed in Food, Drug and Cosmetic legislation the Federal Narcotic Bureau has proposed changes in the exemption clause of State narcotic laws before incorporating such changes into the Federal Anti-narcotic law or 'Harrison Act.'

Last December the governors of each of the states

having previously enacted the Uniform State Narcotic Act received letters from the Commissioner of Narcotics, requesting legislation eliminating all so-called exempt narcotics, excepting those containing codeine and its salts to the amount of one grain to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce. Several of the states enacted this legislation as proposed or in modified form.

The Commissioner of Narcotics explained that the reason for this legislation was to conserve the supply of narcotic drugs now held in this country and further, because the illegal supply of narcotics was practically exhausted, many addicts were resorting to the use of paregoric to satisfy their craving. It is understood that the Bureau of Narcotics has requested that the Harrison Act be amended so as to have it comparable to the law suggested to the states.

We should discuss the proposal to eliminate such commonly used drugs as Brown mixture, Stokes' Expectorant and Paregoric from the list of exempted preparations while continuing in the exempt classification any drug which contains one grain of opium or less to the ounce and perhaps we should express ourselves on the desirability of these proposed changes."

In the discussion which followed the following information was brought out.

That druggists have been cited for violations of the Federal Act, particularly in connection with dangerous drugs, in states which have and have not passed state acts. In all instances reported, those cited were released with a warning. Some appeared before a Commission and some before Federal courts.

That the Food and Drug Administration hold under the terms of the Federal Act that any article which has been in interstate commerce or affects interstate commerce is subject so long as it exists to the provisions of the Act. Reference was made to Section 301 C, Chapter 3 of the Federal Act.

Chairman Fischelis read the following paragraph from the report of the Executive Committee of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, which includes in its membership officials representing the Food and Drug Administration.

"The Executive Committee has made a study of the report of the Sub-committee on Drug Regulations, and the committee believes that suggested warning statements merely reflect opinion as to what constitutes adequate warnings for the various classes of drugs. The committee also recognizes the fact that it is possible to frame a variety of legends to meet the test of adequacy under the law. For these reasons the committee concludes that each state official should be free to make his own decisions as to warnings which may be necessary and adequate under the terms of the particular state act."

That progress had been made in having model labels for most of the official products approved by Federal officials for use by pharmacists.

That in case a pharmacist dispensed from a bulk container he must follow the labelling by the producer or else he becomes liable for the adequate labelling of the product.

ADDRESS—CONTINUATION STUDY FOR PHARMACISTS.—Mr. S. H. Dretzka read the following address which was deferred from the First Session.

"This is my second annual appearance before the House of Delegates on the subject of 'Continuation Study for Pharmacists.' A return performance is always a pleasure for the performer although it may not prove so for the audience.

Last year's paper ended with a statement that a national Advisory Committee representative of our four National Associations and the U. S. Office of Education had just been set up and had met in Washington. This Advisory Committee selected a subject-matter committee of nine as follows: J. H. Lindahl and J. J. Shine, representing the A. P. H. A.; G. A. Bender and Theodore Christianson, representing the N. A. R. D.; Dean E. R. Serles and Dean C. B. Jordan, representing the A. A. C. P.; Dr. H. C. Christensen and Sylvester H. Dretzka, representing the N. A. B. P.; Mr. Bender was selected as Chairman of the Committee. The N. A. B. P. offered the services of Mrs. Lillian H. Bowen, and its office facilities, for the recording of the proceedings of the Committee.

The following tentative topical outline of three divisions was prepared.

1. *Selling Pharmaceutical Service.*—Through 'refresher' courses in the pharmaceutical field, the employer and employee pharmacist will be given information on recent developments in pharmacy, medicine and chemistry, pharmacy laws and regulations, interprofessional relations and other subjects that will assist in distribution.

2. *Store Management, Operation and Sales Direction.*—This division is concerned with management, modernization, records, personnel training and similar topics that should be of value to store owners and to employee pharmacists who will likely become to-morrow's managers.

3. *Merchandizing by Departments.*—This division is included for the purpose of providing merchandise information on products other than pharmaceutical items, selling techniques, display and care of stock, arrangement of the department, and other information of particular interest to sales personnel. It is also recognized that such information will be of value to store owners and employee pharmacists.

