

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, BALTIMORE, MD., MAY 5-10, 1930

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The sessions of the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were held in Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, Md. The list of members in attendance is printed in May JOURNAL on pages 530-534. Some of the Committee Reports referred to in the PROCEEDINGS have been printed in the Council minutes pages 534-547; some are included in these minutes, and others will be printed in later issues of the JOURNAL.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

The First General Session of the seventy-eighth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President H. A. B. Dunning, at 9:00 A.M., Wednesday, May 7th. President Dunning invited the Past-Presidents of the ASSOCIATION, who were present, to seats on the platform. In the order of their seniority they are: John Uri Lloyd, James H. Beal, H. H. Rusby, E. G. Eberle, William B. Day, A. R. L. Dohme, Charles H. LaWall, C. Herbert Packard, Samuel L. Hilton, Julius A. Koch, H. J. Army, C. W. Holton, L. L. Walton, T. J. Bradley, C. W. Johnson, D. F. Jones (former President Frederick J. Wulling was unavoidably absent, but came East in time for the Pharmacopœial Convention). Honorary President, E. V. Zoeller; First Vice-President, A. L. I. Winne; President Thomas Roach of the National Association of Retail Druggists; President M. R. MacFarlane, of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and the Secretary, R. B. J. Stanbury, also were invited to seats on the platform.

Secretary E. F. Kelly, at the request of one of President Dunning's friends, presented the latter with a glass gavel.

In accepting the gift, President Dunning expressed his appreciation of friendship. He referred also to another gavel, presented to the ASSOCIATION by Joseph Jacobs. It is made from the newel post in Dr. Crawford W. Long's home, Athens, Ga. The latter was a pharmacist as well as physician and the first to use ether as an anesthetic in a surgical operation.

Secretary Kelly read telegrams and letters of regret and good wishes from A. W. Pauley, St. Louis; Wilhelm Bodemann, of Chicago; F. W. Brown, South Dakota and Captain Isaac E. Emerson, of Baltimore.

President Dunning, in the regular order of the program called for the report of the Secretary; it follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

July 31, 1929 to April 30, 1930.

This report covers the activities of the Secretary's office for the eight months which have elapsed since the last annual meeting. It has been a very busy, though short, association year and certain activities which have been inaugurated or advanced during this period will without doubt have a far-reaching influence on pharmacy in the future.

Many of the matters referred to herein, will be more fully reported on by the other officers, the committees, the sections, the Council or the House of Delegates, with all of which the Secretary coöperates and to which he is indebted for their interest in our work and their kindly assistance.

The several reorganizations which the ASSOCIATION has undergone in recent years, have greatly simplified its procedure, and the experience gained by these changes is hardly sufficient as yet to clearly point the way to others. That there is still some unnecessary duplication in its work and a failure of its several divisions to function in complete harmony, is indicated—and these in time will become so apparent as to be correctable. It is doubtful, however, that many realize the volume of work carried on by the officers, committees and divisions of the ASSOCIATION and the great diversity of its interests. The fact that all of these efforts are carried forward with so little friction and interference is a great tribute to the small army that does the work.

The 1929 Meeting.—The publicity following this meeting was more satisfactory and more widely distributed than that of any previous meeting. In this we again received splendid co-operation from the pharmaceutical publications of the country including those of the state and local associations, and a number of foreign journals.

The resolutions adopted at that meeting were widely distributed and have been put into effect as completely as possible. It is well to call attention to the comment in one state association journal, that a weakness in the procedure of the A. Ph. A. was a lack of machinery to carry its resolutions into operation as completely as should be the case.

The 1930 Meeting.—The ASSOCIATION has been very fortunate in its Local Secretaries and local committees having charge of the arrangements for the annual meetings. Each group has seriously attempted to improve on the efforts of the group of the previous year and have succeeded at least in introducing new ideas and procedures. The group having charge this year is no exception to this rule and has given whole-hearted coöperation. Special attention should be drawn to the pre-convention registration of attendants from the City of Baltimore and the counties of Maryland. Before the meeting opened approximately 400 had been registered and had been furnished badges, coupon books and programs—all carried out by mail. This plan not only increases local interest but relieves the congestion of registering a large number of local attendants the first day or two of the meeting. The short period between the last meeting and this did not permit of so much pre-convention publicity but the local publicity committee sent out an information bulletin that was widely published and the Baltimore Association of Commerce assisted by sending out a letter to each of our members. The Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information has given the usual coöperation and the Local Secretary will bring to your attention the assistance of many others.

