

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co. Bond, 5%	<u>200</u>	
Total Bonds		191,500.00
<i>Property:</i>		
Lots 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 801, 802, 806, 807, in Square 62, Washington, D. C., Build- ing and Equipment	<u>556,460.64</u>	
Total Deposits, Securities and Property		<u>\$821,328.13</u>

The bond transactions for the period include the sale of \$57,000 of Par Value Bonds as follows: \$4500 U. S. Treasury, 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>'s, due 9/15/47/45, at \$109-5/32 plus interest; \$2500 U. S. Treasury, 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>'s, due 3/15/60/55, at 107-28/32 plus interest; \$5000 State of North Carolina, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>'s, due 1/1/54, at 125<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> plus interest; \$40,000 City of Baltimore, 4's, due 5/1/57, at 126<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> plus interest and \$5000 City of Dallas, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>'s, due 5/1/63, at 131<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, plus interest.

From the proceeds (\$71,635.96), and cash of \$4,816.65, \$76,400 of Par Value Bonds were purchased as follows: \$56,400 U. S. Treasury, 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>'s, due 3/15/60/55, at 107-23/32 plus interest; and \$20,000 of U. S. Savings, due in 10 years. The latter will be carried on our books at cost (\$15,000) to which will be added the earnings of \$500 annually. These transactions effect a \$19,400 increase in bond holdings, of approximately the equivalent maturity date of those sold; with a minor loss of annual income.

The only interest earned and unpaid is \$42.50 on a \$200 bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Company.

The Headquarters Building, Property and Equipment account shows the net value of said property; including cost of planting on grounds. A mortgage of \$36,400 is held by the Maryland Trust Company at a nominal rate of 3%. The Chairman of the Committee on Maintenance, American Institute of Pharmacy, will give further details in his report.

The Secretary's report shows receipts from Dues, the JOURNAL, Abstracts, N. F. Bulletin, Recipe Book, Year Book, Leaflet No. 14, Materials and Preparations for Diagnostic Use, Pharmacy Week and Miscellaneous, which are collected by him and deposited in the Secretary's account in the Baltimore National Bank.

These receipts are transferred by check, accompanied by itemized deposit slips, to the ASSOCIATION'S checking account in the Merchants and Newark Trust Company from which all budget expenses are paid by voucher check.

The report of the Treasurer for the calendar year 1939 was audited and approved by W. Albert Johnson, the Auditor, approved by the Council, and his report with the complete Treasurer's report will be published at an early date.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. HOLTON, *Treasurer*'

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.—This report of which the following is an abstract was read by Secretary Kelly and received.

"Although a short year this has been one of decided progress for the ASSOCIATION, and several steps have been taken having an important bearing on the future progress of the organization. These steps are parts of a definite program followed in recent years. The immediate purpose has been to provide a home, an equipment, a personnel and an income which would enable the ASSOCIATION to render a broader and more effective service to our profession and to the people whom it serves.

The presidential address and the annual reports of the Council and the Treasurer provide the delegates with a comprehensive review of the general activities of the ASSOCIATION during the year and of its present position. Much of the work of the Secretary and of the headquarters personnel is covered in these addresses and reports.

To complete the program during the short year in time to be printed in the April issue of the Practical Pharmacy Edition was a real effort and appreciation is expressed for assistance received from officers and committees, the Local Committee and officers of affiliated organizations and other individuals.

Each year we attempt some improvement in the program. In 1939 the program was printed in advance of the meeting, for the first time. This year we attempted, with the help of the Local Committee and the ASSOCIATION'S Committee on Press Relations, to secure more effective publicity. The interest of science writers was contacted by Dr. Negus of the Local Committee and it will be helpful if these contacts are continued and improved for it is important to secure proper publicity for the work of the ASSOCIATION and affiliated organizations which will benefit the profession as a whole. Arrangements for early submission of titles and abstracts, the printing of the program well in advance of the meeting and submission of complete manuscripts of addresses, reports and papers sufficiently in advance to meet the requirements for publicity will be improved as rapidly as possible and the coöperation of all concerned is earnestly requested. A smoothly running program, proper selection and assignment of papers, and adequate publicity is not possible unless necessary material is available in time and in the form required. Pharmacy has much to tell the American people about its work and services; the publicity agents are ready to tell it; but the material is essential and must be made available IN TIME.

The work of the ASSOCIATION culminates in the annual meeting and it should be remembered that the ASSOCIATION functions through three major divisions: The Council, the House of Delegates and the Sections. The Council and Sections report to the House of Delegates which in turn reports to the General Sessions. The General Sessions report to the membership at large through delegates and members present and through the ASSOCIATION'S publications.

The report of the Council has covered in general important activities carried on by that division. The net worth of the ASSOCIATION represented in property and funds has increased to \$821,328.13. The operating budget for 1940 has increased as to receipts and expenditures to provide for the increased activities. Appropriations for the year amount to more than \$80,000. Additional funds through an increased membership and other sources is required to provide the enlarged personnel so badly needed to carry on the program of the ASSOCIATION.

Issuance of the JOURNAL in two editions, is one of the most important steps taken by the ASSOCIATION in recent years. New and powerful contacts for the ASSOCIATION have been made, by the issues so far published, and means for publicity not heretofore available has been established. Recommendations have been made for improving facilities and strengthening personnel in connection with the Practical Pharmacy Edition.

Sales of the National Formulary and the Recipe Book compare favorably with corresponding periods previously. The program of revision of these publications is being improved yearly.

*Governmental Relations.*—These have increased in scope and importance, notably, in relation to the public health program, food and drug administration, control of advertising, narcotic and alcohol control and education. These movements have already demonstrated their power to affect pharmacy, favorably and unfavorably, and to do so quickly.

Our contacts with state governments are made through state associations. More and more the state associations look to the A. PH. A. for advice and information in the national field.

*Professional Relations.*—Increased effort has been made to improve pharmacy's professional relations through the Committee on Professional Relations and the Committee on Dental Pharmacy, and through exhibits at meetings of national health associations and A. PH. A. meetings.

*Scientific Relations.*—Contacts with scientific groups are increasing in scope and importance. The principal one continues to be with the A. A. A. S., with its membership of 1800, including the outstanding scientists of the country.

*American Institute of Pharmacy.*—The number of visitors, both pharmacists and laymen, is increasing and it is hoped that members and others will visit the Institute whenever possible.

Arrangement and cataloging of Reference Library has been completed and greater attention is given to completing collection of books, periodicals, etc. Increase in number of inquiries and requests indicates that the Reference Library can serve a useful purpose. It is hoped that practicing pharmacists will make use of the Library.

The Museum has received several important additions and effort is being made to give the public better conception of health services rendered by pharmacists and the progress made in pharmacy in this country.

The Laboratory continues to render splendid service in developing and improving standards for the N. F. The presence of a full-time Director has strengthened the personnel and will facilitate its work.

*Local and Student Branches.*—The steady increase in the number of these branches and the improvement in their work is encouraging. Their support has been helpful in increasing the active membership and in the collection of dues. Their activities are becoming an important feature each year.

*Membership.*—During this year 550 active members have been elected, which is in proportion to the number elected during the preceding year. It is planned to carry on a special effort during the coming year to increase membership and it is expected that the new publication program will be of real assistance in this effort. Active coöperation of each present member is requested in bringing others into our active membership.

*Receipts of the Secretary's Office.*—A financial statement of receipts and remittances to the Treasurer with balance on hand is attached as well as reports giving detailed information regarding printing, binding and sale of the N. F. and R. B.

The Secretary's annual report was submitted with that of the Treasurer and audited as provided.

Thanks are extended to officers and members for their interest and support.

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 30, 1940

*Receipts*

Balance on Deposit January 1, 1940.....		\$ 1,126.55
Dues:		
Membership Only.....	\$ 84.00	
Membership and Journal, 1935.....	5.00	
Membership and Journal, 1938.....	15.00	
Membership and Journal, 1939.....	70.00	
Membership and Journal, 1940.....	6,433.00	
Membership and Journal, 1941.....	20.00	\$6,627.00
JOURNAL.....		2,466.62
Pharmaceutical Abstracts.....		112.00
National Formulary.....		1,962.22
Recipe Book I.....		5.00
Recipe Book II.....		211.95
Year Book.....		287.89
Leaflet No. 14.....		12.00
Materials and Preparations for Diagnostic Use.....		9.00
Pharmacy Week.....		86.33
Miscellaneous.....		2.00
Total Receipts.....		<u>11,782.01</u>
Total Balance and Receipts.....		<u>\$12,908.56</u>

*Remittances to Treasurer*

Jan. 17, 1940 Check No. 275.....	\$1,597.34	
Jan. 28, 1940 Check No. 276.....	1,853.17	
Feb. 5, 1940 Check No. 277.....	1,309.37	
Feb. 14, 1940 Check No. 278.....	1,354.21	
Mar. 1, 1940 Check No. 279.....	1,221.03	
Mar. 2, 1940 Check No. 280.....	835.33	
Mar. 25, 1940 Check No. 281.....	2,275.30	
Total Remittances.....		\$10,445.75
Balance on Deposit.....		<u>2,462.81</u>
Total Remittances and Balance.....		<u>\$12,908.56</u>

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1939

*Receipts*

Sales of N. F. VI.....	\$10,407.55
Sales of N. F. V.....	3.50
Sales of N. F. IV.....	3.50
Sales of N. F. III.....	2.34
Subscriptions to N. F. Bulletins.....	686.00
Notes.....	13.75
Use of Text.....	25.00
Samples Reference Rennin.....	2.00
Color Charts.....	45.00
Materials and Preparations for Diagnostic Use.....	414.64
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$11,603.28</u>

*Disbursements*

Library of Congress, Copyrights.....	\$ 29.52
Gladys Spurr, Clerical Expenses.....	1,009.80
E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	565.92
Samuelson Duplicating Company, Printing.....	499.55
R. K. Snyder, Traveling Expenses.....	77.35
Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, Address plates.....	5.61
Munsell Color Company, Charts.....	37.32
American Society for Testing Materials, Dues.....	30.00
Mack Printing Company, Printing and Binding.....	3,001.70
L. A. Engel Press, Coupons.....	10.50
Ruddick Press, Printing Bulletins.....	1,499.49
U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Soc. Sec. Tax.....	60.40
Journal of A. Ph. A., Reprints.....	9.36
Dr. Louis Gershenfeld, Supplies.....	100.00
John N. McDonnell, Printing.....	3.00
Post Office, Postage.....	28.62
Chicago Medical Book Co., Paper.....	5.15
A. B. Nichols, Supplies.....	10.23
N. F. Committee, Traveling Expenses.....	604.57
The Workman Mfg. Co., Note Book Covers.....	56.65
Al Lund, Printing.....	4.00
National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, Dues.....	25.00
Henry McKeen, Insurance.....	22.50
Total Disbursements.....	<u>\$ 7,696.24</u>

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY

JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 30, 1940

*Receipts*

N. F. VI Sales.....	\$ 1,660.75
N. F. III Sales.....	1.50
Subscription to N. F. Bulletins.....	296.88
Materials and Preparations for Diagnostic Use.....	9.00
Reference Rennin.....	2.00
Notes.....	.10
Use of Text.....	1.00
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$ 1,971.22</u>

*Disbursements*

Library of Congress, Copyrights.....	\$ 4.07
Gladys Spurr, Clerical Expenses.....	297.00
E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	86.47
Samuelson Duplicating Company, Printing.....	26.76
American Society for Testing Materials, Dues.....	30.00
Mack Printing Company, Printing and Binding.....	1,298.00
Ruddick Press, Printing.....	270.25
A. B. Dick, Office Supplies.....	48.15
A. L. Saul Planograph, Printing.....	42.50
Gerston Bruch, Supplies.....	10.50
J. L. Powers, March Salary and Traveling Expenses.....	290.30
Total Disbursements.....	<u>\$ 2,404.00</u>

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI—JUNE 30, 1939 TO MARCH 30, 1940

Quarter Ending	Binding	Copies	Price	Amount	Rec'd. by Secretary
Sept. 30, 1939	Buckram.....	1,163	\$3.59	\$4,175.17	
	Leather.....	3	4.32	12.96	
	Leather Int.....	1	5.07	5.07	\$4,193.20
	Less: Charges.....				1.80
Dec. 31, 1939	Buckram.....	672	3.59	\$2,412.48	
	Less: Charges.....			1.55	2,410.93
Mar. 30, 1940	Buckram.....	641	3.59	2,301.19	
	Leather.....	1	4.32	4.32	2,305.51
Total.....					\$ 8,907.84

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF N. F.

JANUARY 1, 1936, TO MARCH 30, 1940

	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 (to March 30).....	1,962.22	2,404.00
Research for 1936-1937-1938-1939.....		12,000.00
Research for first quarter of 1940.....		750.00
	<u>\$156,468.12</u>	<u>\$72,036.53</u>

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI PRINTED AND BOUND TO MARCH 30, 1940

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	..	..
Totals.....	<u>45,449</u>	<u>45,003</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>40</u>

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI—DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING CO. TO MARCH 30, 1940

	Total	Buckram	Leather	Leather Interleaved
Complimentary.....	295	253	42	..
For copyright.....	2	2	..	..
Sold.....	42,954	42,589	344	21
In Stock.....	2,198	2,159	20	19
Totals.....	<u>45,449</u>	<u>45,003</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 (to March 30).....	216.95	194.77
	<u>\$10,780.52</u>	<u>\$8,108.15</u>

SUMMARY OF SALES OF RECIPE BOOK II—JUNE 30, 1939, TO MARCH 30, 1940

Quarter Ending	Binding	Copies	Price	Amount	Rec'd. by Secretary
Sept. 30, 1939	Buckram.....	81	\$3.59	\$290.79	
	Buckram.....	1	2.50	2.50	
	Buckram.....	5	2.25	11.25	\$ 304.54
Dec. 31, 1939	Buckram.....	59	3.59	211.81	
	Buckram.....	1	2.50	2.50	
	Buckram.....	2	2.25	4.50	218.81
Mar. 30, 1940	Buckram.....	189	3.59	678.51	
	Buckram.....	2	2.25	4.50	
	Leather.....	3	4.32	12.96	695.97
Total.....					<u>\$1,219.32</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING CO., MARCH 30, 1940

	Total	Buckram	Leather"
Complimentary.....	50	50	..
Sold.....	4,564	4,536	28
In Stock.....	425	403	22
Totals.....	<u>5,039</u>	<u>4,989</u>	<u>50</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, PRINTED AND BOUND TO MARCH 30, 1940

Printing	Total	Buckram	Leather
First (5,039).....	10,039	4,989	50"

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR PRICE OF VIRGINIA.—The Governor was introduced by Local Secretary L. C. Bird and expressed regret that he was prevented from attending the First General Session. A cordial welcome was extended and the hope expressed that the ASSOCIATION would return to Virginia frequently.

Governor Price said that while Virginia is proud of its great past, the state is being run on modern methods of efficiency and is operated on a balanced budget with a comfortable balance in the treasury. He spoke of the educational system of the state especially about the provisions for professional education, and said that when anyone in Virginia wanted any information about pharmacy, they looked to the School of Pharmacy and to Dean Rudd. He closed by complimenting pharmacy upon the splendid services it renders in public health and with best wishes for a very successful meeting. The Governor was tendered a rising vote of thanks.

REMARKS BY DR. WALTER CLARKE.—Dr. Clarke welcomed the opportunity to supplement and extend his address of the evening before.

"Possibly some of you were not at the meeting when I talked about the hopes that we have for the coöperation between the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the American Social Hygiene Association. As we have looked over the problems of venereal disease control in this country, we have been more and more impressed with the fact that the drug store, be it a large drug store or a little drug store in the poverty-stricken section of the city, is the

first port of call of a very large proportion of men and women, and especially men, who are in trouble. They go there to ask advice as to what they should do about ailments of all sorts, and particularly they go to ask about difficulties which they think might be syphilis or gonorrhœa.

The whole object that we have in view is to take advantage of this strategic position of the pharmacist in this particular problem of public health. We want to utilize every opportunity to bring the pharmacists from one end of this country to the other into the picture.

The newly created Joint Committee will, I believe, submit a report a little later. The main decision reached was that this Joint Committee would try to work with all of the State Pharmaceutical Associations on the one hand, and with the State Health Departments on the other. We think that the Social Hygiene Association is particularly in a good position to urge upon the state and the local health authorities with whom we have had contact for so many years the necessity for utilizing this strategic center for information.

There is one very important problem that we hope and believe the pharmacists can help with and can be particularly helpful in solving. If they will join with the medical profession and the health authorities and the health agencies, voluntary as well as public, in attacking the quacks that are fleecing the public, they will certainly do a very brilliant piece of work. I would like to tell you just a word about some of the extensive quackery that is going on. I am sure you will find difficulty in believing that I

have in my office several copies of a newspaper published in a western city containing fourteen solid pages of advertisements of Chinese herbalists. Gentlemen, you know that doesn't happen without very strong financial backing. It is a vicious, dreadful imposition upon the public which we must do something about. We find these herbalists and advertising quacks throughout the country. Perhaps the Chinese herbalist is most common on the Pacific Coast, from there to Denver, but it is only a few years ago that the ASSOCIATION, in coöperation with the Attorney General of the State of New York, made a study which resulted in sending to jail twelve Harlem herbalists who were breaking the law every day of their lives.

We are expecting that the United States Public Health Service and the American Medical Association will aid us in every way they can to get at these major problems of illegal exploitation of the sick, and I hope very much indeed that favorable action will be taken by your body which will be favorable to further coöperation."

Chairman Ford thanked Dr. Clarke and assured him of the coöperation of the organizations represented in the House.

**FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC LEGISLATION.**—It was stated that without objection, the discussion of this subject would be continued in open sessions.

Chairman Fischelis submitted a verbal report, of which this is an abstract, for the Committee on State Food and Drug Legislation, which was received. He called attention to the discussion of uniform regulations under the Federal Act which is scheduled before the Section on Education and Legislation on Friday forenoon.

The main question was whether the states should enact laws at this time or await a further test of the Federal Act which it was felt by some would make it very difficult for pharmacists to operate under the law and regulations. Chairman Fischelis said that the Committee was of the opinion that the best thing in the long view for American Pharmacy is that State laws uniform with the Federal Act should be enacted as soon as possible. Apart from the social and economic standpoint the states should be prepared to take part in working out procedures and regulations with the Federal authorities. Only twelve states had enacted a uniform act and the interest of the other states is required. The states which have enacted uniform acts have not experienced greater difficulty than the other states. Copies of the uniform act are available as well as the coöperation of the Committee.

The importance of having pharmacy represented on the body in the state which enforces the law in order to have the pharmaceutical viewpoint was emphasized and the state delegates were urged to secure representation on State and Local Boards of Health. Attention was also drawn to the effect

which food, drug and cosmetic legislation may have on pharmacy acts and to the necessity of bringing about coöperation between these laws. As an instance, the effect on the physician's prescription was mentioned as well as the desirability of again dignifying prescriptions.

Another problem is that of inter- and intra-state commerce as it affects pharmacy. Under construction adopted by Food and Drug Administration most drug items have been in inter-state commerce but this question can be settled only by the Courts. However, there is a sufficient number of drug products produced and sold in each state to justify a state law.

The extensive use of the legend "to be used only by or on the prescription of a physician, dentist or veterinarian" or some similar legend, raises the question whether the producer means to have the legend observed or desires by its use to obtain exemption from labelling provisions. The Food and Drug Administration is understood to be studying the situation with the objective of preventing abuse of the legend.

The Committee was continued for the year to supply information with respect to this legislation. This year has been an off year since the legislatures of only a few of the states were in session. The coming year will be a very important one in this respect. Reference was made to information furnished in the "Practical Pharmacy Edition" and through the Secretary's office.

In reply to questions, the following statements were made.

In labelling products removed from larger containers and sold in the state, it should be labelled in those states with a uniform act substantially as the manufacturer labels it; in other states according to the law in effect. The District of Columbia comes directly under the provisions of the Federal Act. The law does not replace but rather supplements the Harrison Act and Uniform State Narcotic Acts.

The opinion was expressed that preparations containing amidopyrine and other so-called dangerous drugs come under the provisions of the Act as much as the drugs themselves. The opinion was again expressed that it was advisable to have state laws enacted in order to bring about uniformity in enforcement with the Federal Act and also to have the states take part in developing the program, rather than to await further experience. The states can be guided in this work by the legal departments of the state.

Dr. H. H. Schaefer pointed out that state laws paralleling the Federal Act such as has been in effect in New York for a year, are of great benefit so far as misbranding and adulteration are concerned. First of all it is not necessary to list on their labels the ingredients of U. S. P. and N. F. products which gives the pharmacist a great advantage as compared with proprietary products which must name the ingredients.

In the Code of the Board of Health of New York City it is provided that physicians' samples cannot be sold either by the physician or the pharmacist and that coded prescriptions cannot be filled, both provisions being in the public interest. These provisions represent important advances in food and drug control. Another provision which should be included is that physicians be required to label the products they dispense exactly the same as pharmacists are required to label their products. Effective control of drugs requires that all who sell or dispense should meet the same requirements as to labelling, records, etc.

A delegate from Michigan stated that the State Tax Board had ruled that the sales tax on prescriptions be reduced from 3 to 1.5% to prevent patients from attempting to buy the ingredients and compound them rather than to have a prescription filled, to avoid the tax. The reduction had accomplished the purpose intended.

**THE NEED FOR CONTINUATION STUDY FOR PHARMACISTS.**—Mr. S. H. Dretzka read the following address:

"Never before has the pharmacist, as a professional man and as a practical man, been confronted with such opportunities and also with such *exacting responsibilities* as to-day. Never has the pharmacist found himself in a professional or business world of such *rapid* changes, of such *confusion* of activity and such onrushing progress. Hence, never were the demands on his educational training as great and the consequent necessity for continued study. One single decade, the Thirties, brought streamlined passenger trains which travel one hundred miles an hour with increased safety. The Thirties brought television, talking motion pictures, and perhaps most astonishing of all, great Trans-Continental and Trans-Oceanic cabin planes weighing many tons yet traveling through the air 'with the greatest of ease.' The same decade saw the development of Vitamins, opening up a whole great field to the pharmacist. Then, that magic drug Sulfanilamide and a host of other important drugs were discovered. So important are they that the new revisions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary promise to be almost entirely new publications, every page of which will be a fascinating discovery to the painstaking pharmacist.

Millions of our drug customers to-day read health columns in the daily newspapers. If the pharmacist is to retain the confidence of the public and the physician, in his function as a necessary link between patient and physician, he must likewise be up to the minute in servicing the physician who in turn is awake to the latest means of helping ailing humanity. Every pharmacist must be so intimately informed on the main discoveries of science and chemistry and biology bearing on his profession, that he can explain them in a professional manner. More than 210,000,000 prescriptions are written annually.

Think what that means in responsibility to the pharmacists. They must have 'at their finger's ends' as it were, factual knowledge of chemistry and pharmaceutical technique. Developments in the pharmaceutical field are so rapid, in fact, that to stand still—even for a single year—means to slip back professionally, with perhaps dire results.

Let the pharmacist always remember this: two big problems are on his back all the time. 1. If he does not modernize as fast as the other business places in his community, the public will veer away from his store. 2. If he does not keep up in theoretical training and scientific information, he will not get his share of these 210 million prescriptions.