The topical outlines prepared by the subject-matter committee have been reviewed not only by the persons attending the Washington conference but also by representatives of the wholesale drug industry, who have shown a genuine interest in developing a training program for the retail pharmacist and his employees. Dr. E. L. Newcomb and P. A. Hayes, Executive Secretary and Presi-

dent, respectively, of the National Wholesale Druggists Association; and R. C. Schlotterer of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, have reviewed the work of the subject-matter committee and offered constructive suggestions. These outlines, therefore, represent the considered opinion of representatives of the retail and wholesale drug trade.

In preparing these outlines the subject-matter committee has assumed that the persons who will attend these courses will have had some basic sales training and experiences; or that provisions for such training will have been made through courses in retail salesmanship. The subject matter committee has not attempted to prepare an outline for such a course.

The outlines are only suggestive, and the individual instructor may use them in their entirety or in part, depending upon the needs of the group he is serving. The scope of the outlines had been made sufficiently broad to cover substantially all phases of retail drug store service. Selection may be made to suit the requirements of each community. Each State or local community may want to determine through a canvass of its retail pharmacists the relative emphasis that should be placed on the various divisions and topics contained in the outlines. It is estimated that the topical outline referred to has a range of at least five hundred topics.

The submitting of this tentative list of subjects evolved from a list furnished by Chairman Bender was a tremendous help to the committee and materially cut down the number of working hours required to perfect the list.

After several two-day sessions of the Committee held at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, Chicago, through the courtesy of Dean Serles numerous deletions and additions were made following a general discussion of each individual topic.

Negotiations were entered into with the U. S. Office of Education which resulted in the allocation of funds with which to hire a subject-matter specialist to develop this comprehensive outline into a detailed teaching outline together with references and teacher helps. E. J. Boberg of Wisconsin, the first Circuit instructor for Pharmacy in the U. S., was employed to go to Washington for the months of June, July, August, and September to develop the teaching outline for Division Number One. It is contemplated that the work of a subject-matter specialist will be continued until the teaching outlines for all three divisions are completed.

The Joint Committee has made the outlines as all inclusive as is practicably possible. It is estimated that it will take not less than five years for a class to cover the entire scope of the outline.

Development of worthwhile teaching outlines is a slow and laborious task. It is not expected that this work will be completed for the entire course for some months to come. However, until all of these are available, any group or organization desiring to

study the various outlines can do so very effectively with the general outline which has been approved.

If competent teachers that are familiar with the drug business are chosen, they will not find it difficult using this outline as a starting point, to develop competent lectures by making use of the reference material and factual helps that are readily available to them in their own communities, in the libraries of their Colleges of Pharmacy and Business Administration, or by correspondence.

It is hoped that a sufficient amount of the subject-matter specialist's work will be ready, so that we can place it in the hands of the State Supervisor of Vocational Education this fall.

I urge all pharmacists to contact their State Boards of Vocational Education and their local Boards of Education through a Combination Committee consisting of representatives of their State Association, Colleges of Pharmacy and State Boards of Pharmacy; so they may participate in the George-Deen program of Vocational Education and thereby obtain a just portion of the funds and of the personnel for use in training practicing pharmacists and their employees. The cooperation of the four National Associations has greatly stimulated interest in this work.

An idea of the growth of this movement is indicated by the following statement received from Mr. G. Henry Richert, Regional Agent for Distributive Education (Central Region). 'In the Central Region in addition to Wisconsin—Michigan, South Dakota and Missouri have already employed full-time Circuit Instructors; and Illinois is contemplating such a move.'

In the South a great deal of interest is also being shown. North Carolina has employed a full-time man, Texas is now looking for a qualified person, and other States are indicating an interest. Several Western States will employ part-time and full-time instructors. The East, too, is showing an interest.

It appears that we can feel considerably encouraged over the enthusiasm shown by the pharmaceutical practitioner since last year's report. It may well be regarded as a 'new day in pharmacy' since more informed pharmacy will mean a more enlightened pharmacy, and a more enlightened profession will produce a more articulate pharmacist. That is all pharmacy needs for its emancipation; its own people must sell its virtues as a profession.