Copies of addresses and reports and abstracts of papers have been furnished to publications and press agencies before the meeting and may we again urge officers, committee chairmen and section officers to get such information into the office as much in advance of future meetings as is possible. Our proceedings would be given much more publicity if this were done.

Pharmacists in the Government Services.—The Secretary's office has been called on to give more time and attention to the efforts being made by the ASSOCIATION, with the coöperation of other pharmaceutical organizations, to improve the pharmaceutical service in the various Governmental divisions and to advance the standing of the pharmacists who render this service, professionally and financially. Real progress has been made since the last meeting and although a great amount of work has yet to be done, the results so far secured indicate that our objective is worthy and possible of attainment. There is some unreasonable opposition but the greatest difficulty is a lack of appreciation of the importance and necessity of pharmaceutical service which can be overcome only by persistent effort.

The state and local pharmaceutical associations, national associations, state boards of pharmacy and schools of pharmacy have given very encouraging and effective coöperation in this work and have responded promptly to our requests for assistance.

The following statements explain the scope of this effort. Pharmacists are now required in the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau and in the Prohibition and Narcotic Bureaus. They enter the Army and the Navy by enlistment and enter the other divisions through the Civil Service and are rated by the Personnel Classification Board as civilian employees in the sub-professional classification. This means that they are enlisted men in the Army and Navy and civilian employees of a sub-professional standing in the other divisions. In some instances they do not discharge any pharmaceutical services worthy of mention and only the Public Health Service has required graduation in pharmacy as a preliminary training. The national government does not meet the requirements thrown around pharmaceutical service by every state in the Union.

The Navy.—The conditions in this branch while far from satisfactory, are considered as being better than in other Government services and for the present nothing is being attempted there.

The Army.—Pharmacists generally are acquainted with the bills before Congress to establish a Pharmacy Corps in the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. A very satisfactory hearing was held on the bill in the preceding Congress and another hearing will be requested later. A great amount of work has been done to acquaint members of Congress with the purposes and merits

of the legislation with encouraging results. The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have endorsed the movement. The Medical Department and the Surgeon General are opposed to the measure. It was stated in the Army and Navy Register, *first*, that the legislation was unnecessary and, when progress was made, that even if it was passed by Congress it would meet a Presidential veto on the basis of information furnished by the Secretary of War. Through good friends of the cause, a contact has been made with the Secretary and while he naturally expressed the views of the Medical Department, an expression of willingness to discuss the proposal with certain representatives of pharmacy has been made. This will be done and our efforts will be continued and strengthened until this unsatisfactory situation in the Army is corrected.

The Public Health Service.—As you will be informed later, the Parker Bill has become law.

The bill has been before Congress for several years, was passed in the last Congress and vetoed by President Coolidge because of objections to certain provisions not in accord with administrative procedure. These objections were corrected in the bill as passed by the present Congress and approved by President Hoover. The original bill did not provide commissions for pharmacists but this provision was included when representatives of pharmacy protested and showed that pharmacists were discharging duties in the Public Health Service which clearly entitled them to commissioned rank.

Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department, in which the Public Health Service is located, in reporting to Congress on the measure wrote:

"The major purposes of this bill are to provide for the coordination of public health activities of the Government by authorizing the assignment of officers of the Public Health Service to other departments upon the request of such departments; to establish a national advisory health council by expanding the functions of the present advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory; and to provide a unified method of appointment and orderly promotion in the Public Health Service of the medical, dental, sanitary engineer and pharmacist officers.

"The extension of the practice now authorized by law for the assignment of Public Health Service officers to other departments which are conducting health activities would effect in a practical way much needed coordination in the Federal health activities. The other provisions of the bill will enable the Public Health Service to carry out more efficiently the functions now imposed by law, unifying the methods of appointment of the major groups of its mobile professional service, and providing for the rate and conditions of promotion."