On the other hand, we are always in danger of losing the professional character of our stores and the confidence of the public and the physicians. For, as Edwin J. Boberg, Wisconsin's Circuit Instructor in Pharmacy, points out: 'More than half of the business (50.7%) in the typical drug store is in drugs, prescriptions, biologicals, first-aid materials, proprietaries, rubber goods, surgical and hospital supplies and other products associated with the professions of Medicine and Pharmacy and the preservation of public health. 'Therefore,' as Mr. Boberg declares, 'The community at large is interested in the training and qualifications of the retail pharmacist. He handles and distributes a wide variety of products including deadly poisons, narcotic drugs, industrial chemicals, insecticides, concentrated acids, emergency first aid material, hospital supplies and sick room appliances.' 'He must often advise regarding the proper selection and use of materials, sometimes on matters of a confidential or private nature, calling for a high degree of tact, diplomacy and professional knowledge.'

An enlightened public expects the pharmacist to continue his studies just as the physician does. If the layman is ever given a choice between a pharmacist who continues his studies from year to year, and one who does not—we know where his patronage will go. The layman already discriminates in this way when selecting his physician. There was, perhaps, a time in which the practice of pharmacy in this country could be executed without a thorough knowledge of the basic sciences of pharmacy and without being abreast of scientific, professional, legal and economic development. That time is definitely over.

There are four reasons which have brought about this fundamental change; they supplement each other, and each one of them emphasizes the need for continued study and the call is to every practicing pharmacist, no matter how busy he is, to continue his study of every angle of pharmacy day in and day out. These four reasons are: *First*, the social conscience of the nation has been educated to the extent to-day that the people ask each profession its claim and its right to serve the public. *Second*, the American Pharmaceutical profession itself, is recognizing this growing social conscience, and is making decided efforts to meet this challenge,



through education and various meetings of pharmacists the country over, through institutes, clubs, and publications with wide circulation reaching into virtually every pharmacy. In Wisconsin we have found a way to correlate all these activities so as to transform their results into an equipment for the practicing pharmacist which is as up to date as the latest verified chemical or medical discovery. Thus, this pharmaceutical program is given continuity. *Third*, in this time of wide publicity and national advertising, there is scarcely one new scientific or unscientific concept in medicine that is not broadcast to the public in more or less general and alluring terms. It is not natural that people and sometimes even physicians ask the pharmacist for a sufficient explanation of this information? *Fourth*, the growing social conscience has found and will further find its expression in legislative acts concerning pharmacy in particular, and public welfare generally. The pharmacist should understand the legislative actions in order that he may fulfill their demands, and may correctly understand them and live up to their spirit in his work.

To meet these fundamental changes the need and obligation of pharmacists is continued study. It is the only way. It may seem the difficult way. It need not be difficult, as I shall show, but it is the necessary way. Let us bear in mind in estimating the need for continued study, that special legislation which recognizes and, to a certain extent, protects pharmacy as a distinct profession has its justification only in the assumption that this calling serves public welfare. As a practical consideration this must never be lost sight of. For, let us make no mistake about it, the ruler of our American democratic way, whether it be in pharmacy or in anything else, is public good, which is the very basis of our Constitution and republic. Public opinion is intimate, sympathetic, and understanding, but dominant. Enlightened and exacting, it demands from all, service for the public. The title of my talk might quite as well read 'The Need For Continued Study by Pharmacists for Public Welfare.' I am speaking no generalities but hard realities. The four points I have just briefly referred to are not only in the interest of public welfare, but also are in fact dictated by it. What public opinion asks for and demands of the rank and file pharmacists, is an all-round knowledge, a broad, cultured background suggesting definite and exhaustive information on his work and the latest research results bearing on it. The layman looks up to his pharmacist; he trusts him implicitly; he confides in him; and tells him his troubles. We may not lose sight of another important fact that requires pharmacists to continue their studies, and that is—the ever growing difficulties encountered in modern business economics. Here, too, it is urgent, almost absolutely necessary, that the pharmacist, if he wishes to prosper, keep well informed.

How are we going to meet the need of continued study for the mass of pharmacists? How are we

going to make it convenient for the pharmacist to pursue continued studies inexpensively, attractively, and under authoritative auspices? Continuation Studies for Pharmacists as developed in Wisconsin embraces the means to meet this problem, and the best definition is in the same terms, simply, 'continued study for pharmacists.' We have to be aware of the fact that the word CONTINUATION is not to be taken in too narrow a sense. College study is and will be more academic, grown up out of scientific experience. Continuation study SHALL and WILL be more practical. Both of them shall complement each other. In practice Continuation Study for Pharmacists is a type of class-meeting-conference chosen to help pharmacists. Recognition of the need for it speaks out in every item of the courses outlined.

To meet the need for Continuous Study is the prime aim of the circuit system employed in Wisconsin and to be of the greatest practical help to pharmacists is the guiding thought of our pharmaceutical and educational leaders. Business problems, prescription difficulties, newer remedies, changing laws, the newer problems always arising—all these needs are answered in this conference type circuit course of study. From these circuit course conferences as a basic experience, the urgent needs of pharmacists have been answered with a thoroughly prepared, fundamental curricula of studies. 'What about counter prescribing?' the pharmacist asks. 'What is latest in bacteriology? What are the recent developments in vitamin therapy, and the incompatibilities of newer remedies?' Another asks for authoritative information on gland therapy and sex hormones, as well as the newer flavors, colors and palatable medication. Still another asks about science in the cosmetic department, hay fever and allergy, merchandising of professional sundries, etc. All these needs are answered most helpfully from a practical sense and most satisfyingly, we have found, by these group meetings.

In recent years there have been several other undertakings to bring regular professional instruction to pharmacists now in business. Some colleges occasionally make evening courses available to pharmacists residing in the respective districts, mostly for payment covering expenses only. I refer to annual short courses called 'Seminars on Modern Pharmaceutical Practice' lasting several days and consisting of a fine series of lectures and class room demonstrations. Splendid progress has been made in this direction, but these short clinics are not sufficient to change the pharmaceutical picture materially. In the circuit course plan these facilities may continue to be utilized and, in addition, the Continuation Study method may also be used. As we have developed it in Wisconsin, this plan supplements college work, and under the George-Deen Act may be applied anywhere.

This new and progressive effort to make available to the rank and file of pharmacists a regular pharmaceutical course of study was begun in our state

in 1937, through the initiative of our pharmacists in cooperation with our State Board of Vocational Education. Copies of an article which recently appeared in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Practical Pharmacy Edition, describing this system of study, and telling how it can be set up in other states, will be distributed immediately after the close of this session. Very briefly, this method brings to the very door of pharmacists, even the one man store, the latest instruction available. The instructor goes direct to the home town of the pharmacist. The costs are paid by the State Board of Education out of the Federal allotment for distributive occupations. Based on Wisconsin's allotment, there is now available for the use of pharmacists in this Country an amount in excess of \$200,000.00 annually—if they will agree to use it for the purpose of developing a *more enlightened practitioner*.

And that is our urgent need—'a more enlightened practitioner.' And I might add the practitioner is eager for enlightenment, for he knows that business success is closely linked thereto. This could indeed result in a great national contribution to interprofessional relations and I urge that these important and hard working Committees look into its possibilities. These Committees have never been given adequate funds with which to work. They could do no better than to foster and encourage this movement which can result only in better professional relations. In our State, Chairman Lemberger, has recognized its value. A few earnest and determined individuals in each State can do much as was shown by the efforts of one man in our State, our board president, Edwin S. Schweger, who is present here to-day.

Recognizing the great importance to the public of the pharmacists' services, at least one European government has now made Continuation Study compulsory for pharmacists. Commendable as compulsory study may be, the method falls short of the regular voluntary work as carried on under our plan which precludes many days of full time study and much expense for travel, lodging and professional replacement at home. As our classes have developed, one great outstanding advantage has come to the fore and that is the thrill and benefit derived from the feeling of cooperative participation by the pharmacists. By participation they are made articulate so that they may go back to their communities and use the information received with understanding. The pharmaceutical practitioner is not so much in need of more formal education, his need is informational, with emphasis on store application as it affects his clientele. No wonder, then, that at a recent institute which we conducted one pharmacist said he had traveled over two hundred miles to be in attendance. I might add that in Wisconsin, as no doubt in all states, there are some pharmacists who would not travel a city block for all this information, yet progress is being made. A leading idea we keep in mind is this—help the pharmacist to think about the problems of his profession. You cannot take every

step in his store for him, no matter how beset he is with various troubles and problems, but these courses may be so designed as to be a guide in helping him to think his way through the perplexing problems which arise.

An additional reason why such classes should be based on the circuit type of education is that apart from the consideration of a reduced expense, this type of course brings an instructor regularly. There is decidedly a greater value in the permanent regular course of instruction made continually available in the very home town of the pharmacist. This is in the tradition of our democratic way of education. If the leaders here assembled will go back to their respective states and devote themselves unceasingly to this ideal, they may put into action a force and a plan of study which may enable them to do more for the advancement of pharmacy, than they may do through any other program."

On motion, the address was received and in view of the importance of this work, a committee of not less than three members was authorized to study the subject and report at the next meeting.

In response to inquiries, the following information was developed.

There is no limit to the size of the classes and no conflict between these courses and those offered by the colleges. The best attendance is found in the smaller cities and in towns.

In Maryland, the Vocational Director and the School Department of Baltimore cooperated to such an extent that most of the original charge of \$5.00 could be returned to the more than thirty subscribers.

Temple University, School of Pharmacy gave seminars in the evening in several cities since the pharmacists could not come to Philadelphia. The attendance and interest was splendid. In one count, 70 out of 118 pharmacists attended.

In Minnesota, cooperation with the George-Deen Act had not interfered with the Pharmaceutical Institute conducted for the last five years at the University of Minnesota. Those attending live in dormitories and the attendance has averaged fifty pharmacists from all parts of the state. The Extension Division and the School of Business Administration are cooperating splendidly.

Some program under the George-Deen Act seemed to be necessary in order to supplement the work done by the schools and colleges by taking the courses to the pharmacists. Chairman Ford expressed the hope that the delegates would bring this important matter to the attention of their organizations, especially the state associations.

The first session was then adjourned.

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## SECOND SESSION

The Second Session was called to order at 8:45 p.m. on Thursday evening, May 9th. The roll call

showed that a quorum of voting delegates was present and the minutes of the First Session were read and approved.

**COMMITTEE ON WILLIAM PROCTER, JR. MONUMENT FUND.**—Chairman Ford called for this report at the request of Chairman Hancock, who read the report of which the following is an abstract:

“It is significant that the last meeting attended by Wm. Procter, Jr., was in Richmond in 1873; also significant that John F. Hancock, who was elected President at that meeting, suggested this memorial to William Procter, Jr., and served as chairman of the Committee from 1904 to 1923, during which time a model for a monument, then expected to be erected on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, was approved. However, the World War intervened; and then in 1922, when sufficient money had been collected, the Fine Arts Commission declined to approve the site selected until Government improvements in the neighborhood had been completed. Meanwhile a Headquarters building for pharmacy was proposed and the Committee decided to await developments there and if practical, to offer the Procter monument as a feature of the building.

However, before the Headquarters was erected, the sculptor who designed the original model died and several years were spent in seeking to have the model redesigned to suit the new background. In New York, 1937, new sketches were exhibited and one selected for further development. This sketch was enlarged and studied and the hope was to erect and dedicate the monument during the U. S. P. Convention, 1940, but unavoidable circumstances prevented. Vexatious delays have occurred but in this instance disappointment has had its compensation. The sculptor seems to have caught the idea and a full-size model which meets with the approval of every one, is the result. The seated figure is very impressive and the ornaments on the back of the chair symbolize Procter's work. This model will soon be ready for casting and we expect to arrange a definite date for erection and dedication early in the winter. All are invited to stop in Baltimore to see the model.”

The report was received for publication.

**COMMITTEE ON LONG RANGE PROGRAM OF POLICY.**—The following report was read by Chairman Rudd and received for publication.

“Your committee regrets very keenly that to date it can produce very little evidence of progress that it has made toward the realization of the objectives for which we were appointed, compared with what we believe it should be able to accomplish over a long period of time. As we understand our duties, it is to devise a long range program and long range policies which would insure a continuing and well coördinated program of activity for the ASSOCIATION regardless of changes in the administration of its affairs which occur annually. It is a recognized fact

that professional societies must represent their membership in connection with problems that arise at any given time, but they must also be mindful of the general direction in which the affairs of the ASSOCIATION must move if its value and effectiveness are to be of the greatest good to the members of the profession and to society.

It is up to the officers of the ASSOCIATION who represent it at the moment to carry into effect the policies of the ASSOCIATION, and to represent it when it must and should be heard, but it is up to the ASSOCIATION itself to provide the necessary machinery and to make it possible for the administrative officers to properly represent it by anticipating as far as possible the trends of events which affect the profession, and formulating as far as possible plans of procedure and plans of action which should be taken under varying sets of circumstances.

As is generally recognized, a commitment of this nature is one of the most difficult that can be assigned to a group from its membership. It is but fair to say that in the beginning of our work few of us had made a close study of the direction in which we should go, or of the specific problems in American Pharmacy which should have early attention in our study. Representing as does our committee practically every activity in American Pharmacy, namely: manufacturing, education, law enforcement, retailing and pharmaceutical journalism, it has naturally taken time and a great deal of correspondence for us to understand, with satisfaction even to ourselves, the lines along which we should work. This situation is due not to the fewness of our problems, but rather to the great number of vital ones and the difficulty in making wise choice among them. To illustrate: one of the most thoughtful and able members of the committee has handed in twenty-four such problems which he thinks important enough to be finally studied in this connection.

Further, the geographic distribution of the committee membership has made it impracticable to have a full meeting at any time, as funds have not been available for the expenses of those living at a considerable distance from Washington. This seeming handicap, however, may in the long run be advantageous as it has made it necessary for all of us to think our way through, and to put into writing our preliminary conclusions. Our files, therefore, contain valuable material collected in this fashion. Four of our members—Messrs. Moulton, Rudd and Drs. Swain and Fischelis, with President DuMez—met at Baltimore early in March, at the time of District No. 2 annual meeting, and for a period of several hours discussed the program of the committee.

Generally speaking, it has been determined that our work in the immediate future might well lie within the scope of the objectives laid down in the constitution of the A. PH. A., inasmuch as in more than eighty years it has not been considered necessary to change the language of those objectives. If

later, we find it necessary to go outside of these limitations, we shall proceed with due caution and we hope with wise courage.

The first of these objectives has to do with the regulation of the drug market by the prevention of the distribution of adulterated or deteriorated drugs. Under this objective the projection of a long range program of policy at the present time would seem to indicate that steps be taken to unify local, state and federal food, drug and cosmetic legislation and regulation. Recent developments indicate clearly that there is a greater disposition on the part of all branches of the drug industry to submit to more stringent regulation in the interest of the public health and welfare and it should not be difficult for this committee to project a five or ten year program which will eventually bring state, federal and local enforcement proceedings and regulations into complete harmony.

The second of these objectives has to do with the fostering of proper regulations between pharmacists and the public and other professions. This is not a matter of legislation. It is a matter of long time education and coöperation. The procedures now followed sporadically in various sections of the United States, with rather favorable results, must be studied and coördinated into a program which may be easily followed by local, state and national pharmaceutical associations for the benefit of all connected with the practice of pharmacy. The unifying influence in this field has been the recent public agitation in behalf of more satisfactory methods of making medical care available to all the people in just proportions. Criticism directed at the medical profession and the determined efforts of those who believe that the distribution of medical services can be improved has caused the medical profession to share its problems to a much greater extent with allied professions and with public spirited citizens who recognize the problem in a non-partisan way. The time is, therefore, ripe for us to project a long range program and a long range policy for the improvement of the methods of distributing medical care in general, with special reference to pharmaceutical service.

The third objective which relates to the dissemination of scientific knowledge among pharmacists, fostering pharmaceutical literature and stimulating invention and discovery, may be summed up in the general terms 'pharmaceutical education and research.' Here we are confronted with the lack of interest on the part of the profession generally in the educational program now pursued by our colleges of pharmacy. It is necessary to arouse interest in this program and in its purpose and direction. Our patent and trade mark laws and the flagrant disregard of the public welfare in the marketing of certain types of medicines require attention within the profession, and a long term program as well as a definite policy in this field is definitely indicated.

The fourth objective deals with the relationship of employer and employee. We frequently shrink

from such terms as 'labor relations' when discussing professional activities. And very properly so, when we are thinking in terms of labor unions in pharmacy. If, however, it should be found that there are employer and employee relationships which are unworthy of what should obtain within our ranks, this problem might well be added to our agenda. The hours of labor in retail drug stores, and the unnecessarily long hours of public service of the drug store to the community, are subjects requiring careful study and the projection of a long range policy and program.

The fifth objective has to do with the restriction of the dispensing of drugs and medicines to pharmacists, and here again the important step is to inaugurate a campaign of education within our own group and with the public. The campaign of education within our own group is the first essential because, strange as it may seem, there are still manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and even college professors who are not convinced that restriction of the sale of drugs and medicines to pharmacists is essential for the public health and welfare. A long term program which will educate pharmacists, as well as the public, and law enforcement officials outside of the pharmaceutical field, with reference to the necessity of restricting sales of drugs and medicines to licensed pharmacists, is indicated.

The sixth and seventh objectives are closely related to the third objective, and come under the heading of 'education.' These three objectives can be considered together and it need only be stated at this point that the interest of pharmacists, as well as the interest of the public in the support of pharmaceutical education and the careful selection of teachers and students of pharmacy, is surely worthy of greater study and the formulation of a long term program and policy.

The work of this committee has just begun. Regardless of how efficient the committee may be in the future, we feel that few tangible results of its work will be evidenced except over a relatively long period of time. Whether it will show greatest progress by an endeavor to formulate policies under these seven objectives, singly or collectively, might well be the subject for general discussion and action by the body to which this committee reports.

The chairman is deeply grateful for the whole-hearted coöperation which the committee has shown to date. Dr. Fischelis, who acted as secretary at the Baltimore meeting, has coöperated fully with the chairman in drafting this report, and is responsible for much of the material included therein."

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND STUDENT BRANCHES.—Chairman Little read the report, of which the following is an abstract. The report was received.

"In spite of the short year, we can report progress and achievement. Two new branches, both under capable guidance, have been formed, at George Washington University and Southern College of

Pharmacy in Atlanta, Ga., making twelve new branches in three years. It is hoped that Columbia University, the University of Iowa and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy will establish branches this fall. Thanks are extended to Professors Cooper, Wimmer and Kelley for their interest in these possibilities. Others are to be followed up.

Mr. Joseph MacDonald, President of the Student Body, University of California, has been contacted regarding organizing a Student Branch there. He has shown interest but regrets that the dues make it impossible for many students to join. It is therefore recommended that beginning with July 1940 the annual dues for members of student branches be reduced to \$3.00 with a rebate of \$1.00 for expenses of the Branch.

Possibly the Loyola University Student Branch, under the leadership of Mr. Leo Babin, has shown greater activity than any other Branch. It was also under his direction that our first Conference of Student Branches was held in Atlanta. The Council has approved these conferences and they will be continued.

It is with regret that we report the Greater St. Louis Branch discontinued and we hope that some one will take over the responsibility of reviving this group and keeping it strong and active. The task is arduous but results worthwhile and satisfying. A few men such as McCloskey and Babin of Loyola, Wilson of Washington, D. C., Givens of New York, Vicher of Chicago, and Blythe of Philadelphia are all that is needed.

Programs offered by the Branches have been uniformly strong, and attendance fair, but varied from month to month. We should all cooperate in stimulating better attendance this year. Branch meetings have been reported to me and to Secretary Kelly in a very satisfactory manner but there is room for improvement; proper Journal publicity cannot be given unless the minutes are sent in promptly.

The suggestion was made that reports of Branch meetings be carefully reviewed by Program Committee Chairmen. Many splendid suggestions can be obtained from them. It would be well for the various Branches to complete their programs in advance of their first fall meeting and have them available in printed form for distribution to their members. This makes for better publicity, stronger branches, and a more useful and more highly respected profession of pharmacy.

Fifty students of the University of Iowa have already signed up for a Student Branch to be established in the Fall.

The entire membership of the Senior class of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy have become members of the A. P. H. A. This is the second year that the members of the Senior class have joined 100 per cent."

Dr. Little mentioned that President Perelman of the Pittsburgh Branch and Mr. Fockler of the Ferris

Institute Branch were present, and they were introduced.

**COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY WEEK.**—Chairman O'Brien submitted a report of which the following is an abstract, and discussed the plans for the 1940 observance. The report was received with thanks to Mr. O'Brien.

"Immediately following the 1938 convention the Pharmacy Week Committee for 1939 went into action to accomplish best results possible during the 15th observance. During the past fifteen years much has been done to raise the standards of pharmacy but much remains yet to be done. From the beginning of this celebration, the A. P. H. A. has encouraged the pharmacists of America to install professional windows during Pharmacy Week. Many have not complied, either from lack of funds or initiative. To correct this condition your committee prepared three model windows, which informed the public about pharmacy and were easily and readily installed. Arrangements were made with the N. W. D. A. to furnish free, through wholesalers, lithograph sheets for one of the model windows. As a result over 5000 professional windows were installed in retail drug stores during National Pharmacy Week in 1939.

An interesting program of suggestions was prepared by this committee and given wide publicity in all the pharmaceutical Journals, for which courtesy thanks are extended. Radio talks were made throughout the country, 150, 15-minute talks and many 1-minute tributes. One of the most popular programs is 'The Man On the Street;' about forty of these were held in different localities.

Members of this committee and prominent pharmacists from all the states have appeared at different conventions of the State Associations and talked about the Pharmacy Week program. This has stimulated great interest.

The beautiful trophy, awarded by the F. W. D. A. in 1939, was won by Moosbrugger Drug Co., Dayton, Ohio. There were also nine other awards.

The Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Coöperative Clubs publicized National Pharmacy Week by means of a bulletin contained in their official organ, advising dates and suggesting that pharmacists or their representatives speak at their meetings.

Your committee had over 500 requests from pharmacists for copies of suitable talks and this material was sent out free of charge.

About 27 drug manufacturers paid a tribute to pharmacy on their radio programs during Pharmacy Week.

Through the coöperation of the American Professional Pharmacists we contacted many hospital pharmacists and as a result a professional pharmaceutical display was made in the lobby of many hospitals during National Pharmacy Week.

The committee also prepared a program for use by the various state and city Pharmacy Week committees, making many suggestions. They also

wrote Walter Winchell offering him their services to run a 'Things I Never Knew 'Til Now About Pharmacy,' column some time during Pharmacy Week. He replied in the affirmative but for some reason it was not used.

The National Cash Register Company prepared a very excellent and extremely attractive and informative display of professional pharmacy in their windows in New York City and this committee expresses sincere thanks to them for their very generous cooperation.

The Penn Tobacco Co. interviewed Mr. Fred D. Lascoff on their Vox Pop program, Columbia network. The committee feels indebted to them for this contribution to the profession of pharmacy; if we were to pay for this time in actual money it would cost many thousands of dollars and we would not have so many listeners.

Thanks are extended to Dr. E. F. Kelly, Dr. J. L. Lascoff, Mr. John Dargavel and Mr. George Bender, for their able assistance; and to the pharmaceutical press of America for their valuable space to publicize our program."

**COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS.**—Chairman Fischelis presented a verbal report of which the following is an abstract.

"This will be a rather brief report only calling your attention to a number of developments which I think the delegates would be interested in. First of all, the American Medical Association has completed its study of medical care in the United States, and those who are interested in learning the result of that survey in your State might write to the Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Association, Chicago, for this report. Detailed reference is made to the responses of pharmacists to the questionnaire which was sent out to them, and that is very interesting.

