

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1924.

H. V. ARNY.

INTRODUCTION.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is happy to foregather at the Gateway of the Great Lakes; at the Portal to the Land of the Maple Leaf. While our Association has met in other cities along the shores of our delightful Midland Seas, while its 1882 meeting was held at near-by Niagara Falls, this is the first time that we have convened in this beautiful Bison City, the western metropolis of the Empire State. I know I am voicing the sentiments of all present when I say that we are glad that we are here. Many of us have already learned to know and to love Buffalo and its people. All of us will leave at the end of the week, the better for knowing you, the happier for the work performed during the week, the richer in memories of



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proper treatment of the Address of 1924 I have concluded that if I limited myself to the vital activities of our great organization I would not only have an adequate number of topics for discussion but actually run the risk of wearying my hearers before I finish a recital of past achievements, present activities and future endeavors of this association. However, I will make the attempt.

time delightfully spent. It is the pleasant duty of the president of your organization to prepare an annual address. It is sometimes a difficult duty to know just what to present for your consideration. It is an awesome duty after one has read the addresses of one's predecessors in the office of president (now some 70 addresses in all) to know how to measure up to the high standard set by those who have gone before. Studying the

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THE A. PH. A. AND ITS OPERATIVE AGENCIES.

A. THE A. PH. A. ITSELF.

It is needless to tell you that the A. Ph. A. is a venerable organization with a record of 72 years of honorable service for American Pharmacy; that it is a great organization, comprising the most typical representatives of all phases of American Pharmacy; retail, wholesale, manufacturing, teaching, scientific and editorial; that it is, as President Beal so aptly put it, a clearing house of American Pharmacy; that it is the main exemplar of the fact that Pharmacy is a profession and a science as well as a business. These facts have been iterated and reiterated so frequently as to become almost trite despite the fact that fundamental principles need reiteration. However, at this time we will accept all of these facts without further comment and will proceed to demonstrate that the A. Ph. A. is more than a 72-year old institution; it is a virile organism working to-day with the enthusiasm of youth even though proud of its honorable history. It is more than an organization comprising all phases of American Pharmacy; it is the one agency where all branches of pharmacy may harmoniously discuss measures designed not for the selfish benefit of any or all of the ramifications of our own calling but for the mutual benefit of pharmacy and the great world which it serves. It is more than an exemplar of scientific pharmacy; it is the torch which keeps burning the sacred fires of research begun by the priests of ancient Egypt and continued by faithful pharmacists even unto this day.

B. GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.

No topic has been given more attention by the presidents of this association than the question of its membership; no less than 27 presidential addresses touching upon this subject. This is as it should be, since the life of an organization rests on its membership; all other parliamentary agencies, such as directorate, delegate body, sections and committees being primarily aimed to facilitate the behests of its paying members. A study of the comments of the presidents that have preceded me show that the usual method of treatment was something like this: there are now blank number of druggists in this country; our association has only blank number of members; this represents only blank per cent. of our possibilities; why can we not build up our organization into a body boasting of so many thousand members? This query, beginning with the President of 1866 down to our presidents of the last few years, was the main consideration leading to our recent organization.

We are now committed to the great experiment of endeavoring to increase our membership by giving state pharmaceutical associations a direct interest in our organization. Let us hope that our proposition of 51 per cent. of state member-

ship in the A. Ph. A. will obtain by 1927. The gratifying increase in our membership during the past four years:

1920	3300	1921	3500	1922	3548	1923	4000
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encourages us in the belief that the plan of membership through state associations will lead to the successful results predicted by its promoters. That all American pharmacists should be members of the American Pharmaceutical Association is agreed to by all of us present at this meeting; that all American pharmacists will become members of the A. Ph. A. is another matter, a matter that our reorganization experiment will show us within a few years. If the present effort to make the A. Ph. A. the great democratic organization of pharmacy in all of its phases; an effort that reflects credit upon the broadmindedness of the present membership; does not bring the anticipated results there will be no one to blame but the rank and file of American pharmacy.

But to return to the question so frequently put in the past, "Why are not more American pharmacists members of the American Pharmaceutical Association?" When the querist tells me why the sporting page is more eagerly read than the editorial page; why Talmage attracted larger crowds to his church than did Phillips Brooks; why Whitemann's Jazz Orchestra has a more popular vogue than does Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra; why Harold Bell Wright's novels have a larger sale than do the books of Edith Wharton; in short why the Things Temporal enjoy more popularity than do the Things Eternal; then I will tell him why the A. Ph. A. does not include every American pharmacist.

I am sometimes inclined to the belief that if the A. Ph. A. were a select organization, limited to say 2500 members with dues placed at \$15 per annum or more, we would have a waiting list numbering hundreds.

C. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

This year we have been operating under the new Constitution and By-Laws adopted at our Asheville meeting. These instruments represent the most radical change ever made in our organization and obviously there are some parts of our new parliamentary machinery which still need oiling. That our new Constitution and By-Laws will extend our field of usefulness is generally conceded. Some of our older members, it is true, are shaking their heads, but so did some of our older members in 1887 when the idea of a Council and of Sections was adopted. Under our new rules the executive power is vested between meetings in three agencies, the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the House of Delegates and the President. It was indeed fortunate in this past year of transition and of experiment that the Chairman of the House and the President were such warm friends as Dr. Walton and myself. Because of this friendship there has been absolutely no friction between us, although many opportunities for possible contention presented themselves in certain interpretations of our new By-Laws. These possibilities have been given careful consideration by our Committee on Constitution which will report on desirable changes at this meeting.

D. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Our House of Delegates has at last come into its own. The future of the A. Ph. A. is largely in the hands of our delegates, most of whom are present at this

moment. It would be extremely bad form for me to usurp the functions of Chairman of the House to discuss the House and its possibilities at length; so I will merely say to the members of the House of Delegates, that retail pharmacists through their state associations now have the opportunity of controlling the destinies of the A. Ph. A.; and finally if the retailers do not rise to the occasion no more can it be said as of yore, "The A. Ph. A. has no interest in the retailer."

E. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors after a year of service has emerged without wounds or scars. The results of the meeting of the Board transacted by mail have been laid before our membership upon the pages of our JOURNAL and will be reported in condensed form at this meeting. So at this time I need only state that I believe I am voicing the opinion of the entire Board when I say that the small compact directorate that now obtains can perform business more expeditiously than the large Council of former days.

F. SECRETARIAT.

The life of an association rests within the secretary's office. If the secretary is efficient, resourceful and industrious, the organization thrives. If he is indolent and indifferent, the organization eventually dies of dry rot.

The greatest problem now before our association is the question of our future secretariat. It was a generally understood feature of our reorganization that it included a full-time secretary. This problem has been given careful attention by your Board of Directors who found early in their deliberations on this topic, that under Chapter III, Article V of our new By-Laws, its sole duty in the matter was to act as a nominating committee; the actual election of the secretary resting in the House of Delegates.