This plan in no way interferes with the educational work of any other pharmaceutical agency. It serves as a supplement to the work done, for example, by colleges which train men in under-graduate study and men who want to go on for higher college degrees to prepare for research or teaching careers. The continuation study as outlined by this committee deals primarily with the practical problems of the man actually doing pharmaceutical work, giving him complete answers to specific questions, as the need arises. There is no attempt made to give academic credit for such work. That is a college responsibility and prerogative.

Until current pharmaceutical education is fused with every day pharmaceutical practice, we will not accomplish our aim for a better pharmacy.

The movement for continuation study on a circuit basis has stimulated an increasing number of colleges of pharmacy to offer extension courses in this field. We welcome this type of activity as a supplement to our circuit methods, because everyone working at it to capacity will not adequately fill the need. However, we prefer the system worked out under the George-Deen act, for several reasons:

First, it is not confined to the immediate area adjacent to the center of learning but reaches out to the most remote communities.

Second, it is continuous, reaching every pharmacist in his community every two weeks over a nine-month's period, with little effort on his part.

The local class meetings also lend themselves to an inter-professional relationship with the medical profession through having physicians act as guest speakers on their particular specialties. Such appearances are given publicity and help raise the physician's prestige level in his community and make him feel kindly towards the pharmacists who attend the class and show an eagerness for self-improvement. The public, too, is looking to its pharmacists to keep well enough informed to protect their health interests in coöperation with their physician.

Methods which have been found attractive and useful in the past may have to give place to those more peculiarly suited to the circumstances of the present. We must be realists and recognize the new day and the new demands which that day brings.

It is my belief that this new educational movement is a legitimate activity for our four National Associations. In fact, it appears to me as a responsibility, and I therefore suggest that we wholeheartedly assume direction of this work—so far as the issuing of a 'diploma-certificate' is concerned. The object of this is to assure those who earnestly participate in the professional revitalization of pharmacy, that their efforts will be rewarded at the termination of five years of diligent work. The issuance of such a 'diploma-certificate' will add incentive to this movement and thereby add the necessary impetus.

In the apothecaries' Code of one of the old City States of the 15th Century, appears a statement on ethics which I quote in part: 'and so that each may have incentive to improve and grow steadily from good to better.' You see even the practitioners of that day urged self-improvement.

In order that proper stimulus be given to this worthy movement and that it might have the benefit of extra official standing, I make the following recommendations:

(a) That an annual State certificate be granted to deserving participants of these classes, under conditions prescribed by the subject matter com-

mittee; and that this certificate be issued by the State Board of Vocational Education.

(b) That five such annual certificates entitle the holder to an examination for the purpose of qualifying for a National Diploma-Certificate bearing the names of the secretaries of each of the National Associations now sponsoring this movement, namely, the A. Ph. A., the A. A. C. P., the N. A. R. D. and the N. A. B. P.

(c) That plans for such examination and the examination questions be prepared by the Subject Matter Committee, based on subjects taught in the candidate's state, at least 75% of such examination to be on the professional phases of pharmacy.

(d) That such examinations be conducted under the supervision of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Pharmacy.

(e) That such an examination be offered to class participants each year after completion of the fifth year of such participation and that the N. A. B. P. office be designated as the issuing office of such Diploma-Certificates.

It is seldom that a movement is proposed which has the unanimous approval of our four National Associations. It appears we have accomplished that in this instance, and I, therefore, wish to see our ASSOCIATION in the vanguard of this important forward step.

Acknowledgments.—Pharmacy is indebted to the members of the Advisory and Subject Matter Committees, the Subject Matter Specialist and Messrs. G. H. Richert and B. F. Kyker of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, and all others who assisted in this year's work.

Besides the suggestion made relative to a National 'Diploma-Certificate,' I recommend that next year's report of progress include a review of participation in this program by states, so that results may be measured from year to year."

The address was received and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON LONG RANGE PROGRAM OF POLICY.—Chairman Rudd read the following report.

"Following the adoption of the Progress Report of our committee as presented at the Richmond meeting in 1940, the work has now been subdivided among three special committees. The members of these groups were chosen only after due consideration of their special fitness for proper study of and recommendation of action on some of the most pressing problems concerning the A. Ph. A. at the present time.