One extract gives an idea of what some of the county medical societies reported with respect to pharmacy. The Committee on Medical Economics of the Chicago Medical Society reached the following conclusions after contact with the pharmacy problem in their particular locality: 'All practitioners are familiar with the pharmacists' objections to physicians' dispensing their own drugs. It will, however, be a surprise to some physicians to realize how many pharmacists object to the use of unproved proprietary preparations by physicians and think that their knowledge of *materia medica* has been lost. There should be increased support of the standard prescriptions of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association by the rank and file of physicians and by every medical journal and bulletin.

'The pharmacists' argument that the use of proprietaries adds greatly to the cost of medicine for the patient, especially in the low income group, is a pertinent one from the standpoint of the cost of medical care. A similar increase in the cost of hospital administration is occurring from unnecessary,

unsupervised use of expensive proprietaries, vitamin products and biologicals in many hospitals. The Committee feels that this is a problem, the consideration of which requires immediate understanding and action on the part of physicians, pharmacists, medical schools and hospitals, and also that the pharmacist should not be left out of the planning for better medical practice.'

Hospital plans that have been devised in various sections of the country, have taken the country by storm, in a way—these 3-cents-a-day plans by which individuals receive certain types of hospital care for a very low contribution on a monthly basis. However, hospitals are having considerable difficulty in meeting demands because people are now going to the hospitals for their medical care under these insurance plans much more than they ever did before, and there is already some complaint about the type of service which is available for that reason, so we may expect some revisions in the rates, some revisions in the methods, and some revisions in the benefits which are held out for these insurance fees.

Next comes the launching of medical service plans by various county medical societies and even private organizations for the payment of medical care, not for furnishing medical care. The insurance principle is the basis. So much a month is charged based on certain types of services furnished after a certain waiting period. When medical services are needed, that is the services of a doctor or surgeon, the bill is sent to the organization for payment.

In all of these plans, it is necessary to have State legislation to permit that type of insurance under the insurance laws. Under the heading of anesthetics in one of these plans this statement is made: 'Anesthetics being considered drugs will not be paid for.' In these plans, all that I have seen at any rate, the payment for drugs is not included. This is just as well, because it leaves the question open and it can be taken care of in the usual way. It is advisable, however, wherever these plans are launched, that pharmacists be placed on the supervisory committees or have some part in the program.

In the field of Federal legislation, attention should be called to the status of the Wagner Bill which has not been advanced since we last discussed it in August. There is, however, a new development, for supplying funds for a limited number of hospitals in selected counties throughout the United States where there are no hospital facilities. These hospitals will be government property, but the upkeep will be a local responsibility. This plan has the endorsement of organized medicine.

Recently, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, introduced an amendment to the Social Security Act, under the health provisions, which for the first time definitely mentions drugs. Under the heading of 'definitions,' this short paragraph appears: 'As used in this title, the term 'medical aid' means making available free to needy persons and at a minimum cost to other persons, X-ray treatment, respirators and any drug which is of substantial, accepted and

specific value in the treatment or prevention of pneumonia, streptococcus infections, diabetes, pernicious anemia and other anemias, congestive heart failure, glandular and nervous disorders, nutritional deficiency and typhoid fever.' It seems the bill has no particular chance of passage at the present time, and it has not been possible to determine the basis for the selection of the particular diseases for which drugs are to be furnished. However, it is an example of the type of legislation that may be introduced in states which copy the Federal legislation.

We are advised that some of these voluntary insurance plans fostered by medical societies, county medical societies, to offset the criticism that medical care is not available at low enough rates to all the people, are not proving as successful as was first anticipated. In the District of Columbia, for example, where the Medical Society offered a voluntary health insurance plan for persons having an income of less than \$2000, only 230 applications were received, and whether the plan will be launched under those circumstances is a question.

There seems to me no occasion for supplying funds except for the diseases for which drugs are too expensive for the indigent, as in the case of pneumonia serum. There is considerable danger, and it has already occurred in some states, that with sulfa-pyridine being used for pneumonia, either alone or with serum, it will be tacked on as a drug for which the State is to pay simply because it is used in that particular disease. That situation should be carefully handled from out point of view because it creates a precedent that the State will pay for drugs which are not too expensive for the average person, or which cannot be provided for in the usual hospital budget or in the budget for medical services for the indigent.

The legislation and the court actions against the American Medical Association are incidental matters. They have no particular bearing on medical economics, but attention should be called to them.

An organization which has to do with promoting plans of medical care was asked what the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION might do in the way of contributing to this problem and avoiding any socialization, so-called, of pharmacy. The answer after some consideration was that American pharmacy ought to make a study of prescription prices so as to be prepared to answer criticisms of the wide variation in the costs of prescriptions calling for simple drugs, and for various compounded drugs. Of course, various prescription pricing schedules have been devised, but the information wanted is, what are the prices of prescriptions in different localities, and what may be the prices of prescriptions at a fair profit to the pharmacist and at some reduction to various plans to supply medical care in counties, municipalities, and so on. It is recommended that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION initiate such a study.

Incidentally, we would like to recommend that if the ASSOCIATION undertakes a study of prescriptions

in connection with the National Formulary, a pricing study be included so that both types of information could be secured.

A number of States have initiated State surveys of medical facilities as a result of the National Health Survey. These surveys are usually set up through the State Department of Health, which calls in all types of organizations and professional groups having anything to do with medical care. Where pharmacists are represented on these surveys, there can be not only a supply of pertinent and adequate information, but what is even of greatest importance, proper interpretation of the results as far as the practice of pharmacy is concerned. I think that all delegates ought to bear in mind that whatever effort is put forth, either by a State officially or by some private group within the State, is usually given publicity, and immediate effort should be made to have pharmacy represented in the committees set up for that purpose.

Some may be interested in knowing where to obtain information and literature on this broad subject. Hundreds of books have been written on various phases of the supply and demand of medical care; many governmental reports have been provided. A Selected Bibliography on Health and Medical Services in the United States and related subjects, with special reference to the National Health Conference of 1938, can be obtained from the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics of the United States Public Health Service. This is a bibliography of articles and books which have been written on the subject, and if you are preparing papers or you are trying to find out what pharmaceutical surveys have been made, it is a good place to get the reference."

The report was received and the recommendation referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.—The report of which the following is an abstract was read by Chairman Kelly and received for publication.

"No meetings have been found necessary during the year. In addition to that submitted here, information with respect to legislation is furnished in reports of other committees, notably the Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws and the Committee on State Food and Drug Laws.

*Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.*—No legislation enacted since the last annual meeting; however, the following regulations and actions should be mentioned.

The Act has been effective since January 1, 1940.

In December 1939, the Food and Drug Administration issued Warning Statements on certain drugs. Since the first of the year the Administration has directed attention to deceptive packaging.

During March the Administration addressed a letter to the pharmacists of the District of Columbia regarding obligations of retailers of dangerous drugs. The D. C. Pharmaceutical Association distributed a

notice to each drug store in the District stating that these drugs and their derivatives should not be sold but dispensed on a physician's prescription and that the latter should not be refilled more than twice unless a new prescription is obtained. Decisions reached and actions taken in the District are of interest to pharmacists and officials in the States.

The Food and Drug Administration will not undertake the policing of pharmacies in general; facilities for such are not available and they will not undertake to assume the duties and obligations of local authorities. However, the Act does 'provide for maintenance of supervision over goods from entry into inter-state commerce to the time of consumption.' Rumors to the effect that dangerous drugs are being distributed indiscriminately in some sections are under investigation.

On March 28, proposed regulations were published by the Administration concerning vitamins, minerals, and dietary properties of foods. This is very important and will be given careful attention by this and other interested Associations.

The Federal Alcohol Administration issued a Notice, April 4, 1940, regarding applications for approval of labels containing natural and added vitamins. Therefore, whether references allude to curative or therapeutic benefits or merely a plain statement as to vitamin content is made, regulations preclude use of either type of reference if a misleading impression is created.

The Food and Drug Administration has been transferred to the Federal Security Agency. The Chief of Administration will be known as Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, which title is more in keeping with the position.

*Taxes on Distilled Spirits.*—At the Minneapolis meeting a resolution was adopted urging Federal and state governments to remove excise tax from ethyl alcohol used in bona fide medicinal substances in order that the cost to the sick may be more reasonable. In December 1939 a hearing was held in Washington, Dr. S. L. Hilton representing the A. P. H. A.

In May 1939 Representative Knutson of Minnesota introduced, H. R. 6068 which was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. This does not eliminate the tax but adds, 'Provided that upon all ethyl alcohol withdrawn for other than beverage purposes the tax shall be \$1.10 per proof gallon.' Objection was raised on the ground that it would interfere with present provisions for tax exemption on denatured alcohol. No action has been taken on the bill. However, Mr. Rowland Jones, Jr., representing N. A. R. D., and E. F. Kelly, the A. P. H. A., together with representatives of the flavoring extract industry were granted a hearing before officials early last fall and presented briefs in favor of elimination of the tax. Emphasis was placed on the added expense the tax represented to those requiring drugs and medicines and on the discrimination imposed on retail pharmacists in the manufacture of drugs and medicines by reason of the

present tax and their inability to take advantage of present provisions for tax exemption on denatured alcohol. Statistics showed large volume of tax-paid alcohol used in pharmacies and savings that could be effected were the tax removed. An effort to have this unjust tax removed will be continued in Congress. Pharmacists everywhere should support this movement.

Legislation affecting the tax and methods of distribution of distilled spirits have been considered during the year and some action taken in state legislatures. State Pharmaceutical Associations are urged to study carefully any proposed legislation on this subject and to see that the model exemption clause is included. Copies of the clause will be furnished on request.

*Narcotic Legislation.*—It is reported that the D. of C. and 39 states have passed the Uniform Narcotic Act. California and Pennsylvania have similar legislation which, in effect, brings the total to 41 states and the District.

The Committee is not aware of any action taken by the Bureau of Narcotics in response to the resolution adopted by this ASSOCIATION at Minneapolis expressing deep concern over provisions of the Federal and state narcotic acts which permit unregulated and promiscuous retail distribution of exempt narcotics and requesting a study of this situation with the object of bringing about more adequate control. However, officials are considering it. Several state laws exercise greater control over exempt narcotics than does the Federal Act and it is urged that similar action be taken in other states. Several states amended Narcotic Acts to bring them in closer accord with the Federal Marihuana Act.

The Committee suggests that officials and others interested in Narcotic Control read the annual report of the Commissioner of Narcotics. The record of pharmacists in continuing the difficult undertaking of distributing these necessary and dangerous substances is very encouraging.

*The National Health Act of 1939, S. 1620.*—Senator Wagner introduced this bill in the Senate in February 1939, and subsequently the Committee on Education and Labor filed a comprehensive report which concludes with the statement that the Committee has 'not had adequate time to make exhaustive study of all problems involved in the proposed legislation and that the Committee will continue study of the bill so that definite report can be submitted soon.'

In January 1940 President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress stating that conditions mentioned in his special message in January 1939 and which led to the introduction of the Wagner Bill, remained unchanged and that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor would continue its studies, looking to constructive action in the next Session. A program for construction of small hospitals in needy areas of the country, especially rural districts, was proposed for consideration by Congress. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 was recommended for the



first year for construction and equipment of hospitals to cost \$150,000 and \$200,000, providing for about fifty hospitals.

Bills S. 3230 and H. R. 9240 were introduced but no action taken on either. Senator Murray reported that only a beginning has been made and there is yet time to perfect it.

S. 3630 was introduced, cited as the Health Insurance Act of 1940, to amend the Social Security Act to provide health insurance for working people in severe economic distress and more adequate provision for care of the sick.

The Social Security Act is amended also by addition of Title VI-A-Grants to states for medical services and facilities. Section 609 is quoted: 'The term 'medical aid' means making available free to needy persons and at minimum cost to others, X-ray treatment, respirators, and any drug which is of substantial, accepted and specific value in the treatment or prevention of pneumonia, streptococcus infections, diabetes, pernicious anemia and other anemias, congestive heart failure, glandular and nervous disorders, nutritional deficiency, and typhoid fever.' This is the first health bill directly mentioning drugs. No action has been taken.

*Fair Trade Acts.*—The A. PH. A. has continued to assist the N. A. B. P. and the state pharmaceutical associations in every helpful way in connection with these acts and their administration.

Attention is called to the bulletins on legislative matters being sent out from the office of the ASSOCIATION; and the Committee wishes to express appreciation for the consideration and support given."

**ELECTION OF HONORARY PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION.**—The following communication was read: "In accordance with Article V of Chapter III of the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION, the Council hereby nominates for election by the House of Delegates, William P. Porterfield, *Honorary President*; E. F. Kelly, *Secretary*; and C. W. Holton, *Treasurer*."

On motion duly seconded and carried the nominees were elected. Chairman Ford requested Honorary President Porterfield to stand and take a bow.

**COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.**—Chairman Winne read the following report and moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and carried.

"Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Nominations presents the following names for the respectively designated offices of the ASSOCIATION:

*President:*

**B. V. Christensen**  
**E. V. Lynn**  
**H. C. Muldoon**

*First Vice-President:*

**Denny Brann**  
**S. H. Dretzka**  
**J. Lester Hayman**

*Second Vice-President:*

**A. B. Lemon**  
**L. W. Rowe**  
**M. L. McDuggie**

*For Members of the Council:*

**F. E. Bibbins**  
**W. G. Crockett**  
**M. N. Ford**  
**Glenn L. Jenkins**  
**P. H. Costello**  
**R. A. Kuever**  
**John E. O'Brien**  
**R. L. Swain**  
**Elmer Wirth**

*Chairman of the House of Delegates:*

**Hugo Schaefer**

*Vice-Chairman, House of Delegates:*

**Charles L. Guthrie"**

**COMMITTEE ON PLACE OF MEETING.**—Chairman Rudd read the following report which was adopted.

"The Committee on Time and Place recommends that the invitation of the City of Detroit, Michigan as the site of the 1941 meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be accepted.

The Committee wishes to announce the following tentative schedule for the next few meetings, as a statement of policy.

Denver, Colorado.....	1942
Northeastern city.....	1943
Far West (Pacific Coast).....	1944
East.....	1945"

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**—Chairman Schaefer submitted a preliminary report which presented by title the recommendations and resolutions now before the Committee.

Chairman Ford urged that all resolutions should be presented promptly as the final report of the Committee will be made at the Third Session.

He also commended the Local Committee for issuing in mimeographed form a compilation of the registration by states.

The Second Session was adjourned at 10:40 P.M.

**THIRD SESSION.**

The Third and Final Session was called to order by Chairman Ford at 8:30 P.M. on May 10th. The roll call of voting delegates showed that a quorum was present. The minutes of the Second Session were read and approved as read.

**COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.**—Chairman Kelly presented a verbal report which was received. He stated that the details of the present membership were given in the Secretary's report. The incoming President has worked out a comprehensive program for increasing the membership, which will be one of the principal activities of his Administration. The support and coöperation of everyone was urged to make the report at Detroit a very satisfactory one.

**COMMITTEE ON U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA.**—In the absence of Chairman Wirth, the Secretary read the following report which was received.

"During the year your Committee on U. S. P. has prepared and submitted the following resolutions to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

1. The Committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION recommends to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION that it in turn recommend to the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia that it give serious consideration to the matter of adequate publicity (1) of proposed changes of preparations and standards, (2) of new descriptions and standards and (3) of comments and criticisms of such changes with especial reference to the method of making such information public in ample time to allow thorough consideration of all details involved. It is further recommended that the Board of Trustees give consideration to the establishment of a Bulletin for this purpose.

2. The Committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION recommends to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION that it, in turn recommend to the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia that the Board prepare and present to the 1940 Pharmacopœial Convention any amendment to Chapter V of the by-laws to the effect that any member elected to the Committee of Revision who does not satisfactorily perform the duties for which he has been selected or who finds himself unable to actively coöperate in revision work may be removed by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee of the Committee of Revision and a successor elected as provided in Chapter V, Article VII of the by-laws.

These resolutions were approved by the Council at its meeting of December 2, 1939 and submitted to the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia.

During the year it was also suggested that the Committee issue another questionnaire and base upon the results thereof a report to be submitted at the 1940 Pharmacopœial Convention. It was, however, the general consensus of opinion within the Committee that since it had issued questionnaires in the recent past and the results of these studies has

been submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Pharmacopœia in the form of Recommendations from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and that because of the short time available no further questionnaire studies should be attempted by the Committee.

During the past three years your Committee has been the source of several recommendations which, if adopted, will have a very beneficial effect upon the welfare of the United States Pharmacopœia."

**COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.**—Chairman Youngken read the following report which was received.

"This Committee has been in close touch with the Editorial Committee of Standardized Plant Names, now consisting of Messrs. Kelsey, Dayton and Wyman, and, during the past year has had a great deal of correspondence with the members of that committee relative to the style and contents of the Drug List which is to be included in the coming second edition of that work. The entire list of names has been scrupulously studied and brought up to date.

The work of revision is now approaching its galley stage. Your chairman has recently been informed by Mr. Kelsey that on June 30th, the manuscript is supposed to be handed the printer, so that it is expected that the book will be printed by September of this year."

**COMMITTEE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTING.**—The report of which the following is an abstract, was read by Chairman Chapman and was received.

"At the Atlanta meeting an informal conference was held to study the assay of digitalis preparations resulting in a collaborative study being organized, by several laboratories, on problems involved in digitalis assay. The Committees of the A. P. H. A. and the A. D. M. A. were requested to participate, and did so, due to the importance of the problem and because coöperation of all associations and individuals gives 'weight of definite, planned, controlled scientific study' to any revision.

In September 1939 'U. S. P. XI collaborative study of the assay of digitalis using frogs' was begun, the majority of the members of the committee taking part. Your Chairman and Dr. Lloyd Miller made preliminary assays of digitalis powder and leaf submitted to them by Chairman Cook. Results were reported to the Scientific Section at this meeting. Subsequently these assayed specimens were made into a composite powder and distributed to the collaborating laboratories for the U. S. P. study.

During the year the U. S. P. collaborative study, participated in by your committee, included: (a) An experimental study of the one and eighteen hour frog methods; (b) The comparison of hot alcoholic extraction with cold extraction. Results of these studies were submitted to Dr. L. C. Miller who reported them to the Scientific Section at Richmond.

Another conference on this subject was arranged this year, since most of those interested attend our annual meeting.

Details and results of these studies cannot be given in this report but you may be assured that much progress has been made in attempting to place in the hands of the physician reliable digitalis products. Arrangements have been made to continue this work, to provide a basis for a new standard of reference and an improved method of assay for digitalis for the XII Revision."

**COMMITTEE ON ENDOWMENT.**—In the absence of Chairman Dunning, the Secretary submitted a brief verbal report which was received. The Fund is now about \$22,000 and steadily increasing although major attention has been given to the Maintenance Fund in recent years.

**COMMITTEE ON PRESS RELATIONS.**—Chairman Rodman read the report of which the following is an abstract and it was received with thanks.

"The Richmond newspapers bear evidence of the effectiveness of the work of this committee; however, there are a few observations to be drawn.

This convention cannot be adequately publicized in the daily press unless a copy of every paper to be presented is in the hands of the Press Relations Committee one month prior to date of meeting. This would enable the Committee to examine the papers, select those dealing with subjects of interest to the public, mimeograph them, prepare news releases, and get them into the hands of the Science Writers of the Country's leading newspapers as well as the local press in the convention city. It is impossible to do anything at all with the majority of the papers presented at the meetings if they are not available to the Committee in advance.

Each year the condition improves but is yet far from satisfactory. This year, through the coöperation of Dr. Kelly, twenty-five papers and addresses were obtained in time to mimeograph them for release. It is the hope of this Committee that it will be made obligatory for all papers to be in its hands a month before meeting date, then we will be in a position to get publicity such as that of the A. A. A. S., the A. C. S., the A. M. A., etc. Many papers contain material which would impress the public with the contributions of pharmacy and it is lamentable that this is not available at the proper time.

Past experience has proven the need of steno-

graphic service at our meetings. Next year we propose to supply that need. A stenographer will be in the press room for the convenience of Nominating and Resolutions Committees of the Associations and Sections to type reports in proper form with sufficient copies for the press. Please take advantage of this opportunity and thus assist the Press Relations Committee.

Thanks and appreciation are extended to Dr. Sidney Negus who has had wide experience, the Associated Press and the Richmond newspapers for the fine service they rendered. Double the publicity could have been obtained, had the material been ready in time."

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**—Chairman Schaefer read as the final report of the Committee, Resolutions Nos. 1 to 32, page 411a, and they were adopted with a few minor amendments. Several were referred to the Council and were so noted. On motion by Dr. Swain, duly seconded and carried, Resolution No. 15 was reconsidered on the ground that this important work should be carried on by a special committee on package and storage requirements to be selected for the purpose after discussion. The resolution was amended by vote to read as printed.

The Resolutions were then adopted as a whole with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and other members of the Committee.

Reports were received from the Scientific Section, the Section on Education and Legislation, the Section on Practical Pharmacy, the Historical Section and the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries.

Chairman Ford expressed his thanks to Vice-Chairman Severin who presided several times, to Secretary Kelly and to the members of the House of Delegates for their fine coöperation.

**INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.**—Chairman Hugo H. Schaefer was then installed and briefly expressed appreciation for the honor conferred on him and Vice-Chairman Guthrie who could not be present. He referred to the splendid job done by Mr. Ford and pledged his best efforts to the program.

Mr. McCabe extended a cordial invitation to attend the Detroit meeting which he promised would be a dynamic convention.

The Final Session of the House of Delegates was adjourned at 10:00 P.M.

# Resolutions Adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association at its Eighty-Eighth Annual Meeting in Richmond, Va., May 5th to 11th, 1940, Upon Recommendation of the House of Delegates Through the Committee on Resolutions

*No. 1. Resolved*, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its deep appreciation and admiration for the thorough and constructive review of pharmaceutical activities embodied in President DuMez's address. We commend in particular the inauguration of a long-range program of policy for the ASSOCIATION.

*No. 2. Resolved*, that the Committee on Long Range Program of Policy be made a standing committee and that it be enlarged if deemed advisable.

*No. 3. Resolved*, that the Committee on Long Range Program of Policy be directed to study and report on the following four disturbing conditions referred to in President DuMez's address as menacing the future development of pharmacy along professional lines.

(1) The growing tendency on the part of some physicians to instruct their patients to purchase drugs and medicines ordered over the counter instead of writing prescriptions for them.

(2) The increase in the dispensing of drugs and medicines by physicians and members of the other health professions in certain localities.

(3) The increase in the distribution of drugs and medicines through other than the established agencies which were intended by the framers of the State Pharmacy Laws to perform this important health service.

(4) The growing tendency on the part of some pharmaceutical manufacturers to offer for sale as specialties combinations of official drugs for dispensing as such when such combinations should be prescribed on the basis of the needs of the individual patient and be compounded and dispensed by pharmacists.

*No. 4. Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION continue its efforts to bring about closer coöperation between pharmacy and medicine and the other health professions through strengthening the contacts which it has already made and by taking advantage of such opportunities as may develop to make new contacts.

*No. 5. Resolved*, that a special committee be appointed by the Council to study the possibilities of developing educational and professional exhibits as a feature of our annual meetings and at national and state meetings of the other health professions.

*No. 6. Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION continue its support, financial and otherwise of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

*No. 7. Resolved*, that the Committee on United States Pharmacopœia be requested to render periodic reports on the progress of pharmacopœial revision and that these reports be published in the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL.

*No. 8. Resolved*, that the Committee on State Food and Drug Legislation be instructed to study the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the regulations issued thereunder and to report its interpretations of the same periodically for publication in the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL.