The report of the Board of Directors will reach you in due time during this convention and you will then learn how the problem of the secretary has been handled. Suffice it, at this time, to say that a full-time secretary of the only type that the A. Ph. A. can possibly take the risk of employing will be a person whose personal services will cost at least \$5000 a year and that the extraneous expenses of his office will mean several thousand dollars more. Our present membership of 4000 means a current income of \$20,000 per annum. These two facts put together mean that the employment of a full-time secretary constitutes the most serious question now before our Association.

Personally I believe that if we have the great good fortune of securing the right kind of secretary he will not only earn his own expenses but he will build our association into a large and highly profitable organization. And more than this I believe the right sort of a secretary, provided he is young and enthusiastic, can make for himself as good a position as now obtains in the secretariats of other national professional bodies.

G. TREASURY.

Our treasury was never in a more prosperous condition. Aside from the highly gratifying responses made to appeals for contributions to our Building Fund, a

matter that I will discuss later on, our working balance is satisfactory and our several funds are in good condition. Leaving financial details to Treasurer Kelly I will take a few moments to discuss our several funds. I agree with our President of 1918 that we should attempt to combine some of our Funds. Thus our Centennial Fund which has not been drawn upon since 1915 should be combined with the A. Ph. A. Research Fund. Of course, objection may be raised on the grounds that this will destroy the identity of the Centennial Fund. While personally I feel it should be merged with the Research Fund, deference to sentiment suggests the alternative that the interest be utilized for a Centennial Medal, to be awarded for research along special lines. As to the Ebert Legacy Fund I hope that it will be utilized for a suitable memorial to our dear, departed friend in the new Headquarters Building. As to the Ebert Prize Fund I hope that an Ebert medal will be prepared, preferably at the expense of the Ebert Legacy Fund and that future recipients of the Ebert Prize be given the option of the present cash prize or an impression of the Ebert Medal in gold. Incidentally those cases which frequently happen where the Ebert Prize is awarded to a paper by two authors, the senior author should have the right to purchase for his co-worker a second impression of the Ebert Medal in silver.

H. SECTIONS.

Our Sections through their chairman, five of our eight vice-presidents who adorn the platform to-day, will give good account of themselves during this meeting.

At this time I need only say that the present officers of the Scientific Section are properly insistent on the fact that the large amount of business before the section be performed expeditiously; that by such expedition time be permitted for a rational discussion of important papers. For this reason the officers of the Scientific Section are this year working the old rule of the section limiting the duration of time given individual papers. In addition to this rule I suggest solely in interest of facilitating business, that no new material be injected into the program until all papers on the printed program have been given proper attention. Of late a large amount of extraneous matter has been interpolated upon the program of the Section with the result that several times authors of papers representing months of research have had to read their papers by title.

The Historical Section has prepared a carefully balanced program that continues the admirable work begun last year. Such work is of the greatest service to American Pharmacy and to our association. No reference of our Historical Section would be complete without mention of the passing of two of our most beloved past-presidents, Messrs. Hancock and Patch. Professor Patch has not been with us as much as we would have liked during the past ten years but is affectionately remembered by all of us "old-timers." Mr. Hancock, on the other hand maintained his close personal contact with the association to the very end. President in 1873-1874, he continued an active worker and a regular convention visitor even into the Cleveland meeting of 1922. Befitting the senior past-president of our body Mr. Hancock took a warm interest in our Historical Section. His liveliest A. Ph. A. interest of late years has however been the Procter Memorial Committee which he served continuously as chairman from 1904 to the day of his death. I would, that space permitted me, attempt to pay to him as beautiful

a tribute as he paid to William Procter, Jr., in the Presidential Address of just fifty years ago.

I. COMMITTEES.

In the plan of reorganization adopted last year, a much needed reform was accomplished in the matter of the many committees of our organization. Several of these were dropped, some were converted into House of Delegates' committees and the number of presidential committees was thereby reduced from 16 to 11. A list of those now appointed by the president follows:

Judicial Committee	Committee on Recipe Book
Board of Canvassers	Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus
Committees on Membership	Committee on Local Branches
Committee on State and National Legislation	Committee on International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature
Committee on United States Pharmacopœia	Committee on Physiological Testing
	Committee on Weights and Measures

As to the activities of these presidential committees, the several chairmen will report in the regular order of business.

J. A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

Progress of our local branches will be detailed at length in the report of our Committee on Local Branches. As far as I note, our several branches have been functioning with more than their usual activity, a distinct incentive to action being that provision of our new By-Laws providing a delegate to our House of Delegates from each local branch fulfilling certain requirements in return for the privilege granted. It is hoped that local branches will be organized and sustained in every city of this country and that county branches be organized in the more populous sections of our country-side.

K. ENTERTAINMENTS AND CEREMONIES.

No presidential address in the past has seemed complete without some mention of the entertainments lavished upon us by generous local committees. Beginning in 1855 as a protest against an agency that hindered the serious work of the association, presidents of later date have dwelt chiefly upon the enjoyable and profitable side of this part of our association's activities. In recent years I personally recall only once when the entertainment afforded was so lavish that the real business of our convention was seriously impeded. There is only one other objection to the entertainment side of our annual meetings and that is when each succeeding community which we visit tries to outdo the preceding one in generosity. It is obvious that a large city having vast resources can raise more money than can a smaller place and will be indeed unfortunate if any of the communities of our country having adequate hotel accommodations would hesitate about asking the A. Ph. A. upon the ground that it could not furnish as lavish entertainment as places of meeting of previous years.

A glance at the program of entertainment provided for us by our Buffalo hosts makes me fear that they have not fully heeded the advice I gave them when I had the privilege of visiting here in June; advice to the effect that in this year of all

years, when we are asking American Pharmacy to give generously to our Building Fund, our entertainments should be simple. I believe that I voice the views of all of the visitors here present, that what we desire in the way of entertainment is a social evening (call it President's Reception or what-not), some simple afternoon entertainments for our ladies and a sight-seeing trip, preferably, as this year and last, on the Saturday following our final session. And still more important is it to state *that we would rather pay as we go than to burden our hosts with the raising of an entertainment fund.*

Under the head of "Ceremonies," I need only remark upon the expedition of business, since we dropped from our opening sessions addresses of welcome and responses thereto. Perhaps, however, we have leaned too much to the other side when we come to our installation of officers and our awarding of prizes.

In the case of the prizes, the Ebert Prize and the grant from the A. Ph. A. Research Fund, I commend to the attention of our secretary and treasurer, the desirability of planning so that these pleasant functions can be carried out with a little more smoothness. As to the hurried installation of officers, I agree with a former president who said that the ceremony should either be dropped or should be put upon a more dignified basis and to bring this matter squarely before the association;

I recommend that beginning at this 1924 meeting, the first order of business of the final session of the Association be the awarding of prizes and the installation of officers; said functions not to take more than 30 minutes.

Some may criticize the proposition on the grounds that the entire business of the presidential term will not be completed at the beginning of the final session. To this I reply that I think it would be an admirable thing to "break in" our new president, when business which he will have to carry out along with the Board of Directors is still before us.

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS AFFILIATIONS.

A. STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

Practically every state association is a child of the A. Ph. A. in the fact that the founders of most state associations were men who had been imbued with the ideals of our Association. It is interesting to note in the presidential addresses from 1870 to 1880 the warm interest manifested in the organization of our older state associations. The only discordant note I find in the presidential addresses is one (1882) in which the question was raised whether state associations were not tending to cause pharmacists to think in terms of state rather than National boundaries. I will not discuss the *pros* and *cons* of this question but will merely say that if this has ever been true, our recent reorganization of the A. Ph. A., with state associations as integral parts of our own organization, should forever lay at rest misgivings such as expressed by President Bedford. In our House of Delegates the state organizations have a national association of state associations and the success and failure of the proposition rests entirely with the individual state association. The experience of my presidential year emboldens me to offer two suggestions to those active in state association work.

1. The delegates from state associations to our House of Delegates should not be chosen haphazard, possibly merely because the persons are planning to take the trip, but each delegate should be selected with special reference to his value both to the state association and the A. Ph. A. While entirely beyond my own province, I do dare to express the opinion that each state association should see that its secretary is one of its delegates and that the travelling expenses of the secretary should be defrayed by the state association.

2. The delegates from each state association and its secretary should consider themselves as a committee to aid the President of the A. Ph. A. in the rather difficult task of selecting as the delegate from A. Ph. A. to the particular state association a person "from the membership of a state association other than the one he is to visit;" a resolution adopted at our final session at Asheville; a resolution that is difficult to carry out.

B. UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION.

The mere facts that of the 7 members of the U. S. P. Board of Trustees, 4 are active members of the A. Ph. A. and that of the fifty members of its Revision Committee, 33 are numbered in our membership, serves to show the close connection between our organization and agencies behind our national standard, the United States Pharmacopœia.

In the due course of time, we will have the pleasure of hearing from our good friend Professor Cook, Chairman of the Revision Committee, so at this time I need only say that the relations existing between the A. Ph. A. and the U. S. P. organization are most happy and that the past year has been one of great progress toward the goal, the appearance of U. S. P. X.

C. OTHER NATIONAL BODIES.

Your president has been called upon to appoint delegates to the following national associations:

American Drug Manufacturers Association,
American Medical Association,
National Association of Retail Druggists,
National Wholesale Druggists Association,
Proprietary Association of America,
United Medicine Manufacturers of America.

These delegates will undoubtedly report at later sittings of this convention, so at this time I need only extend to those present at this time as delegates from our sister organizations a hearty welcome and our hope that each will make himself quite at home with us.

Special mention must be made of the *National Association of Retail Druggists* not only because many of us have the good fortune of being equally enthusiastic members of both great national organizations; but also because of our now close relations brought about by annual joint sessions of our executive bodies. No better thing has ever been done for American Pharmacy than these annual visitations alternating between the conventions of our two associations. In this connection mention must be made of two pleasing anniversaries occurring within the year

1923-24. The 1923 meeting of the N. A. R. D. was its Silver Anniversary while the coming meeting of the N. W. D. A. is its Golden Jubilee. To the eldest daughter of the A. Ph. A. we extend our heartiest congratulations and I desire to express the hope that our incoming president will not only select a very representative delegation from the A. Ph. A., but may also be able to head it himself.

D. AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The A. C. P. F. and the N. A. B. P. seem a part of our A. Ph. A. family, since both associations ever since their organization, have met in the same week and at the same place as we do. To break this golden chain of sodality would be scarcely short of tragic; for our interests are so commingled, that a dissolution of the bonds would hurt all three of us.

As the meetings of the A. C. P. F. and of the N. A. B. P. immediately precede our own meeting, your president finds himself with little to say. And what he has to say can best be discussed later under the general topics of legislation and education.

E. NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE.

This organization designed to bind together the legislative activities of the National Associations already enumerated is continuing its good work, a summary of which will be reported by our delegates. What criticisms we hear of the Drug Trade Conference, come from persons who fail to realize that the only action that can be taken by the Conference is when selfish interests are set aside and the Conference agrees upon measures designed for the good of all phases of American Pharmacy in its delicate relations with the American Public.

F. DRUG TRADE BOARD OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

A recent idea of federated pharmacy in which your president takes a warm personal interest is the D. T. B. P. I. a ponderous name "wished" upon it at its christening in 1920. The remarkable work of this publicity bureau of American Pharmacy is so well known that praise on my part seems entirely superfluous. During this meeting we will hear through our own publicity committee, from the chairman of the D. T. B. P. I.; so at this time I will only say that there is no agency doing better work in awakening the interest of the public in Pharmacy than this child of the A. Ph. A.

G. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

The littlest sister in the attractive trio of exemplars of federated pharmacy is the Conference on Pharmaceutical Research. It will be my privilege as chairman of the A. Ph. A. committee on research to present at a later session an account of our third annual meeting held in this city on August 23rd. Our organization is now complete and real work for the fosternig research will now begin. This will take two main paths; the first being the bringing of pharmaceutical research workers into sympathetic comradeship for a discussion of their problems and for devising means of financial support of research; the second being acquainting the public

with the large amount of creditable research being performed by American pharmacists; much of this work now being placed to the credit of other sciences. In this second phase of our work we have received extremely valuable aid from the Drug Trade Board of Public Information; and later I will discuss this coöperation which is of such great service to American pharmacy.

An important work that has been performed partly by the Research Conference and partly by the A. Ph. A. Research Committee has been the recognition of pharmacy by three Divisions of the National Research Council. In 1920, the Division of Chemistry created a committee on pharmaceutical chemistry; in 1922 the Division of Biology created a committee on pharmaceutical botany and pharmacognosy; while during the past few months, the Division of Medical Sciences has created a committee on pharmacopœias in which three of its five members are active members of the A. Ph. A.

There has been a demand in certain quarters that the National Research Council create a Division of Pharmacy. This we were most courteously informed is at this time out of the question, since the policy of the Research Council is to lessen rather than increase its Divisions. But we feel something has been achieved. We have three pharmaceutical committees in the three Divisions in which Pharmacy has an interest; we have a National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research which constitutes a clearing house for all phases of research in our own calling; a Conference working in the utmost harmony with the National Research Council and lastly, having all of the machinery necessary to prove the vitality, the possibilities and the usefulness of pharmaceutical research, it merely remains for us pharmacists to make our most unselfish efforts, to forget petty jealousies and to so work that our own actions prove that Pharmacy is worthy of higher honors than has yet been bestowed upon it.

H. BUREAUS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Ever since 1902 when delegates were sent to our meeting from the Public Health Service and from the Surgeon General of the Navy a pleasant and much appreciated feature of our conventions has been the presence of delegates from the various bureaus of the national Government. As in the past, we hope at this meeting to have delegates from the

United States Army,
United States Navy,
United States Public Health Service,
Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In truth, I see some before me as I read these lines. To all of these representatives of our federal government I extend a hearty welcome and I anticipate that our JOURNAL will be enriched by contributions from the scientists of the busy laboratories from which they come.

I. CONFERENCES ON SPECIAL PROBLEMS.

Since the Asheville meeting your President has been called upon to send delegates to the following conferences:

Conference on Narcotic Drugs,
Conference on Clinical Thermometers,
Conference on Clinical Laboratory Legislation,
Conference of Professional Societies.