The personnel of these committees and their assignments are as follows:

COMMITTEE NO. 1.—Dr. R. L. Swain, Chairman; Drs. DuMez, Moulton and Costello.

Subject: Regulation of the drug market by the prevention of distribution of adulterated or dete-

riorated drugs; and pharmaceutical education and research.

COMMITTEE NO. 2.—Dr. C. J. Klemme, Chairman; Drs. Burt and Wilson.

Subject: The fostering of proper relations between pharmacists and the public, and between pharmacy and other professions, bringing in also the relationship of employer and employee which involves, of course, hours of work and other conditions in retail drug stores.

COMMITTEE NO. 3.—Dr. R. P. Fischelis, Chairman; Dr. H. A. B. Dunning and Mr. Carson P. Frailey.

Subject: The restriction of the dispensing of drugs and medicines to pharmacists; and the proper education of all engaged in the handling of drugs in any way, including manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and even college of pharmacy professors as well as the public, that such restriction of drugs and medicines is essential for the public health and welfare.

One meeting of the parent committee has been held during the year—at Washington on October 19, 1940—and attended by all members except Drs. Dunning and Fischelis. President Evans and Secretary Kelly were present by invitation, and took part in the deliberations. Especially was this true of President Evans.

Dr. Klemme was made secretary and compiled very full notes which were later distributed to all members of the committee. The discussions and actions as reported at that time furnish one basis for this report. Later, full comments and constructive criticisms furnished the chairman, in writing, by individual members, afford a second basis.

It should probably be stated at the outset of this report that it is practically the unanimous judgment of the committee that the A. PH. A. has not kept steadfastly and actively before it certain essential objectives that make it potentially a powerful and useful organization in pharmaceutical affairs. That it has not aggressively pursued these objectives makes it relatively impotent to impress itself constructively on American pharmacy in a manner at all comparable to its possibilities.

Prominent among the causes which have brought about this condition should be mentioned the following:

1. Failure to rework the original objectives in terms of modern day needs of pharmacy.

2. The gradual lopping off from the parent organization of certain specialized groups, for example, retail pharmacists, pharmaceutical educators, etc., and the formation of new organizations in no way supervised by nor responsible to the A. PH. A., but whose activities lie well within the sphere of influence of the parent body.

3. A membership numerically wholly inadequate to properly support it.

4. Failure to make frequent and effective contact with state pharmaceutical associations, without

whose full and wholehearted coöperation no permanent success can be attained.

5. A deplorable lack of funds to meet ordinary organization expenses, such as attendance on necessary council meetings and essential committee meetings, and for the employment of proper personnel for headquarters. Indeed, the committee desires to go on record as stating it was at this meeting that, for the first time, certain of its members fully realized the real poverty of the organization so far as funds for necessary running expenses are concerned.

6. The failure of the secretary to give his full time to the work of the organization. However desirable his outside activities may be, the position he holds with the A. PH. A. makes it imperative that he devote himself and all his energies unreservedly to the organization by which he is employed. This, it seems to us, is right now a *sine qua non* as a first step in improving general conditions in the ASSOCIATION.

In fairness it should be said that in instances the Secretary has been asked by individual members of the A. PH. A. to accept outside responsibilities. This, however, does not change the picture so far as a majority of the Committee is concerned. Dr. Kelly was elected to the Council on Pharmaceutical Education by the Council of the A. PH. A.

Our committee assumed that in its appointment large powers were conferred upon us insofar as making recommendations is concerned. We have, of course, no administrative powers, but when recommendations are made by the committee and approved by the ASSOCIATION, their favorable consideration by the Council would generally follow.

Our recommendations are as follows:

1. *Objectives.*—The committee strongly urges an immediate and full study of the objectives of the A. PH. A. These objectives should clearly state the views of the ASSOCIATION on every phase of pharmacy, together with their social and economic implications. Once the ASSOCIATION expressed its aims and purposes in clear-cut, direct language, it would permit these to be interpreted and dramatized to the pharmacists of the country and, we believe, would be highly beneficial not only in stimulating pharmaceutical opinion to higher aspirations, but would make the ASSOCIATION mean more to the rank and file of pharmacists in their daily tasks.

By whom this study should be made is clearly a matter for the ASSOCIATION itself to determine, but it would seem that this might well come under the jurisdiction of the Long Range Planning Committee.