*No. 9. Resolved*, that organizations of special professional groups in pharmacy now in existence, or the formation of which is contemplated now or in the future, be invited to consult with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as to the advisability or necessity of forming such organizations. Desirable organizations shall be invited and urged to affiliate with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

*No. 10. Resolved*, that immediate provision be made to provide an adequate personnel to discharge the additional duties incident to the publication of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL and to relieve the Secretary of some of the publication work which he is now carrying.

*No. 11. Resolved*, that the Committee on State Food and Drug Legislation be requested to study the responsibility of pharmacy under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, for the purpose of giving guidance and direction to the changes which are likely to come about in the distribution of drugs and cosmetics, and to study the changes in consumer buying habits of drugs and cosmetics insofar as these may effect the functions and operations of retail pharmacists.

*No. 12. WHEREAS*, it is the policy of the Federal Food and Drug Administration and a requirement of a number of State Food and Drug Laws that the mention of disease names on labeling of drug products shall be avoided, and

*WHEREAS*, the mention of disease names on such labeling tends to encourage self-diagnosis either directly or by inference, be it

*Resolved*, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION hereby requests the Food and Drug Administration also to cause the elimination of disease names from warning notices required on the labeling of drugs under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

*No. 13. Resolved*, that state and national pharmaceutical associations be urged to renew their efforts to obtain legislation designed to limit the production and distribution of drugs and medicines to registered outlets by registered pharmacists.

*No. 14. Resolved*, that the U. S. P. Convention be requested to arrange for the inclusion of information in the monographs of subsequent revisions of the Pharmacopœia which will assist in the proper labeling of drugs.

*No. 15. Resolved*, that the U. S. P. Convention be requested to arrange for the inclusion of information in the monographs of subsequent revisions of the Pharmacopœia on the proper packaging and preservation and storage of all drugs requiring special provisions of this character, such information to include time limits as to the probable effectiveness of certain drugs and preparations under specified packaging and preservation requirements, and to give serious consideration to the advisability of appointing a special sub-committee of the Committee of Revision to be known as the Sub-Committee on Packaging and Storage Requirements.

*No. 16. Resolved*, that the U. S. P. Convention be requested to arrange for the inclusion of as many synonyms as are in common use under the monographs of each drug or preparation admitted to the U. S. P.

*No. 17. Resolved*, that the U. S. P. Convention be requested to study and decide upon nomenclature and simplification of nomenclature for tests, descriptions, dosage and other factors, from the standpoint of drug law enforcement.

*No. 18. WHEREAS*, Dr. Samuel L. Hilton has completed his present term of service as a member of the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and requested that his name be not considered for reelection to the Council, be it

*Resolved*, that the thanks and appreciation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be expressed to Dr. Samuel L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C., for his many years of tireless and outstanding service to the ASSOCIATION, as a member, committee worker, officer, President and Chairman of the Council. His faithfulness in discharging the many duties assigned to him in contacting Governmental Departments and appearing before committees of Congress, and the many hours he spent in watching over details connected with the construction of the Headquarters Building have earned him the special gratitude of members of our ASSOCIATION.

*No. 19. Resolved*, that beginning with the next ASSOCIATION year, July 1, 1940, the annual dues for members of the student branches be reduced to three dollars with a rebate of one dollar for expenses of the Branch; and

*Resolved*, that the by-laws of the ASSOCIATION be amended so as to permit such a reduction of student branch membership dues.

*No. 20.* This body expresses its deep appreciation for the capable manner in which Chairman M. N. Ford has conducted the affairs of the House of Delegates during his term of administration and for the thorough and effective plan of conducting our meeting as outlined in his address.

*Resolved*, that future meetings of the House of Delegates be held under the same general procedure as described in that address and carried out at this meeting.

*No. 21. WHEREAS*, ethyl alcohol is an essential ingredient of many drugs and medicines, and

*WHEREAS*, this product when purchased under the present excise tax adds materially to the cost of medical care, be it

*Resolved*, that the Federal and State governments be urged to remove any excise tax from ethyl alcohol used in medicinal products and that suitable and effective measures be promulgated to prevent the misuse of such tax-free alcohol.

*No. 22. Resolved*, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION again endorse the movement for the issuance of a special commemorative pharmacy postage stamp.

*No. 23. WHEREAS*, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has frequently recorded its interest and extended its cooperation to other societies and governmental departments in the promotion of the public health, and

*WHEREAS*, the problem of venereal disease control is the subject of particular emphasis by the Federal and State health authorities at this time, be it

*Resolved*, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION extend its cooperation to the American Social Hygiene Association in its campaign against the spread of venereal disease; and

*Resolved*, that the appointment of a joint committee of the American Social Hygiene Association and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to further cooperation between physicians and pharmacists of the United States in venereal disease control be approved; and

*Resolved*, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION recommend to the respective state pharmaceutical associations the appointment of state committees to cooperate with the joint committee of the American Social Hygiene Association and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and with local, state and municipal groups such as social hygiene societies, Boards of Health and others in promoting the objective of better control of venereal disease.

*No. 24. Resolved*, that the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be requested to include a survey of prescription prices in any survey of prescription ingredients which may be undertaken in connection with the forthcoming revision of the National Formulary.

*No. 25. Resolved*, that steps be taken to change the name of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing to the Section on Practical Pharmacy.

*No. 26. Resolved*, that in view of existing agitation and a real need for a unified organization of hospital pharmacists that will permit the recognition and expression of their many specialized professional practices, it is recommended that the following suggestions of the chairman be forwarded to the Council, namely:

(1) That the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy be abandoned as such and that a National Association be substituted recruiting its membership from the active rolls of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and that it shall be allowed a delegate to the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

(2) That State or Regional Hospital Pharmacists Associations be allowed or required to affiliate with the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. That same presumptions with regard to membership in parent associations should obtain in these Regional Associations. Such regional associations should be allowed or required to send delegates to annual meetings.

(3) That organization and representation of local associations should be provided for upon same relative basis as allowed Regional Associations with representation at state meetings.

(4) That some formula be provided for remitting a share of whatever dues may be paid the parent organization, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the proposed National Association. It is also recommended that the columns of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL be opened to members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

(5) Providing such a plan is not feasible at the present time it is recommended that the Council formulate some other plan to give an outlet within the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to the rapidly growing state and local Hospital Pharmacists groups throughout the United States.

*No. 27. Resolved*, that the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION appoint the Committee on Press Relations for a period of three years instead of annually and empower the

chairman of the committee with the right to demand for publicity purposes copies of all papers at least one month in advance of the annual meeting.

*No. 28. Resolved*, that the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION appoint the chairman of the Committee on Dental pharmacy for a period of three years instead of annually.

*No. 29. WHEREAS*, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is a national organization which represents professional pharmacy in all its branches, be it

*Resolved*, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION refrain from endorsing at this time any movement to classify pharmacies or pharmacists as to their professional rank.

*No. 30. Resolved*, that the thanks of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION are hereby extended to the U. S. Office of Education, Radio Division and to the Smithsonian Institution for the inclusion of "American Pharmacy" as a subject in the World Is Yours nation-wide broadcast on March 24, 1940, and for supplementing this broadcast by a specially prepared booklet bearing the title, "American Pharmacy—First Line of Defense Against Disease," both of which will serve to bring the public health services of pharmacists to the attention of the American people.

*No. 31. Resolved*, that we recognize and appreciate the efficiency with which the Jefferson Hotel has handled the many details involved in the convention activities.

*No. 32. Resolved*, that we gratefully acknowledge the splendid work of the local committee of the Richmond Retail Druggists' Association in making this, the 88th annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, a most happy and successful one. We have been particularly impressed with the capable management of the Local Secretary, Mr. L. C. Bird, and the work of the committees on public relations, transportation and information, and the committee on registration. The entertainment program was well planned and is appreciated. We are deeply grateful to the Governor of Virginia and other officials for their interest, cooperation and hospitality. Officials, citizens, organizations, institutions and industries of Richmond have cooperated in a most unusual way toward making this meeting a success. Historic Richmond has, in all respects, lived up to its reputation as an exponent of true Southern Hospitality.

# Code of Ethics

OF THE

## American Pharmaceutical Association

A code of ethics was adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1852. The original code has been amended from time to time and this revision was adopted August 17, 1922.

### The Duties of the Pharmacist in Connection with His Service to the Public

**P**HARMACY has for its primary object the service which it can render to the public in safeguarding the handling, sale, compounding and dispensing of medicinal substances. ¶ The practice of pharmacy demands knowledge, skill and integrity on the part of those engaged in it. Pharmacists are required to pass certain educational tests in order to qualify under the laws of our states. The states thus restrict the practice of pharmacy to those persons who by reason of special training and qualifications are able to qualify under regulatory requirements and grant to them privileges necessarily denied to others. ¶ In return the states expect the Pharmacist to recognize his responsibility to the community and to fulfill his professional obligations honorably and with due regard for the physical and moral well-being of society. ¶ The Pharmacist should uphold the approved legal standards of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary for articles which are official in either of these works, and should, as far as possible, encourage the use of these official drugs and preparations and discourage the use of objectionable nostrums.\* He should sell and dispense only drugs of the best quality for medicinal use and for filling prescriptions. ¶ He should neither buy, sell nor use substandard drugs for uses which are in any way connected with medicinal purposes. ¶ The Pharmacist should be properly remunerated for the public for his knowledge and skill when used in its behalf in compounding prescriptions, and his fee for such professional work should take into account the time consumed and the great responsibility involved as well as the cost of the ingredients. ¶ The Pharmacist should not sell or dispense powerful drugs and poisons to persons not properly qualified to administer or use them, and should use every proper precaution to safeguard the public from poisons and from all habit-forming medicines. ¶ The Pharmacist, being legally entrusted with the dispensing and sale of narcotic drugs and alcoholic liquors, should merit this responsibility by upholding and conforming to the laws and regulations governing the distribution of these substances. ¶ The Pharmacist should seek to enlist and merit the confidence of his patrons and when this confidence is won it should be jealously guarded and never abused by extortion or misrepresentation or in any other manner. ¶ The Pharmacist should consider the knowledge which he gains of the ailments of his patrons and their confidences regarding these matters, as entrusted to his honor, and he should never divulge such facts unless compelled to do so by law. ¶ The Pharmacist should hold the health and safety of his patrons to be of first consideration; he should make no attempt to prescribe or treat diseases or strive to sell drugs or remedies of any kind simply for the sake of profit. ¶ He should keep his pharmacy clean, neat and sanitary in all its departments and should be well supplied with accurate measuring and weighing devices and other suitable apparatus for the proper performance of his professional duties. ¶ It is considered inimical to public welfare for the Pharmacist to have any clandestine arrangement with any Physician in which fees are divided or in which secret prescriptions are concerned. ¶ The Pharmacist should primarily be a good citizen, and should uphold and defend the laws of the state and nation. He should inform himself concerning the laws, particularly those relating to food and drug adulteration and those pertaining to health and sanitation and should always be ready to cooperate with the proper authorities having charge of the enforcement of the laws. ¶ The Pharmacist should be willing to join any constructive effort to promote the public welfare and he should regulate his public and private conduct and deeds so as to entitle him to the respect and confidence of the community in which he practices.

### The Duties of the Pharmacist in His Relations to the Physician

**T**HE Pharmacist even when urgently requested so to do should always refuse to prescribe or attempt diagnosis. He should, under such circumstances, refer applicants for medical aid to a reputable legally qualified Physician. In cases of extreme emergency as in accident or sudden illness on the street in which persons are brought to him pending the arrival of a Physician such prompt action should be taken to prevent suffering as is dictated by humanitarian impulses and guided by scientific knowledge and common sense. ¶ The Pharmacist should not, under any circumstances, substitute one article for another, or one make of an article for another in a prescription, without the consent of the Physician who wrote it. No change should be made in a Physician's prescription except such as is essentially warranted by correct pharmaceutical procedure, nor any that will interfere with the obvious intent of the prescriber, as regards therapeutic action. ¶ He should follow the Physician's directions explicitly in the matter of refilling prescriptions, copying the formula upon the label or giving a copy of the prescription to the patient. He should not add any extra directions or caution or poison labels, without due regard for the wishes of the prescriber, providing the safety of the patient is not jeopardized. ¶ Whenever there is doubt as to the interpretation of the Physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the Physician in order to avoid a possible mistake or an unpleasant situation. ¶ He should never discuss the therapeutic effect of a Physician's prescription with a patron nor disclose details of composition which the Physician has withheld, suggesting to the patient that such details can be properly discussed with the prescriber only. ¶ Where an obvious error or omission in a prescription is detected by the Pharmacist, he should protect the interests of his patron and also the reputation of the Physician by conferring confidentially upon the subject, using the utmost caution and delicacy in handling such an important matter.

### The Duties of Pharmacists to Each Other and to the Profession at Large

**T**HE Pharmacist should strive to perfect and enlarge his professional knowledge. He should contribute his share toward the scientific progress of his profession and encourage and participate in research, investigation and study. ¶ He should associate himself with pharmaceutical organizations whose aims are compatible with this code of ethics and to whose membership he may be eligible. He should contribute his share of time, energy and expense to carry on the work of these organizations and promote their welfare. He should keep himself informed upon professional matters by reading current pharmaceutical and medical literature. ¶ He should perform no act, nor should he be a party to any transaction, which will bring discredit to himself or to his profession or in any way bring criticism upon it, nor should he unwarrantedly criticize a fellow Pharmacist or do anything to diminish the trust reposed in the practitioners of pharmacy. ¶ The Pharmacist should expose any corrupt or dishonest conduct of any member of his profession which comes to his certain knowledge, through those accredited processes provided by the civil laws or the rules and regulations of pharmaceutical organizations, and he should aid in driving the unworthy out of the calling. ¶ He should not accept agencies for objectionable nostrums nor allow his name to be used in connection with advertisements or correspondence for furthering their sale. ¶ He should courteously aid a fellow Pharmacist who may request advice or professional information or who, in an emergency, needs supplies. ¶ He should not aid any person to evade legal requirements regarding character, time or practical experience by carelessly or improperly endorsing or approving statements relating thereto. ¶ He should not imitate the labels of his competitors nor take any other unfair advantage of merited professional or commercial success. ¶ When a bottle or package of a medicine is brought to him to be refilled, he should remove all other labels and place his own thereon unless the patron requests otherwise. ¶ He should not fill orders which come to him by mistake, being originally intended for a competitor. ¶ He should deal fairly with manufacturers and wholesale druggists from whom he purchases his supplies; all goods received in error or excess and all undercharges should be as promptly reported as are shortages and overcharges. ¶ He should earnestly strive to follow all proper trade, regulations and rules, promptly meet all obligations and closely adhere to all contracts and agreements.

\*An objectionable nostrum is one which does not meet the requirements of the definition of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

## THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The papers of the Sections were numbered at the request of the Local Committee to assist in an effort to flash titles of papers being read in different sections at the same time. See the official program. Designations were as follows: Scientific Section,

Sc.; Education and Legislation, E.; Practical Pharmacy, Ph.; Hospital Pharmacy, Hosp.; Pharmaceutical Economics, PEC.; Historical Pharmacy, Hi.

An abstract of the proceedings of the Sessions held in Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va., follows.

### SCIENTIFIC SECTION

The First Session of the Section was called to order at 2:40 P.M., May 8, 1940, by Chairman J. B. Burt.

**CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.**—Vice-Chairman Grote presided while the chairman read the following address, which was received for publication:

"It is a pleasure to extend a welcome to the members and guests of the Scientific Section. In accordance with a well established precedent, the address of the chairman will be brief. Perhaps it should also be said at this point that it contains no recommendations.

The response of the members of the Section to the call for papers sent out by the Secretary has been gratifying. Although the number of papers is not as large as that reported at the meeting at Atlanta last year, it should be noted that the program for this meeting represents, for the most part, work which has been completed within a nine-months period.

The number of papers submitted seemed to be sufficient to warrant continuation of the Sub-Sectional meeting to be held simultaneously with the first session of the Section. The program of the Sub-Section will be devoted to papers on pharmacognosy and will be presided over by Vice-Chairman Dr. Irvine W. Grote.

The second session, according to custom, will begin as a joint meeting of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. After adjournment of the joint session, the presentation of papers will be resumed by the Scientific Section.

There are four standing committees of the Section to report. These are the Committee on Ebert Prize, the Committee on Monographs, the Committee on Review of Papers and the Committee on Kilmer Prize. In addition the Committee on Physiological Testing of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION reports in full to the Scientific Section and in abstract to the House of Delegates.

A recent development of great significance to the future of the Scientific Section has been the establishment of the Scientific Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which offers a greater possibility of prompt publication of papers, not only as a result of the increased number of pages available but due in part to the saving in space effected by the new, two-column format. It has probably been true, in the past,

that papers which, because of their subject matter, might have been presented before this Section, have been diverted elsewhere, in the hope of securing earlier appearance in print. If this has been the case, the increased capacity of the Scientific Edition of the JOURNAL should be most effective in attracting many contributors who have not previously presented papers before the Scientific Section. The members of the Council deserve our commendations for this step forward. The Chairman also wishes to express his appreciation of the splendid work of the Editor of the Scientific Edition, Dr. A. G. DuMez.

According to the by-laws of the Section, the time allotted for the presentation of each paper is limited to 10 minutes. If the time proves insufficient for the purpose, additional time may be granted by unanimous consent of the Section. Discussion is limited to 5 minutes per speaker, with the provision that the total time for discussion shall not exceed 10 minutes. Subject to this limitation, the members of the Section are urged to enter freely into discussion of the papers to be presented. If this is done, the benefits derived from our meetings will be greatly increased.

While it shall be the general policy to adhere to the order listed in the program, the Chairman shall reserve the right, in the absence of objection from the floor, of calling for a paper out of the regular order when such privilege is requested for the convenience of the author, and his request is supported by reasons of sufficient weight.

The Chairman wishes to express his thanks to his fellow-officers and committee members for their coöperation and support. He especially wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Secretary F. E. Bibbins for his efficient service and his wise guidance and counsel. In conclusion, the Chairman wishes to acknowledge his appreciation of the high honor conferred upon him by the members in electing him to the office of Chairman."

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**—Secretary Bibbins read the following report which was received for publication:

"The secretary acknowledges the coöperation which he has received from the chairman of the section as well as from the officers of the A. PH. A.

On account of this year's meeting being in May this has been a short year in which to prepare the program. The usual call for papers was sent out



immediately following the holiday period to about two hundred and fifty members of the A. Ph. A. who have at various times contributed to the program of the Scientific Section. The date for closing the program was set early in hopes that the finished papers would be available for use of the publicity committee before the meeting. This did not work out satisfactorily because there was not sufficient time for the authors to complete their work, and most of the papers will probably be handed in at the time of presentation.

I wish to especially acknowledge the assistance of our Chairman, Dr. Burt, in his efforts in soliciting papers for the program; without his help I am sure a number of the papers would not have been made available.

You will note this year we have assigned the Pharmacognosy papers to the Sub-Section, this was done because this particular group seemed to have a smaller number of papers and on this account would fit into the short period of time assigned to this Sub-Section.

As usual there has been considerable correspondence during the year with authors of papers and officers of the association, all of which we have attempted to take care of promptly."

**BOARD OF REVIEW OF PAPERS.**—Chairman F. E. Bibbins made a report as follows:

"Following the Atlanta meeting papers presented before the Scientific Section were promptly assigned to various members of our Committee for review. A number of papers were passed without changes, while others were referred to the authors for corrections. The authors have in all cases cheerfully complied with the requests of the Committee in making revisions.

The chairman wishes to acknowledge the splendid coöperation received from Secretary Kelly and Editor DuMez in this work."

**COMMITTEE ON MONOGRAPHS.**—Chairman Swanson read the following report which was received for publication:

"In the search for a subject for our next monograph, the committee has reviewed a number of manuscripts during the past year. The one that appeared to us to be the most worthy is titled 'Bergamot Oil.' The authors are Prof. M. T. Bogart of the Chemistry Department of Columbia University, and Prof. D. D. Mossman of Hunter College, Long Island, New York. This monograph consists of approximately 200 pages with six chapters, including the botanical description and cultivation of bergamot oil, extraction processes of the essential oil, composition and characteristics of the oil, methods of analysis, adulterants and the authors' own contributions to the methods of analysis.

We regret that it was impossible to complete the publication of this monograph in time for this A. Ph. A. meeting and the U. S. P. convention next week. However, during the coming year you

will be notified as to the date of publication and upon request copies will be sent to you."

**COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.**—E. E. Swanson, A. H. Uhl and E. V. Lynn, were appointed as members of the committee to report at a later session.

Papers were read as follows:

"Acidity and Alkalinity as Factors in the Stability of Ether," by E. S. Herlong and A. W. Berry.

"Papain as a Precipitant of Gums," by George E. E'we.

"Detection of Unsaturation in Cyclopropane," by Frederick K. Bell and John C. Krantz, Jr.

"A Study of Intermolecular Compounds," by Helmut M. Haendler with L. Wait Rising.

"Assay of a Variety of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> Preparations by the Fluorophotometric Method," by J. W. Cole, W. S. Jones and W. G. Christiansen.

"The Synthesis of Hydroxy Mandelo-Nitrile Dibenzoates as Possible Intermediates in the Synthesis of Tyramine and Its Isomers," by K. E. Hamlin, Jr., and W. H. Hartung.

"Tannic Acid, U. S. P. II. The Relationship between Glucose and Tannic Acid," by Clifton E. Miller and L. Wait Rising.

"Tannic Acid, U. S. P. III. Hydrogen-ion Studies of Tannic Acid Solutions," by Clifton E. Miller and L. Wait Rising.

"A Study of the Reaction Products of Acetylsalicylic Acid with Codeine and Morphine," by Charles C. K. Chang, L. W. Busse and A. H. Uhl.

"Variations in the Glutamic Acid Content of Steffen's Waste from Colorado and Other Beet Sugar Producing Areas," by Edward Bartow and David William O'Day. (Lantern.)

"The Fatty Acids of Carnauba Wax," by R. A. Bowers and A. H. Uhl. (Lantern.)

"The Analysis of Sodium Acetate," by R. M. Hitchens, G. W. Ashworth and W. H. Demaree. (Lantern.)

"Polypoidy in Relation to Chemical Analysis," by Wm. J. Bonisteel. (Lantern.)

"Potassium Bismuth Saccharate. II. The Toxicity, Absorption and Distribution of Bismuth Following Intramuscular Injection," by C. W. Sondern, A. E. Pugh, F. V. Kalich, George Lann and C. J. W. Wiegand. (Lantern.)

"A Study of the Assay of Blaud's Pills and the Effects of Various Sugars upon Their Stability," by M. L. Neuroth and C. O. Lee.

"The Volumetric Determination of Magnesium in Solution of Magnesium Citrate," by Solomon M. Berman. (Presented by title.)

"A Method for the Determination of Mercury in Complex Ions," by John T. Read and Roger F. Maize. (Presented by title.)

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The Sub-Section on Pharmacognosy was called to order at 3:30 P.M., on May 8, Chairman J. B. Burt presiding.

The order of business was the presentation of papers.

"Viburnum Studies, IX. The Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology of Viburnum Alnifolium," by Heber W. Youngken and James C. Munch. (Lantern.)

"The Alkaloids of the Chinese Drug Pai Pu," by Henry M. Lee and K. K. Chen. (Lantern.)

"The Effect of Some Adsorbents, Precipitants and Oxidants upon the Resin of Rhus Toxicodendron," by Ole Gisvold.

"A Comparative Study of the Total Volatile Acids of Viburnum Stem and Root Barks," by Irvine W. Crote.

"Studies on the Anatomy of Rhamnus Alnifolia and Rhamnus Lanceolata," by Norman R. Lacombe and Heber W. Youngken.