As delegates to the last named group I appointed Messrs. Lehman and Fischelis. As the invitation reached me only a few hours before the meeting and as the delegates had to be notified by telephone, I attended the meeting along with the delegates. The object of the meeting, as frankly stated by Chairman Owen Johnson was for the purpose of endorsing the Mellon Tax Bill. Your delegates expressed sympathy with the movement but expressed their position in the following statement.

The American Pharmaceutical Association while deeply interested in all national legislation affecting our calling and our individual interests, very rarely expresses its opinion on general political questions.

The delegates from the Association here present are not in a position to commit the Association or its Board of Directors to the Mellon Tax reduction program, but will bring such resolutions as are passed at this meeting to the attention of the Board and urge speedy action by the Board.

The Conference on Clinical Legislation was called in Philadelphia on November 15, 1923, and as delegates from the A. Ph. A., I appointed Messrs. LaWall and Cliffe. A report of the Conference will undoubtedly be presented by one of our delegates, so I need only state that while the immediate object of the Philadelphia meeting was to combat a bill introduced in the state legislature designed to force each clinical laboratory to have a registered physician upon its staff, the broader aspects of the relations of the public, the physician, the chemist, the microscopist, the bacteriologist as well as the pharmacist trained in these sciences, was given careful consideration. Later the immediate danger of legislation inimical to the non-medical clinical laboratory was lessened and the differences causing the attempted legislation were adjusted at a Conference held in Chicago on March 6th attended by representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and the American Chemical Society. While it is gratifying to all of us that our fellow-member, Dean LaWall, was one of the three delegates from the American Chemical Society, I do believe that the American Pharmaceutical Association, embracing as it does so many persons interested in clinical diagnosis, should have been invited as a participant in the Conference. As to the other two conferences enumerated above, we will hear from our delegates during this meeting.

J. INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS.

Last year, President Koch discussed at some length the desirability of a continuous connection between the A. Ph. A. and the International Pharmaceutical Federation. This has been accomplished during the past year by the action of the Board of Directors by selecting Messrs. Koch, Cook and Scoville, with terms of office expiring in 1927, 1926 and 1925, respectively. Your president with the approval of the Board of Directors appointed Dr. H. C. Fuller of Washington as a delegate from the A. Ph. A. to the Fourth Congress of Industrial Chemistry held during June at Bordeaux.

K. THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Having just enumerated our numerous points of contact with many fields of activity the question presents itself, "How about the General Public?" Our organizations are so busy in meritorious work frankly designed for the well-being of the calling, or of the group, or of the locality that they frequently overlook the most important phase of our present civilization; the reaction of the world in general to their endeavors. This in short is the main trouble with America of to-day. Beginning a few years since with a smug insularity, we are now surprised that small groups of individuals can become provincial too and can organize blocs and klans to bedevil our body politic.

"Service to the Public" is a slogan that has been recently worked almost to death but behind it stands a truth that we should all keep close to our hearts. Every man has a right to work to earn a competence, but "work" implies giving the public something for his wages. So is it that our pharmaceutical groups are organized to benefit our calling, but in bringing about these benefits we must never overlook the fact that our organization machinery must not only serve ourselves but must also be of service to the public.

Therefore in discussing the various affiliations of the A. Ph. A., it is quite pertinent to ask ourselves "How does the General Public react to the A. Ph. A.?"

The cynical hearer of my question will respond "not at all" and there is some basis of truth in the answer. Certainly the public knows the American pharmacist, for he has one at every corner, but does the public know the American Pharmaceutical Association? If not, the fault lies with us present at this moment. Time was when the public knew the family physician but not the American Medical Association. Time was when the public considered the chemist as a queer individual who dealt in explosions and stinks, but now every reader of our daily press knows the American Chemical Society. Pharmacy has never been put across to the public as medicine and chemistry have been. Pharmacy has in truth never been put across to the pharmacists themselves. In fact, I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that the greatest need of American Pharmacy is a proper pharmaceutical consciousness, a pride of craft that characterizes other professions. This deplorable lack of pride of class is manifested by pharmacists in dozens of ways. Thus, while "Who's Who in America" catalogs 20 active members of this association only 5 label themselves therein with the noun "pharmacist" or the adjective "pharmaceutical," thus we find a number of pharmacists who seem prouder of their connection with the American Chemical Society than with their membership with our own organization; we even find men who seem to be prouder of being a Mason or an Elk than of being a pharmacist. Until this condition is remedied, it is no small wonder that the general public holds Pharmacy in little esteem; it is a matter of no surprise that Pharmacy is not generally considered as a profession.

Is Pharmacy really a profession? "Yes" and "No."

The Immigration Bureau during the past year has officially stated that an immigrant pharmacist is not a professional man and yet during the same year the Conference of Professional Societies invited the American Pharmaceutical Association to become one of its members. The Surgeon General's office has fre-

quently ruled against commissions for army pharmacists on the grounds that the educational requirements of pharmacy are insufficient and yet Pharmacy is now recognized in the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. There is undoubtedly a vast amount of unprofessional behavior on the part of certain practicing pharmacists and yet there are pharmacists whose professionalism exceeds even the professionalism of the physician.

What is a profession after all? It is a calling which fulfils the following conditions:

1. It must be of direct service to the public.
2. It must have a sense of propriety manifested in a code of ethics.
3. Its practice must include the receiving of confidences that the practitioner must hold inviolate.
4. It must require proper educational standards, sufficient to provide abundant knowledge of the sciences underlying the profession.
5. It must have a literature worthy of a learned calling.
6. It must show its faith in its underlying sciences by embracing within its fold a group of persons engaging in research.

American Pharmacy through the American Pharmaceutical Association measures up to all six of these requirements and will be a profession so soon as we pharmacists so will.

To conclude this important topic of the relation of the A. Ph. A. to the general public, let me reiterate that if the general public does not hold pharmacy in high esteem it is our own fault; that our negligence in this direction is being corrected through the splendid work of the Drug Trade Board of Public Information and lastly that the one pharmaceutical organization that is most successfully showing the public that pharmacy is more than a business is the American Pharmaceutical Association.

THE A. PH. A. AND ITS PUBLICATIONS.

A. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The last statement in the preceding chapter pointed out that the A. Ph. A. is the one organization best fitted to properly educate the public as to the professional aspects of pharmacy. In the summary as to the essentials of a profession, No. 5 was the possession of a literature worthy of a learned calling. In this direction, the A. Ph. A. excels, which explains why our membership includes scientists in the continent of Europe, in China, Japan, Java, India and Egypt. A brief mention of the practical aspects of each of our publications is therefore in order.

B. JOURNAL.

The A. Ph. A. JOURNAL has in its 13 years of existence won an enviable place among the pharmaceutical journals of the world. Ever since its establishment there has been much discussion as to what the JOURNAL should give its readers, a problem very difficult of solution because of the varying type of our membership. Our JOURNAL cannot be wholly a magazine of retail pharmacy, it cannot be a purely scientific publication, it cannot be an organ of manufacturing or of educational

pharmacy. It must be some of each and yet not too much of any of the phases of our many-sided calling and in this connection I feel that our warm thanks are due Editor Eberle for the skill with which he has endeavored to present a journal doing justice to all phases of pharmacy.