As a striking example of a problem that might receive major emphasis in such a study may be mentioned the position of the A. PH. A. with respect to the conditions of employment in retail pharmacy. Certainly the long hours of employment, and many other conditions of employment, are so unsatisfactory as to really constitute an indictment of this ASSOCIATION'S interest and responsibility in pharmaceutical affairs.

There can be no defense of the hours of employment, nor of many of the conditions of employment, if we are honest in our desires to improve pharmacy from a professional point of view. It is to be remembered that pharmacy must attract to itself men who have a choice of all other professional and technical pursuits, and certainly if it is to receive its fair share of the more desirable recruits, it must compete on an equal basis with the other professions also seeking the most desirable recruits. Parenthetically may I say that those of us who are college deans know this only too well.

It is not the purpose of the committee in this report to state what the position of the ASSOCIATION should be, but we are emphasizing as forcefully as we know how the need for the ASSOCIATION to study the hours and conditions of employment and take an enlightened position with respect to them.

Other striking examples of subjects which need immediate study are: The Proper Place of Pharmacy in Public Health Administration; Pharmacy's Responsibility under Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation. The committee, too, is convinced that there should be a real study made of the social implications of pharmacy, and further, that pharmacy needs to be interpreted to the public in the light of its intrinsic worth of its professional services.

2. *Membership.*—That the administration give its first attention to the matter of securing a greatly enlarged membership. This is manifestly the most important duty of the secretary and such a campaign must be organized and operated wholly through his office. It is an endless task, and no other part of his work is comparable with it. For the success of well organized and persistent efforts in this direction, may we point out the N. A. R. D., the A. C. S., and the A. A. A. S., with which organizations many pharmacists are connected.

3. *Contacts with State Pharmaceutical Associations.*—It is recommended that plans be immediately made to the end that the A. PH. A. shall constitute a central theme in state pharmaceutical association meetings. It should have a definite place on the program of all of them. As missionaries of the A. PH. A., we should use nationally sponsored men at the state meetings even if they have to come from neighboring states. Moreover, those who represent the A. PH. A. at the state meetings should not merely extend greetings, but should go much farther and be vigorous in their part of the program.

4. *The Journals.*—The committee notes with satisfaction marked improvement in the status of its Practical Journal. We recommend, however, that more and more the Journal should carry definite information to retailers on how to make professional contacts and how to successfully follow them up. A department of Science News Briefs should be made full, interesting and informative. The editor, who is now on a full time basis, might well be used as a contact man. The Journal should also carry full U. S. P. and N. F. publicity.

5. *Post Graduate Courses.*—It is recommended that the A. PH. A. sponsor a well planned and regular system of post graduate courses, such courses to be administered by the colleges of pharmacy throughout the country, and to be given without cost to A. PH. A. members.

6. *Secretary.*—We recommend that the secretary give his full time to the work of the ASSOCIATION, and be allowed to hold no elective or appointed positions which in any way will interfere with his full time duties.

General Comments.—Your committee is taking this assignment very seriously. As we have studied the policies of the organization and its management, we have regretfully reached the conclusion that both are in need of changes if the A. PH. A., the parent of all other pharmaceutical organizations in the country, is to fulfill its obligations to American Pharmacy as a whole.

As an example of organization weakness may be cited the slow action of the Council in disposing of recommendations made to it by regular and special committees. Such delay is discouraging to those who are willing to put constructive effort into ASSOCIATION affairs, and who bring their recommendations to the Council.

We believe that if the recommendations which we are submitting in this report are promptly studied, and those standing the test of such study are put into effect, the A. PH. A. will begin to regain ground that it has lost.

Finally, we recommend the continuation of the Long Range Planning Committee."

Chairman Rudd then requested Dr. R. C. Wilson to read the following supplemental report covering the work of the Sub-committee of which he was the Chairman.

"*Objective No. 2; 'The fostering of proper relations between the pharmacist and the public and other professions.'*

Ramifications of such a study may conceivably run the entire gamut of public and professional life in America, embracing among other things the relationship of pharmacy to the scientific life of the state; its relationship to the sociological life of the state; its relationship to the educational life of the state; its relationship to the economic and industrial life of the state; its relationship to the health of the state; its relationship to the law enforcement agencies of the state; its relationship to the nursing, dental and medical professions of the state.