"The Constitution of Celastrol Part III," by Ole Gisvold.

"Cultivation of Fennel in Washington," by T. E. Becker, E. J. Isler and F. J. Goodrich.

"The Status of the Clone in Pharmacognosy," by Wm. J. Bonisteel. (Lantern.)

"A Brief History of Commercial Medicinal Plant Culture in the United States," by A. E. Sievers.

"Preliminary Studies with Nepeta Glechoma," J. Howard Graham and Louise M. Bitto.

The Session was then adjourned.

#### JOINT SESSION WITH SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING

The Joint Session was called to order at 9:45 A.M., May 10, with Dr. J. B. Burt, Chairman of the Scientific Section and Dr. Ralph W. Clark, Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, presiding.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL FORMULARY.—Chairman Justin L. Powers made the following report:

"It is the time-honored custom for the Chairman of the National Formulary Committee to report annually at the Joint Session of the Scientific and Practical Pharmacy Sections. However, this is the first time that a Chairman has ever been asked to render a report two months after his election. Moreover, this is the first time that a Chairman has ever been able to report two months after assuming office that the manuscript for a new Edition is nearly completed. It must be emphasized, naturally, that the present Committee can claim very little credit for this achievement. The greater part of the work, which was responsible for advancing the preparation of the manuscript to its present state, was done by the Committee elected in Rapid City in 1929.

N. F. V was published early in 1926. In the interim between 1926 and 1929 only a very few comments and criticisms of the book were sent to

the Chairman. The sixth Edition became official on June 1, 1936. Since that time, more than 1000 comments, criticisms and suggestions have been received by Chairman Gathercoal. This unusual interest in the N. F. indicated the necessity of the issuance of correction lists. As a matter of fact, one correction list was issued before the N. F. VI actually became official. It soon became apparent that correction lists and supplements could not be issued frequently over a ten-year period without leading to considerable confusion. To date there have been four printings of N. F. VI, the fourth printing including all changes which have been made and presented in three correction lists. Obviously, this situation might lead to many complications. The question might arise as to whether the first printing or the fourth printing represents the legal standard of to-day. In order to overcome to some extent this inconvenient state of affairs, the Council in 1938 tentatively committed itself to continuous and more frequent revisions. The previous N. F. Committee was authorized in 1938 to prepare a manuscript for the Seventh Edition to be turned over to the new Committee when elected in 1939. It was hoped that publication of this manuscript might follow sometime during 1940, approximately five years after the sixth edition had become official. As a matter of fact, the manuscript was not completed in August 1939, but an essentially completed manuscript was submitted to the Council this week. It is expected that a decision concerning the time of publication will be made by the Committee on Publications in the near future. This brings the progress in the development of the National Formulary down to date.

I was asked to also outline the plans which I expect to follow in the future in connection with N. F. revision work. Since the revision of the N. F. is truly democratic in principle and practice, it would be ill-advised for me to make any statements concerning future plans which have not already been approved by the N. F. Committee. This Committee held a very successful meeting in Chicago on April 19 and 20, during which time more than a hundred questions in connection with N. F. VII were settled. I believe I am safe in saying that the mechanics of revision will be carried out in the future in much the same manner as during the past several years.

The Committee is in favor of conducting another prescription ingredient survey to serve as a basis for additions to and deletions from future editions of the N. F. It is also our plan to continue the principle of continuous revision work. The success of continuous revision will depend in no small measure upon the criticisms, comments and suggestions which we receive from those who use the N. F. For my own part, I hope that whereas the previous Chairman received only approximately twelve hundred suggestions during a three-year period, that we will receive many times that number.

We shall continue to give full publicity to all N. F. Committee activities through the pages of the National Formulary Bulletin.

With the help of the Committee, the continued assistance of special sub-committees, and the advice and suggestions from friends of the N. F., I have great hopes for its future, both as a legal standard and as a useful formulary for the practicing pharmacist."

The report was accepted for publication.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS IN THE REVISION OF RECIPE BOOK.—Chairman J. Leon Lascoff read the following, which was accepted for publication:

"I am glad to announce that approximately 5000 bound copies of the Recipe Book have been disposed of to date with the aid of publicity of a minor nature. The pharmaceutical manufacturer who contemplated distributing copies of the Recipe Book to the graduates of several schools of Pharmacy has temporarily postponed decision. However I wish to state that the entire question is still open for consideration.

In my Presidential address, (A. PH. A.), at Atlanta, Georgia in 1939, I stated the need of more publicity to be given to the Recipe Book. After a general discussion of my report, it was moved by Dr. Swain and seconded by Dr. Jenkins, that the sum of \$500.00 be appropriated for advertising Recipe Book II during the year 1940, of which \$275.00 may be expended for an advertisement in a special journal suggested by me and approved by the Committee to Develop Advertising for the N. F. and Recipe Book, after further study. The result of this report was the insertion of a 'special page' advertisement in the January and April issues of the A. PH. A. journal on Practical Pharmacy. I am happy to report that this advertisement brought forth excellent results as evidenced by the number of increased orders for the Recipe Book. Attached to this report is a copy of the advertisement as carried in the A. PH. A. Journal on Practical Pharmacy.

As we all know, it is compulsory for each pharmacist to have a copy of the U. S. P. and N. F. in a large number of states. I believe this Committee should continue to make every effort to advertise, and impress upon the pharmacist his need for possessing a copy of the Recipe Book, in addition to the two official books. This book is of considerable value to the pharmacist as a comprehensive text containing old and new formulas for those preparations not included in the official books. It is in fairly common demand in retail pharmacy, in hospital pharmacy, etc. It contains the formulas most frequently demanded all over the country. Among its recipes are included those of old editions of the Pharmacopœia, old editions of the Formulary, foreign Pharmacopœias, and other formulas which are not readily available to the pharmacist. It contains a table of Poisons and Antidotes which should

be of considerable value judging from the many telephone calls we receive from pharmacists who do not have this information at hand.

I am happy to report that the demand for Recipe Book II was even greater than for Recipe Book I. In 7 years, from 1929-1936, 5000 copies of Recipe Book I were sold. From 1936 to May 1940, which is about 3½ years, approximately that number have already been sold.

Your Chairman feels as always, that revision of Recipe Book II should be carried on without interruption.

I have recently been asked a question that is most justified. 'Where do I obtain those formulas that are incorporated in the Bulletins sent to the Committee for approval?' From my position as Editor of a column on Prescription Problems, as well as from other sources, I have the opportunity of learning the various formulas, and types of formulas that are wanted by pharmacists throughout the country. If such formulas are requested continually by pharmacists from different sections of the country, this leads me to believe that the formula might be good material for the Recipe Book. After this is subjected to further experimentation, etc., it is then incorporated in the form of a Bulletin.

For example, a pharmacist writes to me as follows: 'Some time ago you published a formula for a clear solution hand cream. I was very much interested in it. Somehow the above formula was lost and I cannot locate it. Kindly send this on to me.' Thus, it is evident that a repository for such formulas is needed.

Also, I am able to view the various problems which arise from time to time in pharmacies throughout the country. For example, in recent months I have received requests from pharmacists as to what P. A. C. Tablets, C. M. A. Drops, etc., are. Since I did not know definitely, I made inquiry from my readers. It was surprising to me to note that pharmacists from different parts of the country suggested different formulas and different strengths for these.

Regarding P. A. C. Tablets, one of my readers advised me that these tablets are popular in Sharon, Penna., under the name of Acetidine by S. & D., and are a combination of Aspirin, Phenacetin and Caffein. While from Cleveland, Ohio, I was advised that P. A. C. Tablets are manufactured by Rogers Drug Co. of Astoria, N. Y., and are a combination of Phenacetin, Aspirin and Cascara. My inquiry for C. M. A. Drops met with similar results.

It is my feeling that future editions of the Recipe Book would be improved if we would refrain from using any abbreviated forms, in the hope of discouraging this practice. It is obvious that such a practice for physicians to fall into may prove to be dangerous.

From other sources, I receive many suggestions. At the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh recently, I spoke to the Conference on the History of the Recipe Book, and also displayed Recipe Book preparations. A suggestion was made to me that hospital formulas

appearing in the Recipe Book be separated from the rest of the formulas, and a separate part of the book devoted to Hospital formulas alone. I think this suggestion is worthy of consideration for our next edition of the Recipe Book.

A valuable suggestion was made recently that a Sub-Committee on Scope be appointed to study the present Recipe Book and the possibility of extending its usefulness by the inclusion of various new types of products. As soon as a good part of the remaining 5000 unbound copies of the Recipe II have been sold, such a committee will be appointed for such work on Recipe Book III.

By way of pointing out the usefulness of the Recipe Book to the pharmacist, I am attaching a sample 'Series of Questions and Answers' as appeared in the regular 'Drug Topics' column. You will note the large number of requests for formulas already in the Recipe Book. If only the pharmacist can be acquainted with the contents of the book, I feel that the number of books that can be sold will be greater than anticipated, and a great service will be rendered to the pharmaceutical profession as a whole.

To date, 8 bulletins have been sent to the Committee in regard to Recipe Book III, bulletins 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 since June 1, 1939. The number of formulas submitted to date is 70, in addition to many suggestions of Committee members for review and comment. Many of these formulas have met with approval according to the results of the voting sheets received to-date.

Additional bulletins will be sent from time to time for consideration. Again I repeat, that *no formula will be considered final until experimented upon and proved satisfactory in all respects in addition to meeting the requirements of the F. D. A.*

I am sure that you will be glad to know that at a recent lecture and demonstration, I presented the group of physicians and pharmacists in the audience with a copy of the Table of Solubilities as appears in the Recipe Book, extolling the usefulness of these tables in prescription writing and Compounding. The requests for additional copies of these tables far surpassed all expectations, and I am sure they will prove of value to the physicians and pharmacists present at the meeting.

It is planned to include the Tables of 'Gifford' for Buffer and Isotonic Solutions for ophthalmic use. Judging from the large number of requests for information regarding these solutions, I feel that it is most important and urgent to be made a part of Recipe Book III.

Your Chairman is glad to report that since the publication of Recipe Book II, he has received very few criticisms in regard to misprints, typographical errors, etc. All suggestions have been given proper consideration. Comments are invited relative to the book from all members of the ASSOCIATION and other interested persons. All comments will be gratefully accepted and given prompt consideration.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Committee for their interest and co-

operation. I would also like to make mention, and thank the new members of our Committee appointed this year, namely, George W. Mather and John E. O'Brien for their kind coöperation.

It is with deep regret that I must announce the death of Dr. Bernard Fantus, who had actively served this Committee in all work of revision, tirelessly, industriously and with a zeal unsurpassed by anyone. His passing is a severe loss to this Committee, and to the entire profession of pharmacy.

In an effort to add another hospital pharmacist to our Recipe Book Committee, I submit the name of Dr. H. A. K. Whitney to fill the vacancy made by the death of our Dr. Fantus.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Kelly for his friendly counsel and for the invaluable assistance he has given me in the past."

REPORT IN THE PROGRESS OF THE REVISION OF THE U. S. P.—Chairman E. F. Cook made the following report, which was accepted for publication.

"It became obvious early in the decade that something would have to be done to produce a Pharmacopœia which was keeping fully in touch with modern scientific developments. Consequently, steps were taken to develop interim revision announcements and supplements, but this was not sufficient. Both the Executive Committee of the Committee of Revision and the Board of Trustees authorized the Committee of Revision to proceed with full speed and every facility toward the development of the manuscript for the U. S. P. XII. Every sub-committee chairman was given the U. S. P. XI text pasted on sheets, the supplement editions, and quite an extensive array of literature, and asked to give consideration two years ago to the revision of all texts in Pharmacopœia. These returned texts with widely and very generally revised manuscripts will be on display in Washington, so the progress has been notable.

However, in harmony with the new program of the Pharmacopœia, there will always be many new problems unsettled. In the old program the Chairman of the Revision Committee and the Sub-Committee Chairmen and the entire Committee concentrated for a period of five years on the preparation of manuscripts, of texts, of revised standards. An enormous amount of work was done in almost every instance, and yet the time arrived when it became necessary to publish the book. This meant that every text, every monograph, must of necessity be completed, must be prepared for print, and every Sub-Committee Chairman discovered among the group of manuscripts or monographs for which he was responsible certain important features which were not complete. Therefore, the Pharmacopœia had to go to press with every text in print, with many of the standards for tests, or certain of the important ones, uncompleted.

The new program has the tremendous advantage that when a subject is not yet satisfactorily revised,

it need not be printed. The Pharmacopœia can go to print with those things which are right and does not have to include certain texts or assays, or certain standards which are still in course of investigation. These can be published by interim revision announcements as they are completed, and supplements can be brought out as the occasion may arise.

I just jotted down some of the investigations that are now actively under way. Those who may have sat in the sessions yesterday, four and a half hours in the afternoon and five hours last night, leaving after midnight, will have some conception of the tremendous program for digitalis assay, connected with an extensive clinical study in which over 300,000 tablets are being used by clinicians in the United States in an attempt to determine the value of digitalis preparations clinically.

The ergot assay is barely starting. Dr. Smith of Ann Arbor is undertaking this investigation, taking the leadership, and he is presenting his report at Washington, but a study equal to or much more extensive than the digitalis one is under way, and probably with less hope of successful conclusion.

Dr. Geiling of the University of Illinois is undertaking the posterior pituitary study which will be conducted in a similar fashion.

In Washington on Monday the hormone experts of the United States, thirty or more, have consented to come into a conference, and we have the hope that there will be developed a series of collaborative assays on all the important hormones, sex hormones, estrone, progesterone, androsterone, probably testosterone, and the other gonadotropic hormones and probably prolactin, which will bring together studies of the leading experts in this field in the United States.

Suture studies. I spoke yesterday of the extensive study covering at least a year made possible by the coöperation of the Surgeon General of the Army, in which Lieutenant Nelson is assigned for a year's work on this one problem, the absorption of sutures. It is being done at the Brooklyn Laboratory of the Army under the direction of Dr. Meleny of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. The same thing is true of tests for adhesive plasters in which the Army and Navy are tremendously interested, and in which they are coöperating.

For gauze, for bandages or first-aid dressings—all of these are new studies that are just being undertaken by the Sterile Products Board, with the coöperation of everyone interested.

The two chemical committees have been working for a year or more on heavy metal tests. There will probably be three or four papers presented on this subject at Washington. Professor Jordan has been working for years and is now culminating his efforts in the assay of aloes, and he has brought about the remarkable discovery that probably Cape Aloes is the best of all. It was discarded seven years ago as being unassayable and probably unsuitable for formal recognition. He has discovered it probably has the highest aloin content.

A tremendous problem commercially for the manufacturer, is another study that is being undertaken, of the entire question of preservation and packaging of drugs, of chemicals and of galenicals.

Then there is the study of ointment bases for antiseptics and the standardization of antibacteriacidal substances and germicides.

The reference standard program is expanding now into the possibility of reference standards for all important chemicals, that the users and manufacturers and assayists and control officers may obtain from the Pharmacopœial office reference standards of all important chemicals with which to check melting points and similar qualities. A study is now under way in which twenty-six laboratories are taking part—in an attempt to standardize the spectrophotometric method for determining vitamin A.

The physical-chemical method of determining vitamin B<sub>1</sub> is also one of our problems. I could probably mention many others. If anyone is desirous of participating in any of these programs, he is cordially welcome to inquire and secure the bulletins. It may be surprising to you to know in connection with the vitamin study that 125 people came to the City of Washington to participate in the last conference. The Pharmacopœia provided stenographic service and paid the expenses of its representatives, which cost something like \$400; 125 people paid their own way, that provides some conception of the response and the interest, and the cost of these studies.

I would be very happy to answer any questions concerning any phase of this work and I especially appreciate the privilege of giving you some conception of this vast program. It is being encouraged and supported by manufacturing groups who are doing a magnificent job in connection with it and are absolutely essential to the picture. The government is participating in a way it never has before, in helping us to develop these standards that are acceptable to the medical group and all the pharmaceutical affiliations."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESCRIPTION TOLERANCES.—Chairman T. W. Hoskins made a report as follows:

"Due to the short time since the last report of this Committee only preliminary work in the study of prescription weight variations has been undertaken by the Chairman. The results of this work will follow in a separate report. Extreme variation was found indicating the necessity for a more complete study of this subject. In addition some work was done on the inspection of graduates and from the results of these two studies we beg to submit the following recommendations.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Committee Chairman for 1940-41 be charged with the formulation of an adequate program covering several years.

2. The following topics should be included in the program, as it affects the present day situations.

(a) Actual investigation of variations of prescription balances.

(b) Actual investigation of the variation in weights.

(c) Actual investigation of the variation in graduates.

(d) Additional subjects which may be brought to the attention of the Committee during the elaboration of the program.

3. When completed the finding should be used as a guide for the enforcement of standards.

#### INSPECTION OF PRESCRIPTION BALANCES IN 50 DRUG STORES IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

All Prescription Balances were inspected for working conditions, adaptability and checked for accuracy.

Forty sliding beam Balances either Troemner or Torsion were stamped class 'A,' 1 analytical stamped class 'A,' 23 box Balances partially stamped class 'B,' and none stamped class 'C,' these all were so stamped or branded when they were manufactured, but time is the one factor we sometimes fail to recognize as well as daily use being another necessary to remember when checking balances.

Of the total of 64 Balances inspected and checked only by a set of U. S. Bureau of Standard weights, the following resulted:

Class "A".....	7.0
Class "B".....	20.0
Class "C".....	35.0
Below Class "C" Standards.....	2.0
Total.....	64.0

Kentucky has no weight and measure law, therefore this comes under the head of investigational research or missionary work or both.

Of all the 400 stores which have been checked for Balances or weights, it could be estimated that approximately 90% of the stores have a new set of weights, but very few have purchased a new set of Balances which is directly due to this work.

Many have sent their Balances to be rebuilt, but this is a rather bad condition to face in our state at this time, due to the fact that very few stores have more than one Balance, and the chance of getting a Balance to use while their Balance is being repaired is in a lot of instances impossible.

The only solution to this condition is to have a basic requirement of at least two Balances for every drug store regardless of size, Prescription business, or necessity.

In the 64 Balances represented above two stores had three Balances each, four stores had two each and the remainder only one Balance.

#### INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS IN 50 DRUG STORES

Two Drachm	Correct	Over	Less Than One Gr. Short	Shortest	% Short
130	22	2	27	19.6	81
One Drachm					
133	15	0	33	9.9	88.7
Half Drachm					
105	20	1	40	6.8	81.9
Two Scruple					
121	18	0	38	15.8	84.2
One Scruple					
66	22	3	22	6.1	62.1
Half Scruple					
20	10	0	9	1.3	50

TOTAL NUMBER of weights in the 50 drug stores inspected 575 or an average of 11.5 per store."

The report was accepted for publication.

ADDRESS.—Dr. John C. Cameron, Honorary Member of the ASSOCIATION and a member of the British and Chinese Pharmaceutical Societies, spoke as follows:

"I want to correct a very serious omission I made yesterday. As I happen to be the only British pharmacist with British pharmaceutical qualifications present at your convention, I ought, on behalf of my Society, to bring you the greetings from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. It gives me great pleasure to do this in the absence of many of my friends in London.

I also at the same time should bring you the greetings of my Chinese Pharmaceutical Society which is still functioning in North China, and also the official Chinese Pharmaceutical Society which is functioning in Chungking.

I hope it may be a little bit interesting to give you some details, perhaps not scientific details, of conditions as I have found them in the Far East, including the financial position which is always very appealing to Scotch people, and also I think to Americans.

The Japanese Empire has what they call the yen which is pegged. Korea has the yopchun. Manchukuo has the yuan, being the Chinese word for dollar. The area from Peking down the coast of

China to West Indo-China, as you know is in Japanese hands. This also has a currency called the federal reserve currency, forced on North China by the Japanese after their occupation. Unfortunately, the Japanese financiers forgot, as they often do, that they had pegged this currency and left the other three currencies unpegged. With millions coming across to this area and all carrying with them pegged Japanese yen, actual notes, thousands of yen were coming into the area where the currency was not controlled. The United States and the British Governments withdrew their support of the official Chinese currency because the Japanese had floated 300,000,000 yen in this area and had pegged the dollar, had allowed this dollar to be supported by the official Chinese government dollar.

When the American and British Governments in 1938 withdrew their support of the Chinese national currency, currency in Peking dropped from three local dollars to one American dollar. You can therefore realize the chaos that was set up in this area.

Being a Scotchman, it occurred to me if I could get across to Japan with some of these Imperial Japanese yen, and could buy them here at five or six cents and spend them there at twenty-nine cents, I could have a very profitable time. In June last year I went up to Manchukuo and through Korea, and ultimately landed in Japan with five or six thousand of the Japanese yen that I had gotten here at a very cheap rate. I spent three months, the whole time costing me very little. I was left the last month with 2,000 yen to spend, as I couldn't take them out of the country. So I spent the 2000 yen on presents for my wife whom I hadn't seen for five years. When I arrived in Vancouver in February this year, I had one of the nicest letters I have ever received from my wife, thanking me for my kindness and telling me how much she appreciated my thoughtfulness.

The development of pharmacy in Japan has been nothing short of phenomenal during the past twenty years. When I was first in Japan in 1921 I don't think there was any official Japanese pharmaceutical college in existence. In any case, in 1939 I was surprised to discover in the City of Tokyo no less than seven Japanese Colleges of Pharmacy, each one with 500 students. Two of the colleges have 500 male students and five have 500 female students. It is very interesting to note that the Board of Education, the authorities who control the colleges, decided that the brain of a Japanese woman is not the equivalent of the brain of a Japanese man. Perhaps these rules apply in the United States and we don't know it. The Japanese woman must take a four-year course which is the equivalent of the three-year course given in the men's colleges. Anyway, there are 3500 Japanese in training in Tokyo.

There is also one college that I visited in Seoul, the capital city of Korea, and new colleges have been established there. The textbooks in chemistry, botany, materia medica, and so on, are exactly the same in the colleges throughout the Japanese terri-

tory so it is possible for a student to take the first year of his training in Tokyo, the second year in Korea, and the third year if necessary in Manchukuo, and they actually cover the same number of pages per day. The whole Japanese educational system runs on a properly devised schedule which is controlled by the ministry in Tokyo.

One of the sad things about the Japanese occupation of this area is best illustrated by relating my experiences in Seoul, Korea, and in Mukden, Manchukuo. I was representing my college in June 1939, at the last graduation of medical men and women from the Mukden Medical College which has been functioning for forty-five years under the joint Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Missions. They had received notice from the Japanese Government that in the future, no medical men will be trained in this area over a longer period than four years. At that time they had received seven years' training. You see in that the typical Japanese method of controlling the education of a people outside the Japanese Empire. In Japan they have a proper medical course of six or seven years. Their wish is that in the future only the leaders will be trained in Japan itself and that all other places outside the Japanese Empire proper will produce medical men and women, and the same applies to pharmacists, of a lower standard.

Let me say one word in closing about the difficulties of training pharmacists in China to-day. In Peking at the present time there is what they call the North China Pharmaceutical Society School where I left 120 students, about thirty girls, the balance being young men, who take a two years' course in the evenings because they haven't very much money. They work six days a week, from seven o'clock in the morning to half past nine at night. At the end of two years they are examined by the municipal health department of Peking and given an official certificate by the Minister of Education which licenses them as dispensers and gives them authority to control narcotics and poisons in the various Chinese drug stores. In Peking, there must be at least 2000 old-fashioned Chinese drug stores functioning without any official control by the health authorities other than that some of them are operating with a trained dispenser. The control of drugs in China is a very serious problem.