In the report made on the bill by the Committee on Inter-state and Foreign Commerce, the following comment was made:

"Sections 4 and 5 would put dentists, sanitary engineers and pharmacists on the same basis as to appointment, pay, promotion, disability privileges, etc., as medical officers. This is one of the major objects of the bill. Public-health work is, or should be, a career service. It has come to be quite as dependent upon these other professions for its success as upon the medical profession. For the good of the service and to encourage members of these other professions to engage in it, it is considered necessary that they should be put upon the same basis as the doctors, Surgeon General Cumming testified (page 14 of the hearing):

"The greatest single administrative need of the Public Health Service is uniformity of method of appointment and status of this scientific personnel."

Other witnesses before the committee expressed the same thought. Such appears to be the general opinion of those familiar with the service.

During the discussion of the bill in the House, a member of the Committee on Inter-state and Foreign Commerce said:

"One important phase of the bill is that the dentists and the sanitary engineers and the pharmacists are transferred to the commissioned grade. They are thus placed on a permanent status, on a career basis. The medical officers are already in that status."

Pharmacists entering the Public Health Service in the future will do so as commissioned officers and this should attract those best qualified to render the pharmaceutical service required in public health work.

Placing pharmacy on the right basis in any service is encouraging and will be helpful in the efforts in other services and it is most appropriate that it should be done first in the Public Health Service.

The Veterans' Bureau.—A movement has been under way for some time to put the medical service in this Bureau on a commissioned basis and no doubt something should be done to stabilize it. When the bill for this purpose was drawn up it provided for a Medical, Dental and Nurse Corps, and so far as we know, pharmacy was not consulted. A hearing was promptly requested and granted, at which pharmacy's claims were presented together with an amendment providing for a Pharmacy Corps. The bill is still in committee and will be closely followed.

Personnel Classification Board.—As previously explained, pharmacists are civilian employees in other services than the Army and Navy. A Personnel Classification Board was set up by Congress several years ago to classify such employees of the Government for purposes of pay, etc. In doing so, certain general classifications were set up, as Professional and Scientific, Sub-Professional, and so on. As is well known, pharmacy was placed in the Sub-Professional Classification and this classification has been a serious handicap. Our effort to have this corrected, to which reference will be made elsewhere, has met with encouraging success so far. In a preliminary report just issued, the Personnel Classification Board has placed pharmacy in the Professional and Scientific Service and we are greatly indebted to the Board for their sympathetic consideration of our request. The significance of such recognition of pharmacy in this preliminary report is greater than might be grasped unless a study of the situation has been made. It is confidently expected that no change will be made in the final report. The details of the classification are not entirely satisfactory as might be expected but these can await adjustment since the recognition of professional standing is given.

The classification referred to may be found in P. C. B., Form 18 obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Hospital Pharmacy.—The importance of some reasonable regulation of the practice of pharmacy in hospitals, comparable to that outside of hospitals, is becoming more and more apparent. It is certainly due those who put themselves under the care of these necessary institutions and is no less than fairness to pharmacists who willingly comply with state regulation of pharmaceutical practice. It is apparent also that the question cannot be dealt with effectively except through those agencies which exercise some regulatory supervision over hospitals in general. The ASSOCIATION has interested itself in this matter and hopes that at a reasonably early date the importance of an adequate and properly conducted pharmaceutical service in hospitals may be recognized and insured by the inclusion of some requirements covering the hospital pharmacy among other requirements for a recognized and approved hospital.

The ASSOCIATION has continued its membership in the American Conference on Hospital Service and at the annual meeting of the Conference held in February last dispensing of drugs and medicines in the hospital was one of the important subjects considered. One prominent contributor wrote:

"A closer acquaintance and coöperation between the hospital pharmacist and the members of the attending staff will be of mutual profit. The pharmacist will learn the problems which the staff has to meet, and the physicians can learn much concerning the composition and origin of new as well as of old remedies. In many hospitals the staff has failed to avail itself of the store of pharmaceutical information which may be had from the pharmacist for the asking, and the pharmacist has not taken as large a place in hospital conferences as he should. His function should not cease with the supplying of drugs called for on prescription and the detecting of inadvertent errors of dosage, but properly should be extended in an informative and advisory capacity, under instructions given by the staff and medical superintendent, so that hospital prescribing may be limited to remedies whose composition is known and whose use is approved by the best medical practice."