In considering these various fields of study, the Committee felt that the first objective would most logically be a study to determine if possible if there existed or could possibly be created a national consciousness or conviction that there should be a better spirit of understanding and coöperation between the professions of pharmacy and medicine. A letter, copy of which is attached, dated July 31, 1940 was sent to the Secretary of each State Medical Association bearing the following questions:

1. Would your State and Local Medical Associations look with favor on a plan to establish a more definite and closer professional relationship between medicine and pharmacy?

2. If your associations approve such a program, would they take an active part in establishing State and Local Committees to cooperate with similar Committees from the other health agencies to work out a program for a better understanding and spirit of cooperation between the various groups?

3. Will you give me any specific ideas or suggestions as to how, in your judgment, this program for the establishment and maintenance of proper professional relationships might be established and maintained?

Thirty-eight replies from the forty-eight State Association Secretaries were received. One Secretary in replying thought there was no need for such action, whereas all the others favored such a program and most of the replies were encouraging and enthusiastic.

An opportunity to discuss this matter with Dr. Morris Fishbein came in October 1940. He approved the general idea and suggested that a conference be held with the Executive Committee of the American Medical Association. President Evans appointed Dr. E. F. Kelly to represent the Council of A. P. H. A., Dean C. B. Jordan who was Chairman of the A. P. H. A. Committee on Professional Relations, and Dean Robert C. Wilson as Chairman of Sub-Committee from Committee on Long Range Program of Policy. The duty of this Committee was to arrange a conference with the Executive Committee of A. M. A. to discuss ways and means whereby a program for the establishment and maintenance of better understanding and cooperation between pharmacy and medicine might be achieved.

When the matter of holding such a conference was submitted to Dr. Olin West, Secretary of the American Medical Association, a cordial invitation was extended to our Committee to meet with the Executive Committee of A. M. A. at the February meeting in Chicago. In addition to Kelly, Jordan and Wilson representing A. P. H. A., the following were present representing A. M. A.: Doctors James R. Bloss, Arthur W. Booth, Nathan B. Van Etten, Ernest E. Irons, R. L. Sensenich, Olin West, E. L. Henderson and Morris Fishbein. The discussion extended an hour or more and was very frank and illuminating, but cordial in all respects.

Your Committee suggested the appointment of a joint Committee of A. M. A. and A. P. H. A. to draw up a plan for presentation to the parent bodies for their discussion and adoption or rejection. The plan would provide for a national setup which would be adaptable to state and local groups. Dr. Fishbein made the suggestion, concurred in by the other members of the Executive Committee, that, in his opinion, the proper approach would be to ask the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of A. M. A. to sponsor a symposium or conference at which time a series of topics would be discussed and after which

a permanent program might be developed in order to focus the attention of the members of both professions on these problems. This proposal was acceptable to your Committee and a resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of A. M. A.

Your Committee was requested to submit a list of topics for discussion and the following topics were submitted:

1. Reduction of the costs of medicines to the public through cooperation between the professions.

2. A discussion of the pharmacist as a specialist in his field.

3. Promotion of a better understanding of the service that pharmacy is now prepared to render to medicine and to public health.

4. What instruction should a physician receive to enable him to utilize more effectively the professional services which the pharmacist is qualified to give.

5. The ineffectiveness and the danger to public health in the practice of counter prescribing on the part of the pharmacist and of dispensing on the part of the physician, and the limitations of these practices to the point of necessity.

6. The prescription in its relation to the physician, the pharmacist and the patient. Or,

The physician, the patient, the prescription, the pharmacist.

7. The interdependence of the physician and the pharmacist in the observance of drug and narcotic laws.

8. What the physician expects of the pharmacist and what the pharmacist expects of the physician.

9. A physician's viewpoint of the average drug store.

Due to the sudden death of Dr. Leach, Secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and to the absence of Doctors West and Fishbein during the trial of the A. M. A. case in Washington, the subject was left in abeyance until the annual meeting of A. M. A. in Cleveland in June. The following is reported on page 51 of the July issue of the *Journal of A. M. A.*

'MEDICO-PHARMACEUTIC CONFERENCE

The Board of Trustees directed the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry to arrange for a Medico-Pharmaceutic Conference with a view to developing more definite relations and better cooperation between pharmacy and medicine.'