I haven't discussed it publicly, but the narcotic problem in the Far East is one of the most difficult problems to control and one of the most difficult things to speak about. In my own street in Peking, there were fourteen houses. Twelve of them were brothels controlled by the Japanese authorities, and the thirteenth house held a manufacturer of heroin. The morphine was brought in from the Manchukuo area, or the opium; I think it was morphine that was brought in, because each night I went to bed in an aroma of acetic acid that came over the wall from the various processes going on next door. On the door of the house where heroin is being prepared they have printed in English and Chinese, 'Building

Contractors,' so anybody passing by would assume that inside were building and contracting materials.

A last word about conditions in Free China. My own assistant, Dr. Mung, who left me eleven years ago to go down to Nanking where he established one of the very finest pharmacy schools we have had in China during the past fifty years, had to leave when Nanking was captured, and with his 150 students rapidly take himself away into Chungking. Chungking is the Capital of China, and they have met with all kinds of difficulties: first, no operators; second, the price of chemicals is so very high. Many students were not able to make the journey, and so his plans are all upset. It is very sad to the thousands of us who have given our best in China to realize that the work we have established, and established as we thought very firmly, has been completely swept away. However, I am very happy to report that the spirit of the Chinese students, pharmacy students as well as medical students and nursing students, has been wonderful in these serious days. Many of them in this area for two and a half years have known nothing whatever about their people. They don't know whether their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters are alive; they don't know where they are in China; they cannot communicate with them because anything out of the city is censored and all incoming mail is censored—so badly censored that three of my own letters that I sent to the United States in 1939 were taken out and destroyed. One of my friends wrote me from New York and thanked me for the envelope and said he was happy to know that I was alive, and he would like to know what really had been inside.

In closing, let me say one more word about our college. In 1921 it was officially opened by Mr. Rockefeller and we then had a staff of 1225 foreigners and the balance up to 1500 were Chinese; in 1940, we have ten foreigners and the balance of the 1600 are Chinese in this institution. That is typical of the whole area in China where western medicine and western pharmaceutical training has been going on these years. We were gradually during the past twenty years moving from foreign control to complete Chinese control. Things were really wonderfully stabilized when I was last in Nanking in 1936, just a year before the war. I saw one of the finest ministries of health I have ever seen in any part of the world, with a staff of over 1000 people, and the majority of them Chinese medical men who had been trained and received their degrees and training and qualifications in the United States.

Those of you who are members of the PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION of the United States perhaps do not realize that you wield a tremendous influence on the lives, first of all of the men and women who come here for training, and secondly, when they go back to China and settle down, they copy entirely the methods you have here. I am sorry to say, being a British pharmacist myself, that in Japan and the larger cities, the drug stores have assumed the American appearance. I would naturally, being a

professional pharmacist myself, like to see them develop along professional lines, and I hope that any work that is being done in this conference to stabilize professional pharmacy as we all understand it, may be very successful, in order that when Chinese students and associates come over here for study, they will be more impressed with the professional side of pharmacy than the commercial."

The Joint Session was then adjourned.

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## SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was held on Friday, May 10, at 11:00 A.M., Chairman J. B. Burt presiding.

Presentation of papers followed:

"Pharmaceutical Emulsions. I. A Study of the Continental Method," by William J. Husa and Charles H. Becker. (Lantern.)

"Pharmaceutical Emulsions. II. A Study of the English Method," by William J. Husa and Charles H. Becker. (Lantern.)

"Pharmaceutical Emulsions. III. A Comparative Study of Various Mechanical Stirrers and the Hand Homogenizer," by William J. Husa and Charles H. Becker. (Lantern.)

"Pharmaceutical Emulsions. IV. Mixtures of Acacia and Tragacanth as Emulsifying Agents," by William J. Husa and Charles H. Becker. (Lantern.)

"Phenolic Ointments," by Carl B. Burnside and Rudolph A. Kuever.

"Considerations for Evaluation of Germicides," by P. Goedrich.

"Drug Extraction. XXIII. The Extraction of Ipomea," by William J. Husa and Thomas J. Macek.

"A Comparative Study of Skin Antiseptics with Special Reference to Penetrability and the Introduction of a New Method of Studying Skin Antiseptics," by Leonard J. Piccoli.

"Adaptation of Assay Methods for Some N. F. Ointments. Ointment of Zinc Stearate," by W. B. Baker and D. I. Kutzly.

"Assay of Mercuric Chloride," by Berl S. Alstodt.

"The Stabilizing Effects of Antioxidants upon Solution of Tannic Acid, N. F.," by K. P. DuBois and C. O. Lee.

"A Study of the Manufacture of Compressed Tablets. II. Pectin as a Binding Agent," by L. W. Busse and A. H. Uhl.

"The Homogeneity of Tablet Mixtures before Granulating," by E. C. Beeler, R. K. Snyder and E. N. Gathercoal.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 P.M.

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## THIRD SESSION

The Third Session was called to order at 2:45 P.M., by Chairman J. B. Burt.

COMMITTEE ON EBERT PRIZE.—Chairman M. J. Andrews read the following report:

"Complying with the rules and regulations approved by the Council in 1938, the Committee recommends that the Ebert Prize be awarded to Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, as senior author and that special mention be made of Dr. Chester I. Bliss, of Sandusky, Ohio, the consultant for the statistical approach on the paper 'The Assay of Digitalis' by Lloyd C. Miller, Chester I. Bliss and Herbert A. Braun of the Division of Pharmacology, Food & Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

COMMITTEE ON KILMER PRIZE.—Chairman H. W. Youngken, read the following report, and the recommendation adopted.

"The committee received six papers, all of which were numbered and none of which carried the name of the institution nor that of any teacher thereof in which the contestant carried on the work. The committee was sent the competing papers by Secretary Kelly early in April and, after carefully examining them, has unanimously decided the most meritorious paper submitted to be that on 'A Pharmacognostic Study of Digitalis Ambigua' by Barbara Gertrude Jacobs, a senior and candidate for graduation at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

It is recommended that Miss Jacobs receive the Kilmer Prize for 1940 and that her paper be published in the JOURNAL of this ASSOCIATION.

The committee voted to recommend that honorary mention be given to Mr. W. W. Alexander of the Medical College of South Carolina for his paper on 'Mezereum.'

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman E. E. Swanson read the following report: *Chairman*, J. M. Dille; *First Vice-Chairman*, W. H. Hartung; *Second Vice-Chairman*, C. O. Wilson; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, J. B. Burt; *Secretary*, F. E. Bibbins. The report was received.

The secretary received a unanimous ballot for the election of the nominees and the chairman declared them elected to the respective offices.

Presentation of papers.

"A Study of the Synergism between Morphine and Aliphatic Narcotics," by Lloyd W. Hazleton and Theodore Koppanyi. (Lantern.)

"The Effects of Life Cycle Daily Therapeutic Dose Administration of Commonly Used Drugs to Albino Rats. I. Caffeine," by Lloyd L. Boughton. (Lantern.)

"Acetanilid Studies. I. Acute Toxicity," by James C. Munch, Harry J. Pratt and Lilian N. Phillips.

"Pressor Drugs. I. Chemistry and Pharmacology of an Analogue of Epinephrine," by James C. Munch, Vincent H. Gattone and Harry J. Pratt. (Lantern.)

"Relationship between Hemolytic Action and Chemical Structure of Certain Barbituric Acid Derivatives," by Henry M. Lee and Edward E. Swanson. (Lantern.)

"Deterioration of Digitalis," by James C. Munch.

"Biochemical and Pharmacological Differentiation of Cobra Venom from Other Snake Venoms," by David I. Macht, Wilton G. Harden and John H. Brewer. (Lantern.)

"A Study of the Irritant Effects of Cathartics—Aloin," by Melvin W. Green. (Lantern.)

"A Preliminary Study of the Subcutaneous Implantation of Various Bases Containing a Powdered Extract of the Anterior Pituitary," by L. W. Busse and A. H. Uhl. (Lantern.)

"Further Notes on the Bioassay of Red Squill Powder," by Justus C. Ward and D. Glen Crabtree.

"The Influence of Altitude upon the Toxicity of Red Squill Powder to Albino Rats," by Justus C. Ward, H. J. Spencer, D. Glen Crabtree and F. E. Garlough.

"The Growth Effects of Thiamin Chloride, Ascorbic Acid and Phyto Hormones on Belladonna and Ricinus," by Louis C. Zopf.

"A Preliminary Report: The Effect of Fresh *Aloe Vera* Jell in the Treatment of Third Degree X-Ray Reactions on White Rats," by Tom D. Rowe.

"Influence of Sex Life upon Resistance to Nostal and Pentobarbital," by Harald G. O. Holck and Lewis D. Fink. (Lantern.)

"Synthesis of Several Dialkylmalonylguanidines with a Preliminary Note on Their Pharmacology," by Orville H. Miller and Louis Fischer. (Presented by title.)

"Philippine Avocado (*Persea American Mill*) Pear Oil," Clara Manotok and Patrocino Valenzuela.

"A Chemical Study of Mercurated Carvacrol," Juanito B. Abcede and Alfredo C. Santos.

"Note on Philippine Turtle Oil," Patrocino Valenzuela and Pura Villarica.

"Comparison of Long Acting and Short Acting Barbiturates," Norman A. David.

"Experimental Studies in Heparin-Sulfapyridine Combination," Norman A. David.

"Comparison of the One- and Eighteen-Hour Frog Method for the Assay of Digitalis," C. W. Chapman.

"Discussion of Results Obtained in a Collaborative Study of the Assay of Digitalis," L. C. Miller.

"A Phytochemical and Histological Study of *Purshia Tridentata* D. C.," Charles V. Netz, Charles H. Rogers and Glenn L. Jenkins.

"A Phytochemical Study of *Impatiens Biflora* Walt," M. L. Jacobs and E. P. Rigby.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.**—No committee was appointed since there were no recommendations in the address of the Chairman.

There was no unfinished business.

**ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.**—Messrs. J. M. Dille, W. H. Hartung and C. O. Wilson were installed in absentia, by Chairman J. B. Burt.

The Session adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

### SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING

The First Session of the Section was convened at 2:30 P.M., May 8, Chairman R. W. Clark presiding.

**CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.**—Vice-Chairman Prout took the chair while Chairman Clark read his address which was received for publication:

"One of the Chairman's duties is to present an address upon some subject related to his section. As the historical, scientific, educational, legislative and commercial aspects of pharmacy are closely allied to practical pharmacy and dispensing, the Chairman apparently has the privilege of a wide choice of subjects for discussion.

Twenty-five years ago, the programs of this Section were very broad in scope. There were papers on advertising the prescription department; equipment; manufacturing in drug stores; drug store libraries; dispensing; scientific attacks on various practical problems confronting pharmacists; choice of apprentices; and publicity. Chairman Joseph Weinstein, at that time, urged consideration of additional subjects such as improved methods in drug stores; better service; and improved prescription department arrangement. A year before, Dr. Army read a paper on the formation of an "American Institute of Prescriptionists." Mr. Hynson, as chairman of the committee to which this paper was referred, advised that 'every possible effort be made to so improve the general conditions in and surrounding pharmacy as to make such an institute as proposed unnecessary.' The consensus of debate at that time was that there was no possibility of a division between commercial and professional pharmacy. It is interesting to note that the matter was discussed in this Section many years ago.

The time is ripe for the change in name of this section to the Section on Practical Pharmacy.

At the present time, more attention is being given by commercially-successful pharmacists to the pharmaceutical phase of drug stores—of average American drug stores as we know them. This is encouraging. It indicates that professionally-minded pharmacists, on sound economic footing, should intensify their endeavors to improve pharmacy. The general conditions in and surrounding pharmacy are gradually being improved.

Sub-sections, related sections and conferences—all overlapping to some degree—and the progress made since its beginning forty years ago, have, of necessity, affected this Section. Securing papers then was a problem. Now it is even more of a problem. I mention this to emphasize the appreciation we owe to Secretary Zopf, Vice-Chairman Prout,

other officers of the Section, and those who have prepared papers, for what appears to be an excellent program.

Twenty years ago, Chairman Ruddiman, in discussing the trends in pharmacy, pointed out that the retailer found it financially inadvisable to make many of the preparations which he had formerly made. He asked what the retailer could adopt in the line of professional rank to take the place of manufacturing. The trend to which he referred has continued; the question he asked is not yet completely answered. However, the extension of pharmaceutical education, both in length and breadth, has gone far towards a solution of this problem. An intelligent public health service, based on the advances in pharmaceutical education and products, is a professional service needed by the medical profession in the practice of medicine, even if the prescription may frequently require little compounding.

To-day, we are seeing and hearing prophecies of great changes in our profession. These changes, like the changes in the wants of mankind, are serious but gradual. The profession of pharmacy is destined to remain important; but now, as never before, the commercial and professional branches of pharmacy need to be molded together in unity of pharmaceutical endeavor. A good professional service can be given only by a pharmacy operating on a commercially-sound basis.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy was proposed at the Put-in-Bay, Ohio Meeting in 1899, and the second step in organizing it was taken forty years ago at Richmond, Virginia. This is history. Then, as now, the pleas were for a closer contact with the actual practice of pharmacy. The papers which you are about to hear at this meeting will emphasize the problems, obligations and opportunities of to-day. We must all consider the domain of this Section from the standpoint of the future. We must not limit our program by continuing to take up only the old, vital, fundamental problems; we must also include the new products used in medicine, which represent progress based on research, as they affect practical pharmacy and dispensing. We must, as Mr. Hynson once said, 'be overwhelmed with a desire to helpfully serve the community.' This statement is a good one to place before this section for earnest consideration in all our discussions. The welfare of the patient must come first in every advance in pharmacy—in education, research, legislation and promotional programs—if it is to stand the test of time. The profession of pharmacy is no less necessary in the scheme of things to-day than it was

in the past. Now, as in the past, the papers and discussions of this Section and the Hospital Sub-Section will be contributions which will keep pharmacy on a sound basis in the days to come."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Secretary L. C. Zopf read the following report which was received for publication:

"In 1937 our Section sponsored the first meeting of hospital pharmacists as a sub-section. I direct your attention to their current program as emphasis of the vigorous growth being made by this group. Congratulations for the present Sub-section program are due Miss Hazel Landeen, and Chairman Whitney.

In 1938 our Section sponsored a prescription symposium for professional pharmacists. All of us are aware of the developments taking place for the formation of a section or Sub-section for this important group. We should encourage these members of our Section to organize and combine their programs with those of the parent section.

The relatively short time between national meetings has limited the number of papers appearing on this year's program. Two hundred and fifty invitations were mailed to members of our section inviting their participation. Many regular contributors, particularly those in the teaching field, declined because of the early meeting date.

Your secretary acknowledges the coöperation of Chairman Clark and Vice-Chairman Prout in developing the program for this meeting."

The chairman appointed the following committees:

*Committee on Nominations:* L. W. Richards, Chairman.

*Committee on Resolutions.*

Presentation of Papers.

"Pharmacy and the Public," Chas. V. Selby,

"The Pharmacist as a Consultant," Max M. Lemberger.

"Advertising for More Prescriptions," J. W. Snowden.

"Can the Druggist Afford to Make His Own Pharmaceuticals?" Clark T. Eidsmoe.

"A Prescription Survey. I. Types of Official Preparations Prescribed as One-Item Prescriptions," Marvin J. Andrews.

"A Prescription Survey. II. Types of Official Drugs and Preparations Prescribed as Two or More Item Prescriptions," Marvin J. Andrews.

"A Prescription Survey. III. Narcotic Prescriptions," Marvin J. Andrews.

"A Prescription Survey. IV. Prescriptions Containing Brand or Trade Name Items," Marvin J. Andrews.

"A Prescription Survey. V. The Ingredients Prescribed," Marvin J. Andrews.

"A Study of the Manufacture of Compressed Tablets. I. General Problems," L. W. Busse and A. H. Uhl.

The Session was then adjourned.

For Joint Session with the Scientific Section see page 414.

## SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Section was called to order at 2:30 P.M., May 10th, Chairman R. W. Clark presiding.

Presentation of papers.

"A Permanently Stable Elixir of Ferrous Sulfate," Donald A. Clarke.

"A Determination of the Fungistatic Value of Oil of Cinnamon and Certain Chemicals in Various Ointment Bases Using *Monilia Albicans* and *Trichophyton Interdigitale* as Test Organisms," Francis Joseph O'Brien.

"A Note on the Preparation of Sulfanilamide Ointment," Walter M. Ormes, Jr.

"Correlation of the Evaluation of Disinfectants by the Agar Cup-Plate Method and Clinical Experience," Rhett G. Harris and William A. Prout.

"A Study of Silica Gel as a Carrier for Antiseptics," Mae S. Eddleman, Rhett G. Harris and William A. Prout.

"A Survey of the Status of Latin in Prescription Writing," Joseph P. Miale.

"Liquid Petrolatum Solutions of Ephedrine, Chlorbutanol and Similar Compounds," Charles O. Wilson.

"Collection and Correlation of Certain Statistical Data with Respect to Medicinal Chemicals. I," L. Wait Rising and E. M. Plein.

"Collection and Correlation of Certain Statistical Data with Respect to Medicinal Chemicals. II," L. Wait Rising and E. M. Plein.

"Record Keeping in the Dispensing Laboratory. II," E. M. Plein and L. Wait Rising.

"Liquor Aromaticus Alkalinus N. F.," Edward C. Watts.

"New Emulsifiers for Pharmacy," Carl Malamisuro and J. Howard Graham.

"A Prescription Ingredient Survey of Tippecanoe County, Indiana for 1939," R. E. Heine and C. O. Lee.

"Progress in Prescriptions," Lewis G. Freeman.

"Further Uses of Bentonite," Lewis G. Freeman.

"Isotonic Intranasal Medications," Sister Gladys Robinson and Karl J. Goldner.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.—The Committee on Resolutions brought in a report favoring the change of the name of the Section to Section on Practical Pharmacy, which Resolution was approved and referred to the Committee on Resolutions of the A. PH. A.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman L. W. Richards read the following: *Chairman*, L. C. Zopf; *First Vice-Chairman*, E. P. Guth; *Second Vice-Chairman*, C. O. Wilson; *Secretary*, C. T. Eidsmoe; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, W. A. Prout. The nominees as submitted were declared elected.

The officers were installed and Chairman Zopf said, "I sincerely hope I am worthy of this office. I would like very much to encourage all members of this Section to get behind the Section 100 per cent and let us get some real good papers again for next year. I want you to know that it is your Section.

We will do what you want done. I have had the secretaryship for three years. I want to say, I have had three excellent chairmen to work with, Dr. Husa, Dr. Richards and Dr. Clark."

There being no further business the Session adjourned.

#### SUB-SECTION ON HOSPITAL PHARMACY

The First Session of the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman H. A. K. Whitney, at 2:30 P.M., May 9th.

**CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.**—Vice-Chairman Eldon Roberts presided while Chairman Whitney read his address, which was accepted for publication.

"Having no original contributions to present to this section your chairman will, for the sake of brevity, comment upon only one significant aspect of the special practices recognized in this section by the ASSOCIATION.

This subject matter relates to the resolution offered at the meeting of this section last year in Atlanta. This resolution suggested the appointment of a committee to contact local, city and state Hospital Pharmacy Associations for the purpose of effecting better relations between these organizations and the Sub-section on Hospital Pharmacy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

You will recall too that Miss Blossom L. Lehrke,<sup>1</sup> formerly Vice-President of the Minnesota Hospital Pharmacists Association reported on the status of hospital pharmacists organizations at that time, and, I can presume, the resolution offered there and referred to here had its inception in the discussion induced by her paper. Her survey revealed eleven functioning organizations. Since then, to my knowledge, may be added the Louisiana Hospital Pharmacists Association<sup>2</sup> and the Hospital Pharmacists Association of Greater Saint Louis.<sup>3</sup> There is also some activity in this same direction in the state of Iowa and the Greater Detroit area that may be productive of organization during the coming year.

While no specific committee was named, a situation for which I offer my apologies, your chairman has been most active in corresponding with a great many interested parties. Reflect for a moment on the matter of a national organization and you will appreciate the many difficulties involved. It is true that most expressions of opinion favor the affiliation of these regional bodies with the parent American Pharmaceutical Association, a most happy choice that will provide prestige otherwise difficult, if not impossible, to achieve. The question of support and representation arises. Obviously recognition of delegates from all local and state bodies would bring

about a most unwieldy situation in the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The matter of gaining recognition and representation by affiliating with State Pharmaceutical Associations has been considered and is an actual circumstance in some instances. The recent proposal by the ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Professional Pharmacy will, of course, suggest another road, but, not one embracing all hospital pharmacists. I refer to their proposed American College of Apothecaries.

However the situation is disposed the fact remains there does exist agitation, and perhaps a real need, for a unified organization of hospital pharmacists that will permit the recognition and expression of their many specialized professional practices. With this thought in mind, and only as an individual opinion, the following outline is offered for consideration. It incorporates the suggestions, ideas and hopes of many who have expressed themselves on the subject. It presumes nothing except a beginning.

*National Association of Hospital Pharmacists.*—It is suggested the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy be abandoned as such and that this 'National Association' be substituted. This will mean that its membership will be recruited from the active membership rolls of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It shall be allowed a delegate to the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

*State Associations of Hospital Pharmacists.*—Such state, or regional, associations as it may be possible to organize should be allowed, or required, to affiliate with the 'National Association.' The same presumptions with regard to membership in the parent association should obtain in these 'Regional Associations.' They should be allowed to form if some arbitrary number, say twenty-five hospital pharmacists, are available for this purpose. They should be allowed, or required, to send delegates to the annual meetings of the 'National Association' for representation within that body.

*Local Associations of Hospital Pharmacists.*—Organization of local groups should be provided for upon the same relative basis as is allowed for the 'Regional Associations,' with representation at such state meetings as may occur. Again, formation of the local groups should be predicated upon an arbitrary number, for example ten hospital pharmacists.

*Associate Memberships.*—The matter of enlarging all groups by issuing associate memberships needs

<sup>1</sup> Lehrke, *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, 28 (1939).

<sup>2</sup> Secretary, A. P. Lauve, Chief Pharmacist, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La.

<sup>3</sup> Secretary, A. L. Kroupa, Chief Pharmacist, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

careful consideration. There are numerous instances of others working in the health services who could contribute much to this proposed scheme of organization. I need not enlarge upon this circumstance, to you, the hospital pharmacist.

*Finances and Publications.*—Some formula should be provided for remitting a share of whatever dues may be paid to the parent organization, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the proposed 'National Association.' We know this will be a necessity and we know also the ASSOCIATION is now providing for the expenses of the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy. Similarly it would be an advantage if the columns of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL could be opened to the members of this 'National Association.' I believe, firmly, the use of this organ in this manner during the trial period of its life and during the formative period of the 'National Association' would provide many mutual benefits."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Miss Hazel Landeen, Secretary, gave the following report:

"The attention of hospital pharmacists is called to report of proceedings of last year's sessions on Hospital Pharmacy, published in the PROCEEDINGS NUMBER OF THE JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., November 1939. This includes a report of the Committee on Hospital Pharmacy by its Chairman, L. C. Zopf. The report of this Hospital Pharmacy Survey, while very discouraging, is most enlightening. The officers of Sub-Section urge that all hospital pharmacists give it careful study and act accordingly. The report of the Committee on Hospital Formulary, presented by Mr. Whitney in the absence of Chairman Mordell, presents valuable information in the rationalization of hospital drug policies. It, likewise, deserves careful study and deliberation.

Though the need for arranging a program in a short period of time will not occur for another ten years, the secretary wishes to recommend that the Chair appoint a committee to work with the secretary in preparing future programs and formulating program policies.