The Association's Publications.—The Collective Index of PROCEEDINGS and YEAR BOOKS, 1903 to 1925, was completed recently and copies have been forwarded to those who had placed advance orders. This Index is similar in arrangement and in page size to the Collective Index, 1851 to 1902. It contains over 85,000 titles and over 90,000 references, and covers 885 pages. The price of the Index is \$5.00.

YEAR BOOKS, No. 16 and No. 17, for the calendar year 1927 and 1928, are in process. The report of the Progress of Pharmacy will be printed separately and will be issued in one volume. The Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. Convention has continued its coöperation by providing that those abstracts on the U. S. P. formerly contained in the "Digest of Comments on the U. S.

P. and N. F." but not in the YEAR BOOK, are to be included as was done in the YEAR BOOK, Volume 15, for 1926.

It has been possible to complete the sets of PROCEEDINGS and YEAR BOOKS of several institutions since the last meeting and several additional orders are in hand.

The National Formulary, Fifth Edition. Four series—A, B, C and D—totaling 40,084 copies have been printed and delivered to the J. B. Lippincott Co., the distributors; 37,735 copies had been sold to March 1, 1930 and the sales are exceeding the original estimates. One-half of the net profits from the sales of the National Formulary are annually transferred to the Research Fund which amounted to \$55,063.39 on April 30, 1930.

The Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, First Edition, was issued in March 1929. One series—A—of 5000 copies was printed and delivered to the J. B. Lippincott Co.; 2116 copies had been sold to March 1, 1930, and the publication seems to have filled a real need.

The report of the Editor will furnish complete information in reference to the JOURNAL and it is necessary here only to say that the JOURNAL continues to maintain its high standard of quality and service.

Representation of State and National Meetings.—The larger number of these meetings are held during the summer months and only a few have, therefore, occurred since the Rapid City meeting. Through the cooperation of officers and members, we have been represented at most of those that have been held in the interval—and our representatives have been extended every courtesy. Plans are being made for representation at future meetings of state and national associations and it is confidently expected that cooperation between these organizations and the A. PH. A. will grow closer.

The Headquarters Building.—As this project draws nearer to completion, the work in connection with it occupies more and more of the time of those in the ASSOCIATION'S office. This is to be expected, however, and the results to be looked forward to when the institution is erected and in operation, makes the effort required a privilege. The address of the President and his report as Chairman of the committees of the ASSOCIATION having the undertaking in charge will fully explain the progress being made. As the scope and purpose of the project become better known, it is apparent what a tremendous influence the institution will have in the future development of pharmacy.

Membership.—The total of membership on April 30, 1930 was approximately the same as at our last annual meeting. The receipts from dues in 1929 was greater than in any previous year and it is hoped that a steady gain may be continued now that free memberships on account of subscription to the Headquarters Building Fund have been taken advantage of by far the greater number of those entitled to it. The receipts are not as great for the first four months of this year as they were for the same period in 1929 and efforts will be made to overcome this loss during the year.

Bills for dues are sent out in December of each year and monthly statements follow each month after January. Since the last meeting 68 members have resigned. Three hundred and thirty-six have been suspended for non-payment of dues and 32 have died. In the same period, 260 have been elected to membership through the payment of dues and 7 on account of subscriptions to the Headquarters Building Fund.

The total membership is approximately 4800 of which 167 are Life Members and 14 Honorary Members. Seven members have become Life Members through the payment of dues for thirty-seven consecutive years, C. W. J. H. Hahn, C. F. Heebner, C. H. LaWall, H. A. Pearce, E. A. Ruddiman and H. J. Sherwood, and five through fixed payments in accordance with the By-Laws, Millicent R. LaWall, B. Clive Cole, Milton Campbell, J. Edison Good and E. F. Kelly.