Dr. West suggests that about the first of next April a special meeting of the Pharmacopœial Convention will be held in or near Chicago at which time a number of pharmacists and physicians will be present from all sections of the country, and that the day preceding or the day following the meeting of the convention be named as the date for the proposed conference or symposium between representatives from pharmacy and medicine, and has

kindly offered the headquarters of the A. M. A. in Chicago for the conference. Your Chairman has communicated with Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, the new Secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and offered our services in arranging the program. Your Committee wishes to know if the steps and commitments which have been taken thus far are approved and if the proposed conference or symposium to be participated in by representatives from medicine and pharmacy is approved."

Following the reading of Dr. Wilson's report, Chairman Rudd said, "I wish to make one further statement which should be a part of the original report. It is not an official part of it. I was in error in one statement I read and I wish to make due apology for the error. Dr. Kelly was elected to the Council on Pharmaceutical Education by the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. That becomes now an official part of the report."

It was regularly moved and seconded that the report be received and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. James Hill suggested that a retail pharmacist should have been a member of the special committee which conferred with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the A. M. A. if it is desired to have the position of the practicing pharmacist recognized.

It was pointed out that this committee was named by the President of the A. PH. A. for a special purpose and that at least two retail pharmacists are members of the main committee.

Dr. Swain stated that when a copy of the report came to him as a member of the Committee he wholeheartedly concurred in it but with a point in mind which apparently the Committee did not have. It was his thought that in discussing Dr. Kelly's duties, it was decided to distinguish between those duties which he mainly assumed of his own accord and those which he was asked to undertake. He agreed that the secretaryship of the A. PH. A. is a full time job and that undoubtedly the affairs of the ASSOCIATION have suffered somewhat because Dr. Kelly has not been giving them full time attention. Nevertheless in carrying out the ASSOCIATION'S program he has had to undertake certain types of work about which there might be some question. Reference was made to the American Council on Education, the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service and the Joint Committee of the American Social Hygiene Association and the A. PH. A. as examples. It was suggested that perhaps the only way to work it out would be to ask the Council to make a complete study of the matter.

Dr. Fischelis pointed out that the subject matter of the report should have attention by the Council rather than the Committee on Resolutions since it dealt with the internal affairs of the ASSOCIATION and not with policies. He was particularly inter-

ested in the section of the report presented by Dr. Wilson as this represented a real contribution and a definite proposal which should have action by the House.

The mover and seconder of the motion to receive the report and refer the recommendations to the Committee on Resolutions withdrew the motion. It was then voted that the portion of the report made by Dr. Wilson be approved at this time and that the portion made by Chairman Rudd be referred to the Council for action.

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

"At almost every AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION gathering during the past several years we have heard discussed, among other questions, the problem of increasing the number and improving the quality of our local and student branches.

This is not to be wondered at, when you stop to consider that these branches are in the best possible position to make manifest the activities, the accomplishments and the general worthiness of our oldest national pharmaceutical ASSOCIATION. In fact, it would seem impossible for our association to function anywhere near its maximum efficiency without a certain minimum number of branches to carry its activities to its members in the various states in an effective and somewhat personal manner.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is more than an office, or even a headquarters building in our national capitol. Our ASSOCIATION is, or should be, an active, aggressive group of workers in all parts of the country who are willing and eager to make their full contribution to the profession of their own choosing. In this way, primarily, can our ASSOCIATION broaden its scope and improve its services to the profession it serves.

We should not depend upon our national officers, capable as they have proven themselves to be, to assume our responsibilities. They can formulate policies, point the way and urge action, and that is about all we have a right to expect of them. It is we, the branch members and others, who must see that the suggested program is carried out and its projects brought to fruition.

Our committee is pleased to report to you that four new branches have been organized since our last annual meeting. Unusually large and strong student branches have been started at the University of Iowa, Ohio State University, the University of Texas and the University of South Carolina. Your committee feels that there is no question as to the ultimate success of these new branches. All four are located in universities where there are sufficient numbers to carry on a strong program. All four are possessed of strong leadership and have already displayed strength which augurs well for their future activities.