Your secretary wishes to acknowledge the splendid coöperation received from officers of the Sub-Section as well as from officers of the parent section and from Dr. Kelly. Also for the fine response to the appeal for papers for this program."

Presentation of papers.

"Recent Progress in Hospital Pharmacy," Edward Spease.

"The Hospital Pharmacist and Drug Therapy," J. Solon Mordell.

"Collyria: Some Additional Notes," Madeline O. Holland.

"Buying Methods and Stock Control for the Pharmacy," R. M. Porter.

"The Trends and Future of Hospital Pharmacy," Lewis E. Jarrett.

The chairman appointed the following:

*Committee on Nominations: Chairman,* J. Solon Mordell, Edlon Roberts, Louis C. Zopf.

*Committee on Resolutions: Chairman,* Donald Clarke, I. T. Reamer, Evelyn Gray Scott.

The Session was then adjourned.

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## SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy was convened at 10:30 A.M., May 10th, by Chairman H. A. K. Whitney.

Presentation of papers.

"Control of Ward Drug Cabinets and Permanent Labels," Maybelle Fernalld.

"Vitamins 'A' and 'D' Bearing Fish Liver Oils, Commercial Sources of," Donald A. Clarke.

"Naval Pharmacy," A. Schwartz.

"Experiences in Pricing Hospital Medication," I. T. Reamer.

"Bacteriological Stains and Diagnostic Reagents in Hospital Pharmacy," Mitchell Stoklosa.

"Other Duties of a Hospital Pharmacist," Jennie M. Banning.

Unfinished Business.

Secretary Landeen read a communication, under date of February 25th, from Dr. Kurt Steiger, Berne, Switzerland, expressing regret that the European conflict made the writing of a previously promised paper on "Hospital Pharmacy in Switzerland" impossible for this year's meeting. It was recommended that the Secretary answer Dr. Steiger's letter.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—The Committee on Resolutions submitted a Resolution favoring a unified organization of Hospital Pharmacists throughout the country, to be affiliated with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This Resolution was approved and referred to the A. PH. A. Committee on Resolutions by which it was adopted. See page 411c.

APPOINTMENTS.—Chairman Whitney appointed S. W. Morrison and Evelyn Gray Scott to work with the Secretary on program and program policies.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman J. S. Mordell read the following: *Chairman,* Donald A. Clarke; *Vice-Chairman,* E. C. Watts; *Secretary,* Hazel E. Landeen. The nominees were declared elected. The officers were installed and Chairman Clarke pledged his best efforts toward the continued success of the Sub-Section.

There being no further business, the Session adjourned.

## SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION

The first Session was called to order by Chairman Mickelsen at 2:30 P.M., Wednesday, May 8th.

Chairman Mickelsen asked the privilege of having Dr. David, a colleague, who had accompanied him from the west coast, speak to the assembly in lieu of the usual Chairman's Address. There being no objection Dr. David spoke.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—R. T. Lakey read his report.

Chairman Mickelsen appointed the following Committees:

*Resolutions: Chairman*, C. Leonard O'Connell; Harvey J. Donnell; L. M. Kantner.

*Nominating: Chairman*, George C. Schicks; A. B. Lemon; S. H. Dretzka.

Presentation of Papers.

"The Pharmacy Act of New York," George W. Mather. Discussion, Hugo H. Schaefer.

"Advertising of Drugs in Maryland by Non-Pharmacists," Aquilla Jackson. Discussion, L. M. Kantner.

"Should a National Board of Examiners in Pharmacy Be Established?" Myron N. Ford. Discussion, A. B. Lemon.

"Coöperative Control of Dangerous Drugs," C. Leonard O'Connell. Discussion, S. H. Dretzka.

"Registration in Colleges of Pharmacy," Ernest Little. Discussion, C. B. Jordan.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

The Second Session was called to order by Chairman Mickelsen at 9:30 P.M., Friday, May 10th.

Papers and Discussions.

A special paper, not listed, was presented by request.

"Zoölogy in Modern Pharmacy Curriculum," by H. Randolph Halsey, and C. W. Ballard.

"Uniform Regulations Under Food and Drug Acts," R. P. Fischelis. Discussion, A. L. I. Winne.

"Definitions in Pharmaceutical Syllabus," H. M. Burlage. (Read by Dr. Rising.) Discussion, George A. Moulton.

"Training of Technicians in Medical Department of U. S. Army," Glenn K. Smith. Discussion, John F. McCloskey.

"The Status of Pharmacy Under U. S. Civil Service," A. S. Ernest. Discussion, H. Evert Kendig.

"Opposing Theories of Education in Pharmacy," Henry Colle. (Read by title only.)

"College Physics in the Pharmacy Curriculum," Cosmo Ligorio. (Read by title only.)

There was no unfinished business.

No resolutions were presented.

Chairman Mickelsen asked for the report of the Resolutions Committee and Nominating Committee.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Dean George C. Schicks presented the following report:

*Chairman*, L. M. Ohmart; *Vice-Chairman*, R. T. Lakey; *Secretary*, F. J. Goodrich; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, A. O. Mickelsen.

It was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed and the secretary instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the slate as presented. This was done.

The officers were installed, and the meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

## SECTION ON PHARMACEUTICAL ECONOMICS

The First Session was held Wednesday, May 8th, at 2:30 P.M., Chairman Goodness presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.—Vice-Chairman Samuel Shkolnik took the chair while Professor Goodness read his address, as follows:

"It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 53rd meeting of the Section on Pharmaceutical Economics. Before we start our diversified program, I wish to thank all contributors of papers and Secretary Brown. Mr. Brown has worked earnestly since the last meeting of this Section and it is through his efforts that this program was made possible. I wish also to thank Mr. Bird and the members of the Local Committee for their excellent coöperation in all matters.

In introducing the program there is little that can be said that this large audience does not already know and feel, and yet for purposes of record, I believe it may be appropriate to restate again that basic creed in which all members of this Section and

this ASSOCIATION believe. It is the creed that points the way to accomplishment and success. Briefly stated it is 'HE WHO SERVES BEST, SERVES SO COMPLETELY AND WELL THAT HE ELIMINATES THE NEED FOR HIS SERVICES.'

As we keep to this creed, so we succeed; as we deviate from it, so far we fail. This should be the creed for all who serve. As builders we should so build that our structures be sound and need no alterations. Each physician should so cure that he lose his patient. Each teacher should so teach that his students know as much as the teacher. Each preacher should so preach and teach that he lose his flock. Each pharmacist should so serve that his customer's need for him vanish.

There may be those who would say, 'If we follow this plan we must fail'—but I think not. Nature, accident and time will create new wants and problems that must be satisfied and solved. The services we have rendered will have to be rendered again,

for nature and life's processes are cyclic. Wants will always be unending, and when they recur we who have served best will again be called upon to serve.

By this creed we see that to-morrow will take care of itself, but this only if we do very completely and well that which is our task to-day. Even our ethics—doing the greatest good for the longest time for the greatest number—is merely an elaboration of this individual creed. I believe the program we offer you to-day is built upon this creed and this Code of Ethics.

The authors of our papers may possibly offer a solution to some of your problems, discuss others or perhaps merely disclose some, but in all cases they hope by their contributions to help you or some pharmacist continue to serve well.

I sincerely hope that you will enjoy our program and also take part in the discussions that will follow the papers."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Mr. Clarence M. Brown than read his report.

"It is the general custom among those of us who are teaching full time in colleges and schools of Pharmacy, to do most of our writing during the early weeks of the summer vacation. Our school duties permit but little time to be devoted to writing during the school year. Due to the early date of meeting this year, many who would have contributed to the program could not find the necessary time for research and writing. Fortunately, however, there were some instructors who were able to contribute and our program therefore shows no lack of papers covering nearly every aspect of economics of especial interest to pharmacists.

There was a definite attempt made to establish the 'Retail Pharmacist' as the motivating theme of the program. Special efforts were made to obtain papers from retail men as well as from instructors and from those doing research in the commercial field of Pharmacy.

Letters were sent to the Deans of all institutions holding membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, asking them to solicit papers for this section from all instructors in economics or commercial pharmacy in their respective schools. Five deans answered this request. Letters were then sent to the instructors of commercial subjects as listed in the college bulletins. A goodly number responded—but not all in the affirmative. A third letter as a final appeal was sent to those schools from which no reply was received from either the Dean or the instructor.

Ten retail pharmacists, members of the Central Ohio Academy of Pharmacy were personally asked to contribute papers. All, but two, however refused, even though it was explained to them that attendance was not absolutely necessary.

The secretary therefore wishes to express his sincere thanks to all Deans for their coöperation and to all those who have presented papers and to those who would have presented papers had not the early date of the meeting prevented them from doing so.

Appreciation is also expressed to the following:

To the Secretary and officers of the A. Ph. A. for their coöperation.

To the Chairman of this section for his coöperation in arranging the program.

To Dean Rudd for distributing the mimeographed copies of our program to the retail pharmacists of Richmond.

If any instructor of economics or commercial pharmacy subjects in any College or School of Pharmacy failed to receive the request for a paper, the secretary apologizes for this oversight. A study of the various school bulletins will explain the difficulty experienced in deciding upon the individuals responsible for such courses. To make matters easier for future secretaries, the compilation of a mailing list of the names of the commercial men in all Colleges and Schools of Pharmacy, is urged as a matter of record. The purchase of a permanent record book for the use of the secretary is also recommended."

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.—Chairman Goodness appointed the following to act as a Nominating Committee: *Chairman*, R. T. Lakey; J. F. McCloskey; C. Leonard O'Connell.

The following papers were presented and discussed:

"The Economic Effect of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act upon the Retail Pharmacist," Lawrence Templeton.

"The Time and Duty Analysis of the Retail Pharmacist's Activity," H. C. Nolen, C. M. Brown and J. Angerman.

"Attracting More Women Purchasers to the Drug Store," Robert L. Swain.

"Proper Setting for Store Merchandise," D. B. R. Johnson.

"Comparative Effectiveness of Cardboard Boxes vs. Vials as Protection against Drug Deterioration," Simon Benson.

"The Weak Link," Clarence M. Brown.

"The Patman Chain Store Bill," George Archambault.

"World War II, Its Effect Upon Drug Supply," Robert W. Rodman.

"The Selection, Management and Training of Clerks," Otto Moosbrugger.

The Session then adjourned.

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## SECOND SESSION

The Second Session was called to order by Chairman Goodness on Friday, May 10th, at 2:30 P.M.

The following papers were presented and discussed.

"The Pricing of Prescriptions," E. A. Swinyard and R. P. Clayton.

"Prescription Survey, VI. Prescription Prices," Marvin J. Andrews.

"An Unusual Pharmacy Display," Charles Ely.

"An Outline of a Course in Commercial Pharmacy," Robert W. Morrison.

"Relating the Druggist to the Doctor," N. T. Peterson.

These papers were followed by an Open Forum upon:

1. The Patman Bill.
2. Proprietaries and the Retail Pharmacist.
3. Recent Surveys.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman Goodness presented the following report:

*Chairman*, Clarence M. Brown; *Vice-Chairman*, B. Olive Cole; *Secretary*, Ira Rothrock; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Joseph H. Goodness; *Alternate*, Samuel Shkolnik.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded the retiring chairman and the meeting adjourned.

#### SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY

The First Session was called to order on May 8th, at 2:30 P.M., Chairman J. H. Hoch presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.—The Vice-Chairman took the chair while the chairman, made a few remarks:

"After thanking the Secretary and others who contributed to the program, the Chairman pointed out the numerous objectives set up for this Section in the addresses of former chairmen. Most of these still remain to be achieved.

The need for stimulating an interest in history during the students' college days was emphasized and the work of the committee to study courses in the history of pharmacy was commended.

Deploing the spirit of dilettantism the Chairman declared for thorough scholarship as the surest means of establishing the work of the Section."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The report was read by L. F. Jones, as follows:

"The Secretary's report seems to have always been short and I do not wish to deviate from this custom.

I received the mailing list of the Section, which had been revised by our former secretary and was added to by help from our ASSOCIATION Secretary, and others.

Letters soliciting papers for the Section were sent out to some 200 members, more than 3 months prior to this meeting. Many replied that they could not take part due to the early date of the meeting, or for some other reason. A total of 9 papers has been received and accepted for this program. Some of these were received too late to be included in the program which was set up by April 1st.

The titles and abstracts of all papers received in time were sent to the ASSOCIATION Secretary and the program published in the April issue of the JOURNAL.

Copies of all papers have been given to the Associated and United Press and should receive publicity in the newspapers immediately following their presentation.

Recently the program has been altered so as to place some of the papers in the Friday Session to accommodate some members who are unable to attend until that time.

A Symposium on 'The Teaching of Historical Pharmacy' is also planned for the Friday Session.

A brief Memorial Service will be held at the be-

ginning of the Second General Session on Thursday at 9:30 to be directed by Dr. J. Hampton Hoch.

The Secretary appreciates and thanks the Chairman of the Section, officers of the A. PH. A. and contributors, for their coöperation."

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.—E. G. Eberle presented a report in abstract, as follows:

"During the past year the Historian has separated some historical material from the cases that had accumulated at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY. These have not been listed at the present, but include journals, books, photographs and prints; he hopes to be able to continue this work during several hours each day, so they may be catalogued; with this material there are a number of files and cases of electros. Many journals and other publications have been placed on shelves; duplicates and incomplete files of journals have been listed in cartons. The accumulations of years have been stored, and now each month the abstracted and other journals are properly placed on the Library shelves. Every year donations are received and due acknowledgment made in the JOURNAL

The development and preservation of historical pharmacies should be encouraged through interest and study, so that the public may be rightly informed. Virginia has a number which add and have added to civic life,—thus the Washingtons and many others are associated with the pharmacies of Mercer, Stabler and Leadbeater. This assists in reading history of professional life, manufacturing and commercial activities of pharmacy.

In some stores historical records have been saved from destruction of time; schools of pharmacy have removed some for display and museum purposes. The apothecary established by Edward Stabler in Alexandria, Va., has been restored as nearly as possible and opened to the public, revealing many of the events in the history of this country. It is hoped that members and visitors will embrace the opportunity of visiting this and other of these records of the past; of the Stabler-Leadbeater apothecary, in Alexandria, Va., an historical article is published in the November 1934 JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., pages 1137-1141, see also pages 705-707 in the JOURNAL for August 1933.

In the January JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION (1939) interesting history is brought out in connection with Bestucheffs Tincture,



made famous by Count Alexi Petrovitch. He was born at Moscow, June 1692, and died April 21, 1766. He was a Russian diplomatist and statesman; he was degraded from office on a charge of high treason. He originated the preparation—a solution of ferric chloride in a mixture of one measure of ether and three measures of alcohol. In the *Weekblad* of January 29, 1938, the author, Ivan Esso, introduces the subject by a composite title and discusses the drug trade relations between the Netherlands and Russia from 1600–1800.

War conditions bring about situations in the war countries very different from normal times, shortages of important drugs and chemicals as boric acid and iodine; some of the shortages have been partly replaced, also prescribing of certain materia medica is to be prohibited. Other material is to be restricted, even alcohol, fatty oils, caffeine, theobromine, bismuth compounds, etc.

Pharmacists are finding place in the several branches of Military service. The civic practice of Pharmacy shows the effect of conditions not only because of restrictions of drugs but conduct of the pharmacy, hours, advertising and other details, and change of contact. There has been disruption of the market on codliver oil, which is unfortunate, because of the established use, and the problems presented by the shortage.

The Scientific and Practical Editions of the *JOURNAL* have been issued and have been very favorably received. The former is limited to Scientific subjects under Dr. A. G. DuMez as editor. The Practical Pharmacy Edition has taken an important place under the direction and editorship of Dr. E. F. Kelly.

The Centenary Celebration of the founding of the first Dental School was held in Baltimore on March 18–20, 1940.

The Eighth American Scientific Congress will be held May 10–18, 1940, under the auspices of the U. S. Government—the American and Pan-American Republics have been invited.

The American Social Hygiene Conference was held in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sesquicentennial of the U. S. Patent Law has been celebrated by an exhibition—the Parade of Inventions—in the Auditorium of the U. S. Department of Commerce, April 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th. It was an exhibition of 150 years of progress of inventions and industries arranged through the cooperation of various industries with the Patent Office and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the Department of Commerce. Models of famous inventions blended with demonstrations of the latest industrial accomplishments and the exhibits were explained.

Radio entered in the story of invention. Dr. Charles Whitebread of the Smithsonian Institution, frequent contributor to the Historical Section, A. PH. A., told of the work of pharmacists in periods

of American pharmacy, published in 'The World is Yours.'

On July 27th, 1939, a party of Cuban Pharmacists visited the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY; they brought greetings from the Pharmaceutical Association of Cuba and presented a Cuban flag. An illustrated report is given in the August 1939 *JOURNAL*.

In the December 1939 *JOURNAL*, page 1076, a list of donations is given, including proceedings of ASSOCIATIONS, various medicines, household and homeopathic, pharmacopœias, balances, etc.

A Golden Album of Puerto Rico was presented by the Puerto Rico Association, beautifully illustrated; it is given with the compliments of the Government of Puerto Rico, its Department of Agriculture and is a work of Intellectual Propaganda for American Fraternity, handsomely bound, 12 by 18 by 1½ inches, each page illustrated, depicting activities of our neighbor country.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION donated copies of the N. F. VI and R. B. II for inclusion in the Crypt of Civilization, Oglethorpe University, near Atlanta, Georgia. These books will rest in the crypt to be opened in the year 8113, along with other books, newspapers, films, records, etc., in order to preserve our present civilization for those who may be living at that time. To Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, President of the University, goes the honor of having conceived this idea.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Washington, D. C., has donated a copy of 'Scientific Societies and Institutions in Latin America' to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which has been placed in the library. It is dated January 1940, 50 pages, and covers about 40 titles, Pharmacy and Chemistry reports on Argentine, Brazil, Columbia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Other subjects include: Biology, Cancer, Dentistry, Medicines, Nurses, Foods, Hygiene, Red Cross, Tuberculosis, Venereology, Veterinary, Surgery, Dermatology and Toxicology.

Effort has been made by these brief notes to record the deaths of pharmacists who have died since last report. Sketches have appeared in the *JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.* or will appear; there is no sequence here of time nor mention in order, nor of relative activity while they were with us—please see the *JOURNAL* for biographical sketches.

Dr. Oran Lee Raber, U. S. Forestry Division; died February 29, 1940, in New Orleans. He came to New Orleans in 1936 and had since then completed a 15,000 word Botanical Dictionary in German-English.

Rodney H. True, emeritus professor of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, died on April 8, 1940, in Philadelphia. His studies included research on poisonous plants and American plants in an effort to displace imported drugs where and when expedient.

Professor A. B. Stevens, professor emeritus of the University of Michigan, died January 24, 1940, at his home in Escondido, California.

David Costello, New York, died December 5, 1939, well known as a collector of mortars and as retail pharmacist.

Dr. Alexander Tschirch, University of Bern, outstanding pharmacognosist, died December 2, 1939.

James A. Black, Baltimore, died March 21, 1940, retail pharmacist and manufacturer.

Dr. Bernard Fantus, Chicago, active worker on National Formulary, died April 14, 1940.

Mrs. John G. Godding, contributor to the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY by furnishing a room as a memorial to her husband, a former president of the A. P. H. A., died April 10, 1940.

Dr. A. H. Peters, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Milwaukee Medical College as Instructor in Pharmacy, died July 19, 1939.

George W. Luft, one of the founders of American Druggists Syndicate, died October 14, 1939.

Thor Elecrantz, Stockholm, Royal Institute of Pharmacy, died April 3, 1940.

William Horlick, Jr., died January 4, 1940, Racine, Wisconsin.

Henry Thomas Hicks, Raleigh, N. C., died January 24, 1940.

Robert I. Beddoe, Bedford, Indiana, died January 24, 1940.

Paul Pearson, long active in pharmacy of District of Columbia, died May 1, 1940."

A communication from W. T. Bradley, delegate, was read by the secretary. The high points being: "I am very sorry and much disappointed that private and official duties prevent me from attending the convention this year.

My notes and sample material for a discussion of History teaching are of a nature that cannot be conveniently passed on so I must beg to be allowed to postpone the subject.

As for the Executive Committee, we may have something concrete to report next year. At the present state of our progress I move that Professor Lee or you describe the formation of this committee and the broad definition of its purposes and then explain that its real work must lie in the near future when it has had time and opportunity to formulate a practical method of functioning."

Chairman Hoch appointed the following:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.—*Chairman*, J. T. Lloyd; E. J. Ireland; L. E. Warren.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY COURSES IN HISTORY OF PHARMACY.—*Chairman*, C. O. Lee; Edward Kremers; Ivor Griffith.

The Section ruled to have papers of those absent given in brief and to rearrange the program to accommodate some who could be present at the Second Session.

Papers were presented as follows:

"Progress of Pharmacy in Great Britain," L. G. Matthews. Read by L. F. Jones.

"History of Pharmacy in the United States from 1821-1900," Henry Colle. Presented by J. Hampton Hoch.

"Le Clergé et la Pharmacie," K. L. Kaufman. Presented by L. F. Jones.

This Book Review was considered very interesting and the Section wishes to have a review of one good book each year.

"The Examination of and Standards for Imported Drugs from 1790-1908," L. F. Kebler.

"The Most Comprehensive Food and Drug Bill Introduced Into the United States Congress by W. H. F. Lee (May 31, 1837-October 15, 1891) Soldier, Agriculturist and Legislator," L. F. Kebler.

W. P. Porterfield led an informal discussion of pharmacy and pharmacists in early Philadelphia.

The members present were urged to attend the Second General Session of the A. P. H. A. for the Memorial Service.

## SECOND SESSION

A Report of the House of Delegates was made by L. F. Kebler, alternate, in the absence of W. T. Bradley.

Mr. W. P. Porterfield, long a member of the ASSOCIATION, was chosen as Honorary President.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.—Prof. C. O. Lee read the following:

"A summary of the data concerning courses in the History of Pharmacy, as found in the catalogues of the schools of pharmacy, is as follows:

Number of school catalogues studied.....	41
Number of schools giving required courses...	20
Number of schools giving optional courses...	9
Number of schools not offering courses.....	14
Number of schools offering graduate courses.	4
Number of 1939-1940 catalogues studied....	32
Number of 1940-1941 catalogues studied....	9

Time in the curriculum insofar as could be determined:

Year	Semester				Total
	1st	2nd	Both	Either	
Freshman	3	1	2	2	8
Sophomore		4	1	1	6
Junior	3		1		4
Senior	2	4			6
Graduate		1	1	3	5
Total	8	10	5	6	29

Previous reports may be found in the JOURNAL as follows:

- J. AM. PHARM. ASSOC. 25 (1936) 1172
- J. AM. PHARM. ASSOC. 26 (1937) 1106
- J. AM. PHARM. ASSOC. 27 (1938) 1120
- J. AM. PHARM. ASSOC. 28 (1939) 923."

Upon recommendation of its chairman, this Committee is to be discontinued. However, it was noted that the Executive Committee should aid and stimulate the teaching of the History of Pharmacy.

Presentation of papers followed.

"The Mortar as a Pharmaceutical Sign, Ornament and Utensil," Dr. George Urdang and F. W. Nitardy.

"Faience and Pharmacy," Dr. George Urdang and F. W. Nitardy.

Both of these papers were accompanied by slides of collections in the Squibb Ancient Pharmacy.

"A History of Blauds Pills," M. F. Neuroth and C. O. Lee. Presented by L. F. Jones.

"Poisons and Poisoners," W. H. Blome and M. Zajac. Presented by L. F. Jones. Symposium on "Teaching the History of Pharmacy."