The report of the Committee on Membership will give additional information.

Receipts of the Secretary's Office.—Attached are detailed financial statements of the receipts from January 1 to April 30, 1930 from DUES, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary, the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, Bulletins, PROCEEDINGS, YEAR BOOKS, Badges and Bars, Buttons and Pins and Miscellaneous Items. Remittances to the Treasurer and the balance on hand are also set out.

These attached reports also give detailed information in reference to the printing, binding and sale of the National Formulary and the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book.

The Secretary's annual financial report for the calendar year 1929 was submitted with that of the Treasurer, and audited as provided for in the By-Laws.

This, my fifth report as Secretary, is respectfully submitted with an acknowledgment of the helpful coöperation I have received from the officers and members of the ASSOCIATION and from those in our office.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1930.

Receipts by Secretary.

Dues:	
Membership only, 1930.....	\$ 56.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1927.....	5.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1928.....	15.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1929.....	174.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1930.....	6157.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1931.....	25.50
Membership and JOURNAL, 1932.....	5.00
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	\$6437.50
JOURNAL.....	3538.42
National Formulary.....	2477.20
Recipe Book.....	606.04
YEAR BOOKS.....	128.15
Bulletins.....	9.35
Miscellaneous.....	0.15
Interest on Deposit.....	21.43
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Total Receipts.....	\$13,218.24

Remittances to Treasurer.

Jan. 25, 1930, Check No. 84.....	\$2048.21	
Feb. 12, 1930, Check No. 85.....	1308.06	
Feb. 28, 1930, Check No. 86.....	1333.74	
Mar. 15, 1930, Check No. 87.....	1749.16	
Mar. 31, 1930, Check No. 88.....	3609.23	\$10,048.40
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Balance on Deposit Baltimore Trust Co.....		\$ 3,169.84

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F. V, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1929.

Receipts.

Sales for quarter ending March 1, 1929.....	\$2791.20	
Sales for quarter ending June, 1, 1929.....	2263.20	
Use of text to June 1, 1929.....	5.00	
Sales for quarter ending September 1, 1929.....	3760.80	
Use of text to September 1, 1929.....	10.00	
Sales for quarter ending December 1, 1929.....	3883.20	
Use of text to December 1, 1929.....	5.00	\$12,718.40
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Disbursements.

Maryland Advertising Company, Coupon Labels.....	\$ 4.38	
National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, Membership.....	25.00	
Mack Printing Co., Publication.....	3527.22	\$ 3,556.60
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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT N. F. V, JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 1, 1930.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Sales quarter ending March 1, 1930.....	\$2467 20
Use of text to March 1, 1930.....	10.00
	\$ 2,477.20
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
E. N. Gathercoal, Chairman, Expenses.....	\$ 103 37
E. N. Gathercoal, Chairman, Expenses.....	63.44
E. N. Gathercoal, Chairman, Expenses.....	37.50
Samuelson Duplicating Company, Bulletins.....	35.80
Pilcher-Hamilton Daily Company, Binders.....	26.25
	\$ 266.36

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

<i>Receipts.</i>	
1926.....	\$45,318.21
1927.....	17,460.75
1928.....	14,565.15
1929.....	12,718.40
1930 (to March 1st).....	2,477.20
	\$92,539.71
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
1919-1920.....	\$ 1,033 89
1921.....	1,169.98
1922.....	404.21
1923.....	227.72
1924.....	95.59
1925.....	236.30
1926.....	20,857.09
1927.....	8,389.38
1928.....	3,560.41
1929.....	3,556.60
1930 (to March 1st).....	266.36
	\$39,797.53

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1929.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1929	Buckram.....	1157	\$2.40	\$2776.80	
	Leather.....	3	4.80	14.40	\$ 2,791.20
June 1, 1929	Buckram.....	935	2.40	2244.00	
	Leather.....	4	4.80	19.20	2,263.20
Sept. 1, 1929	Buckram.....	1569	2.40	3765.60	
	Leather.....	0			
				3765.60	
	Less one copy interleaved leather returned			4.80	3,760.80
Dec. 1, 1929	Buckram.....	1616	2.40	3878.40	
	Leather.....	1	4.80	4.80	3,883.20
				\$12,698.40	
Total Sales for 1929.....					\$12,698.40

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 1, 1930.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1930	Buckram.....	1024	\$2.40	\$2457.60	
	Leather.....	2	4.80	9.60	\$ 2,467.20

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—PRINTED AND BOUND TO MARCH 1, 1930.