You may be interested to learn that of the 33 Local and Student Branches now in operation, 16 have been started since 1937. This represents an increase of 94.12% in the number of branches during the past four years.

It is especially encouraging that of these 16 recently organized branches, 13 are student branches. Your committee feels that one of our really important responsibilities is to discover and develop interested, active, aggressive members in the ranks of our younger men; men who can and will take up where we leave off and do a better job than we have so far done.

Does it not seem logical that we should look to the colleges for such men? Fortunately, we are not searching in vain. Student leaders are coming to us and expressing their interest. They are not only asking us for something to do, but actually suggesting what they feel they might be able to do for the benefit of American pharmacy.

In this connection we wish to express a special word of thanks to President Evans for his most helpful activities in behalf of our student branches. He has made a number of personal visits to student branches during his term of office. Every such contact has proved helpful. In some instances, the officers of the student branch have written to the chairman of this committee expressing their appreciation of President Evans' visit and telling of the great good which he accomplished. His visit to the Southern College of Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, resulted in 100% membership in the A. PH. A. on the part of the pharmacy students in that college.

It would be helpful if every one of our branches could be visited by a national officer each year. President Evans' visits have shown the benefits which might follow. It is hoped that the financial condition of our ASSOCIATION will soon make some such program possible.

We realize, of course, that new branches must be organized under such conditions that they can be kept in a sound, healthy condition and not merely existing.

It is this thought which has prompted the committee to follow a cautious, conservative program in the discharge of its duties. We have refused to encourage the formation of a branch unless we felt that it had a good chance to operate successfully and make a worthy contribution to the parent association. Future committees should avoid any policy or program based on false hopes and wishful thinking.

We should like to mention a few of the more significant facts which have been selected from reports sent to the chairman by branch secretaries.

The Student Branch at St. John's College of Pharmacy has found it possible to hold two meetings monthly and maintain a good attendance. Among the topics discussed at their meetings, we find 'Hospital Pharmacy,' 'Relation of the Pharmacist and the Dentist,' and 'Status of the Pharmacist

in the Army.' These are all live topics for discussion and indicate that their meetings have been very much worth while.

From the North Pacific Branch we have the following comment, 'It gives us pleasure to inform you that the membership of the North Pacific Branch is the largest membership in its history and is very active in the promotion of professional pharmacy. During the past few months the branch has held a number of successful meetings in which physicians, dentists and pharmacists have participated. We believe these meetings have developed a closer bond of professional relationship between these groups.'

The Western New York Branch, which is located in Buffalo, held one of its regular monthly meetings in the City of Rochester in order to arouse greater interest in the A. PH. A. in that city. Secretary Fiero of the Buffalo Branch also wrote as follows: 'I believe that our most successful venture this year has been our work in obtaining medical and surgical supplies to be sent to England and Greece. Through the coöperation of the students at the College of Pharmacy, we have made four large shipments consisting of twenty to thirty cartons each, in addition to numerous smaller shipments from outlying villages.'

The Loyola Branch has been strong, as usual. In addition to their regular meetings, they have assisted the faculty in collecting valuable antiques for the college museum. They sponsored an annual banquet and dance which was attended by more than two hundred persons. They took complete charge of preparing displays and demonstrations in the College of Pharmacy for High School Day. The branch prepared professional window displays which were set up in drug stores in various parts of the city during Pharmacy Week and broadcasted a program over WWL at that time.

Miss Marie Steigerwalt of the Temple Branch writes that each member of their branch was assigned one or more scientific periodicals from which he abstracted articles of importance. Mimeographed copies of these abstracts were distributed to students and faculty. Each month these abstracts are published in bulletin form. The chairman of this committee has had an opportunity of examining one of these bulletins and found it most creditable.

The student branch at the State College of Washington has had a successful year. They now have about fifty paid-up memberships and are set for continued progress next year.

The University of Iowa, one of our recently organized branches, shows great promise. Eighty-three students, or 53 per cent of the student body, are members of the branch. Secretary Donner writes he is confident that this fine showing can be improved upon.

The George Washington Branch has devoted a great deal of time to making a survey of the retail stores in the District of Columbia, in the hope of obtaining data which might prove helpful to the