Dr. Ivor Griffith related that it is regrettable that youngsters, in the effervescence of their immaturity, are prone to think they should be more interested in making history than in studying it. Regrettable too that an interest in history seems to go hand in hand with the hardening of the arteries, that is, that the older we grow, the more historical and perhaps hysterical we are apt to be.

"If youth only knew—If age only could," so said one cower of aphonsius, and how well he chiselled the phrase into the fittingness of our thinking at the present moment.

How well it challenges us to so operate our training of youth that young people may be taught to know and know on the basis of the lessons of the past.

What is the use of the teaching of any history unless we admit that our yesterday, filtered through the press of to-day, promise the clarity of to-morrow?

Why do our military schools still study the battles of Hastings, of Crecy, of Ouderarde, of Waterloo, of Gettysburg, of the Marne, except that the fundamental principles of military action change but little in spite of modern implementation?

So too does it behoove us to teach the young people of a profession, its past engagements, its victories, lives of its great leaders, its code and curve of ethics, its every aspect, and to teach these things not as a despiriting, desiccated fluff—but as an inspirational, living creed, destined to impress to-day for the sake of to-morrow's character.

Dr. Muldoon suggested that the teaching of History of Pharmacy be to freshmen so as to stimulate study and show them what will be learned in pharmacy college. Although he agrees that to teach history to seniors is to review what has happened before in correlation with what they have learned.

Dr. Ireland agreed with Dr. Muldoon and stated that History is usually taught by teachers having a free hour and for the most part not interested in the work. Also it was suggested by chairman Hoch, and supported by the Section, that efforts should be made to invite members to the meetings and in general to encourage greater interest in the Historical Section.

There was no unfinished business.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Dr. E. J. Ireland made the following report: *Chairman*, Ivor Griffith; *Vice-Chairman*, L. F. Jones; *Secretary*, F. D. Stoll; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, J. Hampton Hoch.

Expressing his gratitude to the Section and associated officers, Chairman Hoch gave up the chair to Vice-Chairman-Elect in the absence of the Chairman-Elect.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned with 29 having been in attendance.

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## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

## ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

The 41st annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was held at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va., May 6 and 7, 1940. One hundred and fifty-seven representatives from 56 member-colleges were in attendance. Representatives from several other colleges were present also.

President C. H. Rogers made the following appointments: Committee on Resolutions: C. B. Jordan, *Chairman*, P. A. Foote, E. H. Wirth, F. J. Goodrich, G. L. Jenkins; Nominating Committee: R. C. Wilson, *Chairman*, C. J. Klemme, L. W. Rising; Auditing Committee: B. O. Cole, *Chairman*, W. T. Sumerford, L. E. Harris.

**ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.**—"President Rogers referred to the fact that it was almost 40 years to the day since the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was organized in Richmond. He commended the committees for their work and urged that serious consideration be given their reports.

Progress in pharmaceutical education, as shown by the article, 'Pharmaceutical Education on the March,' published in the *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, was urged as a feature of interim-meeting activities that should be continued.

In commending the work of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, it was shown that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has been a cogent factor in attaining higher levels of pharmaceutical instruction. Arguments for and against the proposed amendment to make accreditation by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education a requirement for admission to, or continuation of membership in the Association, were discussed.

Contributions to educational progress have come through coöperation of state boards of pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the state associations and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has coördinated these efforts and kept its constitutional pledge to promote pharmaceutical education and research.

The importance of courses in ethics and public health especially from the standpoint of the campaign against syphilis was stressed. Students must be inspired with pride in the dignity of their profession and be trained in their responsibility to the profession and to society in order that no stone may be left unturned in the fight against this evil.

Possibilities for publicizing pharmaceutical education among pharmacists have been very greatly increased by the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the Journal of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Through the courtesy of Dr. E. F. Kelly, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has been offered the privilege of using a page each month.

Feasibility of visits to member-colleges by presidents of the Association was discussed. A visitation to each school once in five or six years might be a great stimulus to the school as well as to our president."

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

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.**—Secretary-Treasurer Cooper reported that member-colleges numbered 59 with one discontinuing at the end of the year, and a balance of \$3345.42 in regular funds; the special fund amounts to \$1175.85 in a savings account and government bonds with a par value of \$3000.

The report also submitted figures concerning the cost of publication of the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education.

The report was accepted and the auditing committee, Dr. B. Olive Cole, Chairman, reported that the accounts were found to be correct.

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Dean Little, Chairman, was unable to give data concerning graduating classes of member-colleges.

Entering students reported for the college year numbered 2929 as compared with 2788 the previous year. Eight hundred and fifty-eight, somewhat more than 29 per cent, had had previous college training; ninety-three already held degrees.

Financial aid for colleges of pharmacy was urged. "Manufacturing pharmacy, retail pharmacy, colleges of pharmacy and boards of pharmacy are not entities unto themselves but are important constituents of the profession of pharmacy."

Approval of the purpose and confidence in the personnel of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education was expressed. The Association is gratified to share in such an important work.

Appreciation for the opportunity of getting important educational material into the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was expressed.

The report of the Executive Committee was accepted and the recommendations acted upon individually.

1. That provision be made in the Constitution for a president-elect.

This recommendation was adopted and Article VII of the Constitution now reads:

"The officers of the Association shall be a *President*, a *President-Elect*, a *Vice-President*, a *Secretary-Treasurer*, and *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, all of whom shall be elected by ballot and shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors are elected and installed. The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, shall present

an annual address, shall appoint committees, and shall perform such other duties as pertain to the office of president."

2. "That on or after July 1, 1944, no college of pharmacy can be admitted to membership in or continue to be a member of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy unless it is accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education."

Action was deferred until the 1941 meeting.

3. "That 'or' be changed to 'and' and that 'prior to its adoption' be changed to 'prior to the vote on its adoption'? in Article VIII, Section 14 of the By-laws and that, 'in either case', appearing in the same section be deleted."

Adopted and the amended section now reads:

"No change in qualifications for admission to or membership in the Association shall be made unless the same has been presented in writing to the Association at a regular meeting, and to the members of the Association by mail at least four months prior to the vote on its adoption. A two-thirds vote of all member-colleges voting on the proposed change is necessary for its adoption."

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL AND MEMBERSHIP STANDARDS.—

Dean B. V. Christensen, Chairman, reported that the Committee felt that the one question of immediate concern was involved in the proposed amendment to the By-laws that would require colleges to be accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education in order to hold membership in the Association. The report set forth the reasons for opposing the adoption of the proposed amendment and recommended that action be deferred until some future meeting.

The report was received and the recommendation referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM AND TEACHING METHODS.—

Dr. G. L. Webster, Chairman, reported that the members of the Committee felt that curriculum building is a specific charge upon the Committee, and, though the task could not be completed within its term of service, any contribution made would serve as a nucleus for future committees. There was time only for consideration of one subject, so chemistry was chosen, and that is discussed under three heads: fundamental courses which should be required of all graduates, courses in applied chemistry which should be required of all graduates, and desirable elective courses which can be taken with profit by qualified students. Courses grouped under these headings are defined, minimum and maximum courses observed (from surveys), minimum course recommended and desirable course recommended are given. No specific recommendations were made.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACTIVITIES FOR ALUMNI.—

Professor G. W. Har-

greaves, Chairman, reported that information about activities for alumni had been received from most member-colleges. Outstanding in the educational field are short courses and lectures, refresher courses and druggists' business conferences. Many schools keep in contact with alumni by publications. Officially or unofficially, schools have placement services. Scholarship and loan funds have been established. The report was received and the recommendation referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—

In presenting the report, Dr. B. Olive Cole said the American Council on Education "reflects the peculiar genius of the American Educational System and acts as a mobilizing force for it." The number of books, periodicals and studies published during the year indicates the scope and amount of work done.

With the help of its Problems and Plans Committee, which seriously evaluates every proposal that comes before it, the tendency to increase in number the already numerous committees is avoided.

Attention was directed to the fact that the Council is conducting certain studies which it is hoped will clarify and improve several pertinent points concerning accreditation of colleges.

Mention was made of the work of the Commission on Teacher Education and of some outstanding addresses with some important thought from each.

The report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATION OF COLLEGES AND BOARDS.—

Dean H. C. Newton, Chairman, reported that six districts had held meetings, one for the first time. Programs "varied greatly and included panel discussions, symposium presentations, inspirational addresses, as well as papers on greatly diversified topics." A considerable number of resolutions were adopted, but most of them were of local interest and did not call for action. The report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES.—

Dr. C. O. Lee, Chairman, reported that during the year he had been requested by nine colleges for lists of books. With the cooperation of the faculty and the librarians of the School of Pharmacy at Purdue University and the members of the committee a list was prepared and submitted with the report. Mimeographed copies are obtainable from Dr. Lee or the Secretary of the Association for ten cents each.

Attention was directed to the paper entitled "An Evaluation of Pharmacy Journals," by Dr. R. E. Ellsworth, in the January 1940 issue of the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education. The Committee hopes to follow Dr. Ellsworth's suggestion. The list of journals which has been studied will be ready for publication in the fall. The report was accepted.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS AND PLANS.**—Dr. R. A. Lyman, Chairman, reported that the study on deterioration of drugs and pharmaceuticals is progressing, that subcommittees have been selected and that the actual survey of the literature will soon be under way. Professor T. D. Rowe is directing a study of hours and compensation of drug clerks as compared with men in other lines of work.

The page in the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is being used to explain to retail pharmacists why certain subjects are included in the curriculum and what their value is to them.

Attention was directed to the history of pharmacy prepared by Dr. George Urdang and Dr. Edward Kremers. The report was accepted.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREDICTIVE AND ACHIEVEMENT TESTS.**—Dr. C. J. Klemme, Chairman, reported that the Committee started its program of applying predictive tests to entering students in 12 member-colleges in the fall of 1939 and that tests will be given in the same schools to entering classes during the next three years if sufficient funds are available. Test scores have been compared with available norms obtained in testing other students of similar educational level. During the coming year the committee will set up test items in various branches of the curriculum in pharmacy, from which achievement tests will be constructed for examination of the same students just prior to their graduation. Such examinations should show whether the present predictive tests would offer adequate aid in choice of entering students. The report was accepted, and the recommendation that the work be continued was adopted.

**REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.**—In the words of Dr. R. A. Lyman, Editor, "The Journal speaks for itself four times a year better than anyone can speak for it." Editing of papers and reports is not easy. It is frequently desirable to include matter in a paper presented in person that does not add to its value when printed. An appeal was made to authors to remember the specific needs of a Journal which purports to present the best in pharmaceutical education. The Journal needs discussion of live issues, even controversial problems. The financial future of the Journal is clear as long as the present college membership continues to pay its annual dues to the Association. The Treasurer's reports have shown that the Association gets more in the Journal for less money than it did in the Proceedings in any of the years that they were published. The service that the Journal can give to pharmaceutical education should be a vision which each one tries to make a reality.

Dr. Lyman expressed his appreciation of the cooperation of the collaborators and the free hand ex-

tended him by the Publication Board which make editing of the Journal "a personal delight." The report was received.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATIVE LITERATURE.**—Dean B. V. Christensen, Chairman, reported that the outline for the bulletin, "Pharmacy as a Profession," had been decided, and that members of the committee were at work on the text-matter. The report was accepted.

**OTHER REPORTS.**—Dean R. C. Wilson, representative to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, quoted from several addresses presented at the meeting, statements which indicated a willingness on the part of members of the Association to cooperate with pharmaceutical educators.

Dean C. W. Ballard, in his report on the Eighth Educational Conference, mentioned some of the outstanding papers.

Dean A. G. DuMez stated that his report on the National Drug Trade Conference had already been published in the Journal.

Dr. P. C. Olsen, Chairman of representatives to the Druggists' Research Bureau, reported that the fair trade study is nearing completion. The survey has been financed by the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists Association, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association and by contributions from drug manufacturers.

Prof. C. V. Netz gave a brief verbal report of the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists. All of these reports were formally received.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**—Dean C. B. Jordan, Chairman, presented the following recommendations, from the President's Address: 1. That every member-college be requested to send a review of its progress to the Editor for publication in the American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education.

2. That, a vote of thanks be tendered to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the state associations through their conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries for the part they have played in furthering the progress of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education. Adopted.

3. That the possibility of establishing several grades of affiliated memberships in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy be considered. Such memberships might require nominal dues, could be made a requirement to hold office or actively participate in association affairs but would in no way disturb college memberships. The President recommended that the matter be referred to the Committee on Educational and Membership Standards with a request that a report be made to the Association at the time of the 1941 convention. Adopted.

4. That the Committee on Curriculum and Teaching Methods study ways and means of emphasizing in still greater degree the responsibilities of pharmacists to public health. Adopted.

5. That a vote of thanks be given the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and Dr. Kelly for giving the opportunity of disseminating some of the details of pharmaceutical education to the retail druggists of the country, through the pages of the Practical Pharmacy Edition of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Adopted.

6. That colleges be grouped by regions of the country and that the president visit the colleges in one region each year, with the idea that it might be a means of strengthening solidarity and bringing greater unity of understanding in the Association.

Referred to the Executive Committee and adopted.

7. That Article XV of the By-laws, be amended to follow the order of business as adopted in our program this year. Adopted.

8. That appropriate resolutions be drafted and sent to the families of our departed friends, Dean L. J. Stabler and Dr. A. B. Stevens.

Referred to the Executive Committee for action and adopted.

The Committee commended President Rogers for the careful study and keen analysis he made of the problems facing the Association and the forceful manner in which he presented them in his address and moved that a rising vote of thanks be given him for the excellent manner in which he served as president of the Association. The motion was adopted by acclamation, the audience rising and applauding.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ACTIVITIES FOR ALUMNI.—That the subject of short courses be more intensively investigated next year. Adopted.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PREDICTIVE AND ACHIEVEMENT TESTS.—That the work be continued as outlined in the report. Adopted.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL AND MEMBERSHIP STANDARDS.—The Committee on Resolutions pointed out that the recommendation from the Committee on Educational and Membership Standards had already been disposed of through action on a similar recommendation of the Executive Committee.

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS.—That the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy appoint a committee to work in coöperation with the committees 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 the next annual meeting. Adopted.

Finally the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted as a whole.

ANNUAL DINNER.—At the annual dinner, at which the members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy met with the Association of Colleges, President Rogers acted as toastmaster. After presenting the officers of the Associations, he introduced the guest speaker, Dr. Thomas W. Murrell, head of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilology of the Medical College of Virginia, who spoke on "Idealism Through History."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS.—*President*, H. Evert Kendig, Philadelphia, Pa.; *President-Elect*, R. A. Kuever, Iowa City, Ia.; *Vice-President*, Eugene O. Leonard, Pocatello, Idaho; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Zada M. Cooper, Iowa City, Ia.; *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Ernest Little, Newark, N. J.; *Members of the Executive Committee*, A. G. DuMez, Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Newton, Boston, Mass.; *Member of the Syllabus Committee*, E. L. Hammond, Oxford, Miss.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBER.—The Medical College of the State of South Carolina, School of Pharmacy, was elected to membership in the Association.

Joint Session of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. (See page 374.)

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF PHARMACY

Dean W. A. Jarrett, Chairman, presented a brief address, and the following papers were read:

"An Outline for a Course in Manufacturing Pharmacy," Adley B. Nichols.

"Is Extensive Equipment Necessary for Teaching Manufacturing Pharmacy or Can Much of It Be Taught by Lecture Without Equipment?" Edward D. Davy.

"Should Colleges of Pharmacy Which Do Not Have Hospital Connections Attempt to Offer Courses in Manufacturing Pharmacy?" H. George DeKay.

"Should the Teacher of Manufacturing Pharmacy Have Had Actual Experience in the Commercial Manufacture of Pharmaceuticals?" James N. Ettledorf.

"Are Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy Where Manufacturing Pharmacy Is Taught Equipped to Handle Manufacturing Problems?" F. E. Bibbins.

"Practical Dispensing Pharmacy as Taught at the Medical College of Virginia," T. D. Rowe.

"Latin in Prescription Writing," E. L. Plein.

"Teaching Pharmaceutical Mathematics with Beginning Pharmacy," Charles O. Wilson.

The following recommendation was approved and referred to the Association for confirmation:

"The Conference of Teachers of Pharmacy recommends to the parent body that a resolution be adopted condemning the disparaging jokes and slurs against the profession of pharmacy as expressed by radio comedians appearing on pharmaceutically or any other sponsored programs. It is also recommended that this resolution be brought to the attention of the sponsor or his agent and the manufacturer." Adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, H. E. Kendig; *Vice-Chairman*, C. T. Eidsmoe; *Secretary*, R. A. Kuever.

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY

In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. H. G. DeKay, Dr. Bukey presided, and the following papers were read:

"Should Separate Courses be Offered in Drug Assay and Quantitative Analysis?" L. M. Parks.

"A Research Chemist Looks at the Pharmacy Curriculum," F. S. Bukey.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, F. S. Bukey; *Vice-Chairman*, G. W. Hargreaves; *Secretary*, L. M. Parks.

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHARMACOLOGY.

In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. L. D. Hiner, Dr. Reese, Vice-Chairman, presided. The following program was presented:

"Should Chemical Structure Be Included in a Course on Properties of Drugs?" B. V. Christensen.

"The Place of Bio-Assay in the Pharmaceutical Curriculum," H. G. O. Holck.

"What Should Be Included in a Laboratory Course in Pharmacology, Toxicology and Physiology?" Wallace White.

"How Can Pharmacognosy Be Correlated with Courses in Pharmacodynamics and Pharmacology?" L. D. Edwards.

"Content of a Pharmacognosy Course," G. W. Fiero.

"Thoughts on How Instruction in Physical Properties of Crude Drugs May Best Be Presented," M. S. Dunn.

"What Apparatus is Requisite for a Well-Equipped Laboratory in Pharmacognosy?" E. H. Wirth.

"In Memoriam Service for Alexander Tschirch," H. W. Youngken and E. L. Newcomb.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, J. A. Reese; *Vice-Chairman*, A. J. Schwarz; *Secretary*, R. L. McMurray.

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL ECONOMICS.

Dr. B. Olive Cole presided, and the following papers were presented:

"A Practical Viewpoint of Pharmaceutical Economics," F. D. Lascoff.

"The Commercial Course Equipment of the Schools of Pharmacy," C. L. O'Connell.

"Teaching of Salesmanship in Pharmacy," J. F. McCloskey.

"How Efficient is Secondary School Training in Arithmetic?" L. L. Boughton.

"Suggestions and Improvements in the Pedagogy of Economics and Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence," J. A. Ortolan.

The Conference appointed the following committee to prepare a syllabus for a guide in teaching commercial subjects in pharmacy: C. L. O'Connell, *Chairman*, J. H. Goodness and W. H. Rivard.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. V. Connor, *Chairman*, L. F. Ferring, *Secretary*.



## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOARDS OF PHARMACY

The 37th annual meeting was held in the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va., on May 6th and 7th. The most important action taken was the acceptance of the resolution proposed by the Executive Committee making accreditation as laid out by the A. C. P. E. a requirement for reciprocity for those who register in member states by examination on and after July 1, 1944, completing 17 years of work by the Association to have college recognition by Boards of Pharmacy limited to institutions measuring up to required minimum standards and based on actual inspections.

Possibly equally as important was the report by Dr. R. P. Fischelis of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy for the Committee on Study and Correlation of Practical Experience Requirements. Dr. Fischelis emphasized that only broad, general principles were defined so as to give each Board an opportunity to work out a program suited to local conditions.

Minimum standards, to become effective July 1, 1943, are:

1. The term "year" shall mean 52 weeks of not less than 48 hours each, under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

2. Not more than 6 months of credit per year shall be given for practical experience in a hospital pharmacy nor in a drug store compounding less than 1000 prescriptions yearly.

3. The pharmacy owner or registered pharmacists supervising practical experience of an applicant must notify the Board of Pharmacy when an applicant begins employment and when same is terminated.

4. Persons working under supervision of registered pharmacists and expecting to qualify for the registered pharmacist examination must notify the Board of Pharmacy of the beginning and end of their employment under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, within 5 days, of beginning and end.

5. Boards of Pharmacy shall not allow credit for claims of practical experience required under the pharmacy laws unless such claims be corroborated by records on file in the Board office showing the beginning and ending of the practical experience claimed as supplied by the applicant during his training period and by the pharmacist who supervised his experience during training.

6. Practical experience shall be credited only when obtained in a pharmacy acceptable to the Board of Pharmacy.

7. The term "supervision" shall mean the registered pharmacist or pharmacists owning, managing or conducting the pharmacy in which the practical experience is obtained and in personal contact with and actually giving instruction to the person obtaining the practical experience and such pharmacist or pharmacists shall have been registered for at least five years.

8. A pharmacy acceptable to the Board of Phar-

macy shall conform to the best traditions of pharmacy in the state.

(a) It must be a pharmacy operating under a permit from the Board of Pharmacy; or, if there be no permit law, the pharmacy must be operated at all times under the supervision of a registered pharmacist and must have signified willingness to train apprentices.

(b) Not more than one person acquiring practical experience may be employed under the supervision of one registered pharmacist at one time. Several apprentices may be in one establishment but there must be at least the same number of registered pharmacists.

(c) A pharmacy acceptable to the Board must have a clear record with respect to observance of Federal, State and municipal laws and ordinances governing any phase of activity in which it is engaged.

(d) The pharmacy owner and the registered pharmacists supervising the practical experience of applicants for registration must subscribe to the Code of Ethics of the A. Ph. A.

9. The individual obtaining practical experience shall keep a notebook properly certified to by the person supervising the practical experience governing the details of his practical training and this notebook shall be submitted as part of the application for the Board examination.

The following officers were elected: *President*, S. H. Dretzka, Wisconsin; *Honorary President*, Dr. J. Leon Lascoff, New York City; *Vice-President*, Paul Molyneux, Alabama; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, Illinois; and *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, Kentucky. P. H. Costello, North Dakota, was elected to the *Executive Committee*.

*District Chairmen*: No. 1, B. K. Murdock, Maine; No. 2, J. J. Debus, New Jersey; No. 3, R. Q. Richards, Fort Myers, Fla.; No. 4, A. Lee Adams, Illinois; No. 5, N. N. Brakke, North Dakota; No. 6, Kelsey Petro, Kansas; No. 7, Charles Carter, Idaho; No. 8, N. W. Stewart, Arizona.

*Syllabus Committee*: George Moulton, New Hampshire.

*Resolutions Committee*: C. L. Guthrie, Virginia. *Member, A. C. P. E.*, A. C. Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Thirty-five states had 76 delegates in attendance. President Costello's address gave a clear cut analysis and interpretation of the objectives of the Association, which showed that the matter had been given deep study.

It was recommended that the Committee on Pre-requisite Legislation be discontinued inasmuch as 1940 was the deadline for passage of such legislation and but two states accomplished this.

Eight Resolutions were adopted.

Charles H. Bohrer, of Missouri, gave an excellent résumé of what had taken place in the State legislatures.

L. M. Kantner, of Maryland, reviewed the work of the National Congress affecting pharmacists.

J. F. Walsh, of Massachusetts, reported on the status of prerequisite legislation in Massachusetts and Vermont.

A. C. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., reported for the Committee on Technical Equipment in Pharmacies and made no suggestions for changes in the list as previously given.

A. L. I. Winne, of Virginia, presented an interesting compilation of statements from the member Boards with regard to the modernization of the practical pharmacy examination along lines suggested by Dr. Swain some years ago.

A Symposium on "A Restatement of the Functions and Objectives of a State Board of Pharmacy Examination," was presented by Dr. R. P. Fischelis of New Jersey and Dr. R. L. Swain of New York. Conclusions reached were interesting.

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