Series.	Buckram.	Leather.	Total.
A.....	19,561	500	20,061
B.....	10,023	...	10,023
C.....	5,000	...	5,000
D.....	5,000	...	5,000
	<u>39,584</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>40,084</u>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY TO MARCH 1, 1930

	Buckram.	Leather.	Total.
Copies used in copyrighting and for complimentary distribution through the Mack Printing Co.....	33	12	45
Copies distributed complimentary through the Chemical Catalog Co.....	32	...	32
Copies sold by the Chemical Catalog Co.....	18,021	107	18,128
Copies distributed complimentary through J. B. Lippincott Co....	10	...	10
Copies sold by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	19,585	22	19,607
Copies held in stock by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	1,903	359	2,262
	<u>39,584</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>40,084</u>

PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPE BOOK—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, P. R. B. I.

Receipts.

1929.....	\$5256.00
1930 (to March 1st).....	606.04
Total.....	\$ 5,862.04

Disbursements.

1917.....	\$ 10.50
1918.....	19.26
1919.....
1920.....	1.40
1921.....	23.98
1922.....	42.93
1923.....
1924.....	470.70
1925.....	572.47
1926.....	336.38
1927.....	95.08
1928.....	766.66
1929.....	9838.65
1930 (to March 1st).....
Total.....	\$12,178.01

SUMMARY OF SALES OF P. R. B. I—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1929.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd. by Secretary.
June 1, 1929	Buckram.....	1036	\$2.78	\$2880.08	\$2880.08
Sept. 1, 1929	Buckram.....	613	2.78	1704.14	
	Less bills Lippincott Co.....			16.74	1687.40
Dec. 1, 1929	Buckram.....	249	2.78	692.22	
	Less lettering and postage.....			3.70	688.52
	Total.....				\$5256.00

SUMMARY OF SALES OF P. R. B. I—JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 1, 1930.

Quarter ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
March 1, 1930	Buckram.....	218	\$2.78	\$ 606.04	\$ 606.04

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF P. R. B. I PRINTED AND BOUND TO MARCH 1, 1930.

	Buckram
Series A.....	5000

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF P. R. B. I DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO. TO MARCH 1, 1930.

Copies distributed complimentary.....	88
Copies sold.....	2116
Copies held in stock.....	2796
Total.....	5000

ACCOUNT OF YEAR BOOKS, PROCEEDINGS, BULLETINS

1. Sales:		2. Expenses:	
1929.....	\$1558.25	1929.....	\$3693.36
1930 (to March 31st).....	89.75	1930 (to March 31st).....	56.94
Total.....	\$1648.00	Total.....	\$3750.30

President Dunning requested Secretary Kelly to interrupt his report sufficiently long to give an opportunity to the Senior Past-President John Uri Lloyd to say a few words. He said in part:

"I am wondering if we all comprehend what it means to live a life through. I am thinking now of an Oriental story that came to me from the 'Third Reader.' It came to me again as I looked at you, an Oriental story in which a bridge covers a river and that bridge is filled with holes irregularly set in the floor of the bridge. The Oriental philosopher telling the story says 'a troop of men and women were going on to one end of the bridge and on that bridge was a troop of men with sticks in their hands, spears in their hands, and as they start on the bridge they shove one and then another through the holes into the river. Finally one man climbs exhausted up the bank at the other end of the bridge. All the others have fallen into the river of time.' Apply it to ourselves—the bridge we have crossed and are crossing. The man who escapes the holes is probably the most unfortunate of all. Probably the one who drops first is missing a lot of trouble.