C. YEAR BOOK.

Even as the JOURNAL is the agency that binds our membership together, is the organ of our combined opinions, so the YEAR BOOK is the agency that gives our association an international reputation as a scientific and as a professional body. The complete set of our old PROCEEDINGS and our more recent YEAR BOOKS covering the period from 1851 to date constitutes a library of pharmaceutical progress and it has been exceedingly gratifying to me, one who has done considerable bibliographical work, to note as I go from one scientific library to another, the presence of our PROCEEDINGS and YEAR BOOKS, either complete or in part, upon the shelves. I hope and believe that the several battles waged in behalf of the YEAR BOOK since 1912 has settled the fact that the YEAR BOOK is a permanent feature of the work of our association. The discontinuance of the YEAR BOOK would be more than a blow to the prestige of the A. Ph. A. It would be an irreparable loss to international pharmacy.

Our greatest problem connected with the YEAR BOOK is the delay in its appearance. On this I can now speak more freely than I did when I was responsible for its appearance. The very fact that after the Denver meeting of 1912 the YEAR BOOK was in a state of suspended animation lasting for almost a year has given the work a handicap that one part-time man cannot possibly overcome. Thus, I assumed the post of Reporter in January 1917 and found the manuscript of 1915 on my hands for final editing; thus when I turned over the position to Dr. DuMez in October 1922, it was the manuscript of 1921 that was entrusted to him for final editing. There are only two alternatives to employ if we are to get the YEAR BOOK up to date. One is to endeavor to secure the full time of our Reporter until the time when the lost year is made up; the other is to employ a second person especially entrusted with the preparation of, let us say, the 1924 YEAR BOOK thus permitting our regular Reporter or Editor to attack each 1925 journal as it appears.

Incidentally there has been much loose talk about the obsolescence of the material in the YEAR BOOK when it reaches our members; with much said about the superior service offered by *Chemical Abstracts*. No one has a higher esteem for *Chemical Abstracts* than I have; few have obtained more valuable service from it than I have; and yet I must say that the mere dating of an issue, let us say July 10, 1924, does not make everything within that issue strictly up to date. For instance, there have been times when that valuable journal has published abstracts fifteen months after the original papers were printed.

D. NATIONAL FORMULARY.

It is no exaggeration to say that the National Formulary is the greatest single asset that the American Pharmaceutical Association possesses and as such should be zealously defended by every loyal member of our organization. Little did that group of earnest workers for real pharmacy, the compilers of the New York and

Brooklyn Formulary, realize that their infant would develop into a standard second only to the U. S. P., by being given official sanction in our National Food and Drug Law. Such a mark of approbation carries with it distinct responsibilities, responsibilities that have been met in the altruistic spirit characteristic of the A. Ph. A. In the first place the Committee on Revision under the able leadership of Chairman Scoville is imbued with the proper sense of fitness, that it has neither yielded to the importunities of the advocates of drugless therapy nor to the urge of those who would make the N. F. a hodge-podge. Of even greater importance was the action of the old A. Ph. A. Council in 1916 in placing the financial profits accruing from the sale of the Formulary into the A. Ph. A. Research Fund which is destined to be of the greatest possible service to American science and to the American public.

E. RECIPE BOOK.

It is now thirteen years since the Recipe Book project was launched by this Association, by the creation of the Committee on Recipe Book. During this period, the committee, first under the leadership of Chairman Raubenheimer and latterly under Chairman Lascoff, has not been idle. In fact it might be said that the Recipe Book has already been published, for no less than 891 recipes have been printed in our JOURNAL. All of us, however, wish to see the Recipe Book in the form of a single volume and it is with the greatest pleasure that I announce that at this meeting Chairman Lascoff will present to the Association his final report presenting 1503 recipes covering practically every type of preparation called for over the drug store counter. What the National Formulary does for practice of medicine and the prescription counter, the Recipe Book will do for the practical pharmacist and the dispensing counter and all of us will now impatiently await the publication of the greatly needed accession to the pharmacist's library.

During the past year Chairman Lascoff at great sacrifice of personal interests has labored energetically in bringing his task to completion. He has given freely of the time of himself and of his employees and is presenting a bill only for stenographic service and postage. Being an expert pharmacist rather than an editor, he considers his work completed with the presentation of the 1503 recipes, practically all of which have been prepared in his pharmacy under his personal supervision. A feature of one of the sittings of our Section on Dispensing during this week will be the report of the Committee on Recipe Book with an exhibition of specimens and demonstrations by Dr. Lascoff.

I recommend that the Committee on Publication be authorized to proceed to a speedy publication of the Recipe Book, this authorization to include the securing of the proper person to perform the editorial work needed to convert the report of the Committee on Recipe Book into the finished volume.

In connection with this recommendation may I state that this Association has been spoiled by the self-sacrifice of willing workers. Our secretaries, treasurers, editors and N. F. chairmen have given thousands of dollars of expert service for pittances that can mostly be expressed in three figures. In the era that is now before this Association we must realize that big things demand big men and that big men, while self-sacrificing on matters of sentiment, are not often so on purely business matters. Our Recipe Book, while primarily a matter of service to the

retail pharmacists of America, is largely a business proposition. The book should be sold at a profit. It should be marketed in a business-like way. If it is not going to make money for the Association, we had better not publish it. If it is going to make money for the Association, we must spend the money necessary to have it properly edited and brought through the press.

THE A. PH. A., ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND ITS PROBLEMS.

A. GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Achievement is in truth naught but the solving of difficult problems, the overcoming of serious obstacles. So it is that it might be wiser to reverse the sequence in the heading of this chapter. On the other hand the history of the A. Ph. A. is a record of past achievements and present problems. A few of these we will now discuss.

B. EDUCATIONAL.

The history of pharmaceutical education in America since 1852 has been largely a recital of A. Ph. A. initiative. It is true that since 1900 when a loyal band of A. Ph. A. members organized the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Faculties, the A. Ph. A. has left the technical details of pharmaceutical education largely to the Conference, always manifesting its interest in pharmaceutical education in the lively sessions of our Section on Education and Legislation, at which the most prominent participants are either members of the Faculties organization or of the Association of Boards. In this way the A. Ph. A. has the opportunity for service that is unique. The main fosterer of pharmaceutical education from 1852 to 1900, since then its educational function has been to give ideas of professional educators a practical turn. When all goes smoothly in the Conference, the A. Ph. A., mother of us all, smiles approval; when the doctors disagree then the A. Ph. A. has the right to ask why.

It would be a gross neglect of duty as president of this Association were I to pass in silence the sad fact that all has not been well in educational circles during the past year; extremists on both sides being jointly responsible for a situation that is discreditable alike to American pharmacy and to American pharmaceutical education.

As this is being written long before the 1924 meetings of the Conference of Faculties and the Association of Boards and as there is a good prospect of things being harmoniously settled, it would be worse than folly for me to give more than the foregoing outline of facts.

However, in this Association, the place where educational problems can be calmly discussed for the benefit of many rather than for the interests of the few, the statement of a few fundamental principles may not come amiss.

1. All pharmacy, whether dispensing, wholesaling, manufacturing, educational or editorial, rests upon the retail druggist. If the retail druggist falls out of the plan of things we the representatives of other phases of pharmacy will have to find other occupations.

2. In turn, the fate of the retail pharmacist rests upon his ability to properly and adequately serve the public.

3. In educating retail pharmacists, teachers should realize their main duty is to train their pupils to adequately serve the public; their other primal duties being to inculcate the ethics of our calling and inspire pupils with the fascinating history of our calling and with the glories of the world of science.

4. Every teacher should have the laudable ambition to train their choicer students beyond the ordinary pharmacy course. This, however, does not mean that all pharmaceutical students should be forced to take an education far beyond what they need to adequately serve the public.

5. In these days we are suffering more from over-education than under-education. We see this in the craze for college education, the desire of all to become "white collar men." We see this in the supertraining of physicians with the resultant swarm of osteopaths and chiropractors. We see this in our trained nurse of today, the transition of the angel of mercy of a score of years ago into the "specialist" who is at the disposal of only the wealthy man or the pauper.

6. The education of the retail pharmacist must not be an over-education. It must be practical education that will provide adequate service to the public at prices that the public can afford to pay.

7. While all of us teachers view with loving eyes pharmacy courses of four, five or six years' duration, we must frankly face the fact that the total number of highly trained pharmaceutical scientists who are actually needed could be accommodated in a single one of our larger colleges of pharmacy.

8. The greatest fallacy in modern education is that a profession must be a calling requiring six or seven years of education. I maintain that the high-grade family physician of forty years ago frequently had a higher professional sense than the supertrained medical specialist of to-day and that even so a pharmacist trained to the responsibilities of the drug business will better serve the public from behind the counter of the retail drug store than will a B.S. or a Phar.D. trained as a pharmaceutical scientist rather than as a practical pharmacist.

C. LEGISLATIVE.

From its inception, the A. Ph. A. has been interested in legislation designed to aid pharmacists in properly serving the public. Most of us are familiar with the fact that at the initial meeting called at the New York College of Pharmacy in 1851, the announced object of the call was "the adoption of a series of standards for use by Drug Inspectors at our different ports."

There has never been a meeting of the Association as far as I can note at which national legislation (proper quality of imported drugs, stamp taxes, alcohol licenses, status of governmental pharmacists, and latterly national narcotic, food and drug and prohibition legislation) has not been discussed. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that there is practically no national law affecting our trade that does not bear the impress of the American Pharmaceutical Association. State Pharmacy Laws were first discussed in the address of President Milhau (1868) and the very next year the draft of a "model" pharmacy law was presented, discussed and recommended to the governors of the several states. The organization of State Pharmaceutical Associations beginning in the early seventies naturally tended to turn discussions of state legislation into these newer channels of pharmaceutical activity, but among the greatest services performed by our Association

have been the several "model" state pharmacy and narcotic laws that have been formulated by our members and discussed at our conventions. I am sure none of the several valiant workers in this valuable field of endeavor will criticize me when I take the liberty of singling out one of their number when I say that the classic efforts of Dr. Beal in this direction have been of incalculable value to American pharmacy and to the American public.

Turning from past achievement to present problems I will say that detailed information will be presented as usual by our committee on state and national legislation. As to state legislation I will only mention the meddlesome bill as to clinical laboratories introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature, the "Drug Store" Definition Law of New York and the recent ruling of the Board of Regents of the same state, effective in 1928, adding to the entrance requirements to colleges of pharmacy the possession of two years' experience in a drug store. As these and other items of state legislation will undoubtedly be freely discussed by our House of Delegates I will only state that the rigid enforcement of the last-named ruling in every state would play havoc with every university course in pharmacy.

As to national legislation, I will limit myself to only one of the many thought-provoking measures discussed or passed in Washington—the burning question of the Liquor Nuisance.

It is neither necessary nor desirable for me to express my opinion as a citizen concerning the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. It is, however, highly important that your president should discuss the influence of the prohibition legislation upon the ancient and honorable calling of pharmacy. And curiously enough I can do this no better nor in a method more timely than to repeat what I wrote in 1915 when the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association and certain pharmacists of Oregon urged that the prohibition laws proposed in these two states be so framed as to prevent the handling of alcoholic beverages by drug stores. My comments at that time (*Dr. Circ.*, 59, 151, 1915), at a period when national prohibition was considered by most of us as a fantastic idea, were as follows:

The weakest point in the prohibition question is the fact that a considerable number who howl for prohibition, and a vast number who vote for prohibition, have no desire to be shut off absolutely from their little "nip." "Antipathy to the saloon" may be all right, but being denied the privilege of having alcoholic beverages in their homes is quite another matter, and therefore residents of a "dry" community, having wiped out saloons, turn their attention toward tempting druggists to become rum sellers in disguise.

What American pharmacist of any experience is there, who has not run across some worthy in his community who tries to coax him into furnishing the desired "nip," even when there are barrooms in the neighborhood? Creatures of this type are individuals who, priding themselves on being ultra-respectable, are not men enough to go into a saloon when they crave alcoholic beverages. How much worse, therefore, must be the pressure upon the druggists if the community "goes dry?" The wonder is not that some druggists stoop to liquor selling but that more do not succumb to the temptations offered them by their "respectable" but thirsty fellow citizens.

We therefore feel that a very good way to handle the prohibition problem, as far as the drug trade is concerned, is along the lines suggested by the Virginia association and by the Oregon druggist. When the people

vote "dry," let them be parchedly dry as far as the drug store is concerned. Let them find loopholes, if they will, in the law passed by their votes, but let the druggists protect the fair name of pharmacy by preventing the "respectable" element from using our calling as a cloak to cover their tipling tendencies.

These words of 1915 apply I believe with equal force in 1924.

Turning to a direct discussion of the present-day aspects of the dispensing of liquor on prescriptions I can do no better than to begin by commending, to the careful attention of our members, the extremely able address given by our member, Mr. Ambrose Hunsberger, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science (*Am. J. Pharm.*, Nov. 1923, p. 820).

I cannot imagine a better résumé of the liquor problem as it applies today to the retail pharmacy than Mr. Hunsberger's calm and cool presentation of an ugly subject.

Turning, however, to the problem as it squarely faces us gathered here today, I will remind you of some of the recent incidents directly bearing upon the dispensing of liquor prescriptions by pharmacists. For the sake of brevity I will merely enumerate the steps, with references as to where details may be found:

1. The A. M. A. census as to medical value of whisky and brandy which was decided in the affirmative by a 51 per cent. vote (*Jl. A. M. A.*, 78, 210, 1922).
2. The decision of the medical members of the U. S. P. Committee on Revision that whisky and brandy monographs should be incorporated in U. S. P. X (*Dr. Circ.*, 68, 96, 1924).
3. The decision of the Supreme Court that beer was not a medicine since it was not in the Pharmacopœia; the implication of the report in the newspapers being that if whisky and brandy were pharmacopœial they would forthwith become medicaments (*Jour. A. M. A.*, 82, 2054, 1924).
4. The action taken at the 1924 meeting of the American Medical Association; the passage of a resolution expressing disapproval of "those portions of the National Prohibition Act which interfere with the proper relation between the physician and his patient in prescribing alcohol medicinally."

In contrast may I place in evidence the action of the A. Ph. A. as reflecting the opinion of the honest pharmacists of this country.

1. In 1921 President Packard pointed out that at that time only 22 per cent. of America's physicians had taken out prescribing permits. He advocated the establishment of governmental dispensaries for handling alcoholic liquors. This recommendation was passed by the unanimous vote of the Association.
2. In 1922 President Hilton again discussed the liquor nuisance and urged the A. Ph. A. to go on record opposing the filling of liquor prescriptions by pharmacists. The committee on president's address did not concur with the findings of the president.

As one of the members of the committee on president's address of 1922 I will publicly admit that I was unduly swayed by certain ingenious arguments that were presented to our committee at that time. Now realizing that in 1922 President Hilton was right and his committee on president's address was wrong:

I recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association reaffirm the stand taken by it in 1921 (*JOUR. A. PH. A.*, 10, 668, 1921) advocating the establishment of government agencies handling alcoholic liquors.

If American medicine has suddenly discovered that whisky and brandy are valuable medicaments, let the filth that has accompanied the liquor prescription business ever since the beginnings of prohibition in this country half a century ago, rest upon American medicine, upon the Prohibition Bureau and upon the sponsors of the Prohibition Bureau, the Anti-Saloon League, rather than upon our own calling, pharmacy.

D. SCIENTIFIC.

The record of the scientific achievements of the American Pharmaceutical Association are written where no man can erase them. Our PROCEEDINGS, our YEAR BOOKS and our JOURNAL furnish testimony upon which we rest our case.

Practically every scientific problem worthy of note in this address has been discussed in previous sheets, so at this time I need only say that in our National Formulary and Recipe Book committees, in our Scientific and Dispensing Sections, in our A. Ph. A. Research Funds and the grants awarded therefrom and in our Ebert Prize, to say nothing of National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research with which we are closely affiliated, the A. Ph. A. has at its disposal every needed agency to maintain its high prestige as the representative of the scientific side of pharmacy.

E. PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL.

On preceding pages I endeavored to show that pharmacy has the right to be considered a profession. And in making this contention I have no intention whatever of disproving that the chief occupation of a large majority of pharmacists is of commercial character. I see no incongruity in declaring for this dual nature of pharmacy. The American Pharmaceutical Association founded by retail pharmacists and by retail pharmacists only—in its earlier days hotly resenting intrusion by the few manufacturers of that day, by non-pharmaceutical scientists and by physicians—is no less interested in the commercial aspects of pharmacy in 1924 than it was in 1852. The presidential address of about 1900 manifested a feeling of alarm concerning our sister organization, the N. A. R. D., a feeling that now happily is a thing of the past.

I believe that the fine custom of joint meetings of the executive committees of the two organizations begun in 1922 has impressed the members of both committees that each association needs the other one; that instead of rivalry there is a genuine community of interests; that each is doing a specific work for the retail druggist that the other cannot perform. The professional and commercial aspects of pharmacy are afforded by the A. Ph. A. with admirable forums in the two sister sections on Dispensing and on Commercial Pharmacy. The Dispensing Section since its creation through the efforts of our lamented friend, Dr. Hynson, has been one of our liveliest parliamentary agencies. On the other hand there is no use in ignoring the fact that at times our Commercial Section has not functioned as it really should. There is no need to try to find the scape-goat upon which the fault can be placed, but I ask the business men here present to ask themselves why the Dispensing Section is continuously so flourishing and why the Commercial Section is intermittently languid. I have a notion that I pass on for what it is worth. I believe that the sporadic interest in the Commercial Section is due to the

fact that it is *supposedly conducted for the benefit of retail pharmacy only*. In all other divisions of our Association all types of pharmaceutical interests are represented. Why should that not be so in the Commercial Section? Why should not the Commercial Section become a genuine forum of commercial pharmacy in which accredited delegates from our drug trade organizations, manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, may freely express their views to the benefit of all branches of pharmacy? I can even imagine a successful and unintermittent handling of the Commercial Section by a steering committee consisting of one representative of each of our national drug trade associations.

This is a mere suggestion made by a visionary professor. Think it over and see whether the practical men present may not be able to whip it into practical shape.

F. INSTITUTIONAL.

This heading opens a new vista which points the way to a field of endeavor which the American Pharmaceutical Association may take into possession if she only will. What I have said up to now has been of the past and the present. What I say in this chapter will be largely of the future.

Institutional means more than the transactions of a mere organization. Lytton Strachy wittily says that in her later years, Victoria was more than a queen, she was an institution. The Christian Church means more than a collection of red-capped cardinals on one hand and of black-coated parsons on the other; it is an agency that has been functioning for the benefit of mankind since the days of Apostles. The profession of medicine means more than men who can cure a fever or remove an appendix; it is a calling that for over 3000 years has attracted men to the service of humanity. What American pharmacy needs is an institution and that institution is at hand in the form of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

To the institutional side of the A. Ph. A. of the past its publications bear eloquent testimony. But that is merely the beginning.

Many of us have lamented the splitting off from the A. Ph. A. of certain pharmaceutical groups, beginning just fifty years ago with the organization of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. Many have said that in surrendering these groups the A. Ph. A. has deliberately destroyed just so many fields of usefulness. With this view I can in no way agree.

To consider one purely mechanical phase of the situation, to have our A. Ph. A. embracing all eight of our other national pharmaceutical organizations would mean an unwieldy body the annual convention of which (assuming the work was properly coördinated) would occupy at least two or three weeks. Moreover each offshoot from the A. Ph. A. has meant the creation of an agency especially designed to advance the personal interests of the members of that particular group; interests that are at times at variance with those of other pharmaceutical groups.

Such special national organizations have been of enormous value to their individual members and in truth this very practical service to their individual members has more than once brought such organizations into public disfavor. That such national organizations are needed for special service of certain classes of pharmacy is obvious; that such organizations should feel the need for an All-

Pharmacy Institution is equally obvious. And in the American Pharmaceutical Association we have already in successful operation the All-Pharmacy Institution to which we can all belong. And what will be the special function of the A. Ph. A. in the future?

1. An organization of which the non-pharmaceutical public, legislators, governmental officials and editors, will say "Here is an association representing the legitimate interests of combined pharmacy and not the special interests of any one class.

2. An organization where the representatives of all state associations will consider the legislative interests not of one state as against another but of all states striving to serve the pharmaceutical interests of all humanity.

3. An organization where representatives of all of the business interests in pharmacy may foregather in the Commercial Section for discussion, not of the selfish interests of any one group but of the best way to smooth out differences that may exist between various groups.

4. An organization where all branches of pharmacy may discuss in the Legislative Section such legislation that will be for the benefit of all rather than for the selfish interests of any one group. I have no doubt that if this ideal is literally followed, if our Legislative Section becomes a place where accredited delegates from our national associations convene for serious business rather than for mere debates, the National Drug Trade Conference will eventually become an integral part of the A. Ph. A.

5. An organization where all types of pharmaceutical scientists will meet in our Scientific Section, not merely for the reading of papers but also for the discussion of plans for the tangible encouragement of research. I can even foresee the closest possible consociation between our Scientific Section, the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research and the National Research Council.

6. An organization possessing funds ample to properly back the admirable publicity work of the present Drug Trade Board of Public Information, a factor in our pharmaceutical life, the importance of which is faintly realized by the rank and file of American pharmacy.

7. An organization that presents to the public the All-Pharmacy Institution that is the essential factor in obtaining the proper public recognition of pharmacy, an institution possessing wide publicity connections, an institution furnishing to the world an adequate scientific literature, an institution that possesses adequate material facilities to impress the public with the fact that pharmacy is a truly great calling.

The attainment of this last aim is now within our reach in our

PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS.

From Chairman Dunning of our Drive Committee we will soon learn of the extremely gratifying results of our Headquarters Campaign. I will merely say that as I write we have received in pledges \$275,000, and that the campaign is still going strong; since \$115,000 more is reported but not yet received at the Drive Headquarters. Too much praise cannot be given to our Campaign Committee and notably to Messrs. Dunning and Newcomb. Delightful have been some of the responses to our appeal both from generous donors and from energetic district chairmen. Most gratifying have been the contributions of pharmacists who up to now have not been members of the American Pharmaceutical Association but

who have become interested in the offer of one year's membership upon the basis of a minimum subscription of \$25.00.

But the work is not over. On the basis of individual rather than corporation subscriptions, while non-members of the A. Ph. A. have contributed \$175,000 only 1200 out of our 4000 A. Ph. A. members have subscribed, their total subscription being only \$50,000. What is more serious is that while certain sections have made magnificent responses, from other sections the responses have been almost negligible. Comparisons are odious but I will at least say that if the individual druggists of Minnesota contributed \$15,562, and of Maryland \$12,642, the individual druggists of the more populous states should contribute many times more than those amounts; that if one retail pharmacist in a certain city of 300,000 inhabitants could personally persuade 50 of his colleagues to subscribe \$2750, the committees in some of the larger cities should be able to show better results than are now recorded.

So let us all apply ourselves to this great task. Let us attain our half-million or even more.

CONCLUSION.

In this address I have said enough and perhaps more than enough. For its voluminousness, however, blame the wonderful and varied activities of this, our great Association, rather than its president.

At present we are trying an important experiment in reorganization. It is a time when we had better try out the new plan rather than to suggest new things. For this reason I have made only three specific recommendations in this address. These recommendations I leave with you, knowing from long experience that the sober judgment of the Association in convention assembled is the best test of the value of the opinions of its president.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The report of the Committee on President's Address was made at a later session; however, for convenient reference it is included here. Those constituting the committee were as follows: Jeannot Hostmann, Chairman; D. B. R. Johnson, Fred A. Meissner, Theodore D. Wetterstroem, Ambrose Hunsberger, George Judisch, and B. L. Maltbie.

The first recommendation made by President Arny in his address proposed "that beginning at this 1924 meeting the first order of business of the final session of the Association be the awarding of prizes and the installation of officers, said functions not to take more than thirty minutes."

The Committee concurred, stating that the methods suggested by the President would add dignity to the awarding of the Ebert Prize and the Research Grant as well as the installation ceremonies.—The report was adopted.

Recommendation two reads as follows: "I recommend that the Committee on Publication be authorized to proceed to a speedy publication of the Receipt Book, this authorization to include the securing of the proper person to perform the editorial work needed to convert the report of the Committee on Recipe Book into the finished volume."—The committee concurred in the recommendation and, after discussion, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Recommendation three reads: "I recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association reaffirm the stand taken by it in 1921 (JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., Volume 10, 1921, p. 668) advocating the establishment of Government agencies for handling alcoholic liquors.—

The Committee reported that careful consideration had been given to the recommendation but definitely concluded that it is questionable whether a so-called dispensing system might not

bring with it still more unsatisfactory conditions and, therefore, did not concur in the President's recommendation.—

After considerable discussion the report of the Committee was adopted, and this concluded consideration of the President's recommendations. He also presented five suggestions which the Committee on Resolutions reported on.

The first resolution of the Committee on the suggestions stated:—

"Resolved, that the Council be directed to utilize the income from the Centennial Fund for the striking off of a medal to be known as the Centennial Medal to be awarded annually or otherwise for meritorious work along special pharmaceutical research lines," and the second, "Resolved, that Committee on Pharmaceutical Research shall be charged with the details of the awarding of said medal." After considerable discussion the matter embodied in the two resolutions was referred to the Council for action.

Relative to the four other suggestions made by the President referring to the Ebert Legacy Fund, the Ebert Prize, Bringing the YEAR BOOK up to date and the Scope of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Committee reported that they gave these suggestions careful consideration but did not think it wise to act upon them.

COÖPERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS RELATIVE TO LEGISLATION.

Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, by resolution, has asked physicians to coöperate in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Part of the resolution reads:

"Resolved by The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association in convention assembled that we hereby request the earnest and conscientious coöperation of the physicians of the state to the end that the letter and spirit of the Volstead Act be strictly observed and enforced, and thus let Virginia say to the world that we, upon whom rests the responsibility of supplying these much-sought remedial agents, stand 'four square' for a careful and conscientious observance of the provisions of law to the end that abuses shall be stopped."

The Ohio Pharmaceutical Association passed resolutions commending the present medical licensing board and opposed "special boards to license cults."

The Oregon Pharmaceutical Association passed resolutions expressing opposition to a measure which seeks to grant special privileges to a cult of healers. These actions are indicative of the attitude of pharmacists throughout the country and, doubtless, related actions have been taken by other state associations. It is very much easier to prevent the passage of laws than to repeal them. Practice of the healing art requires education and training which cannot be acquired by home study and without adequate preliminary education. Coöperation of pharmaceutical and medical societies and associations is helpful, if not essential,

for success in legislation pertaining to medicine and pharmacy—the coöperation should be genuine.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW THE RESEARCH WORKERS OF TO-DAY.

President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently said in an address that "progress in research may be compared to that of an explorer who finds himself confronted with a range of mountains. Seen from a distance only, the elevation impresses him, details do not stand out. The long succession of valley after ridge and ridge after valley is not apparent; when nearer the range, the foothills obscure the view of all beyond. The traveller toiling over rocks through dense growths or over swift streams is pressed on and on in spite of them, regardless of fatigue, in the desire to reach what appears to be the top. This accomplished he is confronted with a greater and more difficult height to overcome, and as if nature were trying to bar the way, finds a valley to descend before beginning the next climb. Many repetitions of this may be necessary before passing the range. So it is with the investigator. He may never reach more than the top of the first foothills in his particular field of research; he knows that others will follow over the trails that he has blazed, who will push on higher and higher until this invisible or unknown range of facts has been explored. He knows also that the landmarks he leaves for those who come after will be disregarded if found misplaced, and his efforts discredited."