"My young friends, there are incidents in the beginning of life that grow to be events at the end. There are what we think are events in the beginning of life that become incidents and are lost in the passing along. Ah, you cannot tell, you cannot tell.

"May I take one moment of your time now as it comes to me to tell you why I am charitable. 'Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is charity.' Forget money. The Man of Charity thinks not of money. I was a drug clerk once, a drug clerk of the olden time. When it came night and after the closing of the store I had to go out of the back door and around through

the weather and up the back stairs and sleep in a little cubby hole over the front of the store. The door bell was in my room and when that bell rang I had to get up half-dressed and hurry down through those stairs, out into the weather, up to the front door and in.

"Now listen, young people. One night about one o'clock the door bell rang. It was a blustery, cold winter night. I dreaded to get up and go down but I had to for it was my duty, and when I opened the door who should come in but a little trembling old lady. She wore a threadbare shawl. Her dress was very thin, I could see that; and when I ushered her in, back to where I leaned over the counter, she took from beneath her shawl a coal oil can and sat it on the counter. With the other hand she held out a three-cent piece. Have you ever seen the old style three-cent piece? It evidently was a souvenir with her. She said, 'Will you kindly let me have three cents worth of coal oil?' Don't you know how rude I was? I looked at her and I said unthinkingly, 'Did you call me down from my little room upstairs to go around through this winter night to sell you three cents worth of coal oil?' Then she looked at me and she said in a faltering tone, plaintively spoken, 'My boy, my baby boy is dying and there is no light in the house.' Don't you know what came over me then? Don't you know I realized that I should have thought twice before speaking once? Don't you know that I should have listened to the advice given me by my mother when I was a child, 'Johnnie, if you feel inclined to say anything that is rude, think twice before you speak once.' The lesson lasted to the present time. Even now I can see that lady as she went out. But when I handed her that coal oil can it was filled and when I went out behind the counter to get the coal oil I put my hand over that three-cent piece and she took all the money I had out of the door with her.

"Much would I give for that three-cent piece. It was an incident then. It would be an event now could I get it. Otherwise, I am afraid that as I passed through life—I am talking about myself now—I would have said rude things. I would have acted differently. I would have been hostile where others were hostile instead of thinking twice and wishing them good, hoping that they would succeed in all that was right and not saying one thing back.

"Mr. Secretary, if you will look up the proceedings of the A. P. H. A. and all other places where I have written anything, I doubt if you can find one sentence hostile to anybody and I stand before you now, young people, as a man who may have enemies—I don't know them; who may have antagonists—I don't know them, but who harbors in his heart not one bit of enmity or rivalry to any man who lives.

"I thank you for listening to me. But for the three-cent piece I probably would not have been here to tell you this story."

Members paid tribute by rising.

President Dunning said it has been a great inspiration to have Dr. Lloyd come here and speak to us. His message to young men impressed me greatly. "Listen, young people," he says, and it behooves us to listen, and to give service and coöperation in all those great things of life that make for the better welfare of mankind, to represent our ASSOCIATION in its service aspects. Dr. Lloyd for over a half century has been a great leader in pharmacy and a great teacher and still is. He and the membership are glad that he is one of those who crossed the bridge and climbed the bank beyond. President Dunning concluded by saying: "Although Dr. Lloyd is a great man, a great teacher, a great leader, a great poet, a great writer, please remember that once he was a retail drug clerk."

Referring to the Secretary's report, President Dunning desired to make the members aware of the tremendous amount of work that the Secretary is doing in coöperation with the other officers of the ASSOCIATION. He had commented upon this work in his address, but felt that he should emphasize his work in one respect particularly, and that is the *service* aspect of it and of this ASSOCIATION and all phases of pharmacy, to all classes of pharmaceutical interest, to all associations, national and otherwise, and he wanted to emphasize the idea also that this ASSOCIATION in its work is justified in having the support and coöperation of every other national pharmaceutical association and of every individual pharmacist in the United States. He was aware that the ASSOCIATION has the good will of every individual pharmacist and those associated with pharmacy in the country; but more than that is wanted—an understanding of the service and an active support of it.

Upon motion of Mr. Heuisler, seconded by Mr. Nitardy, acceptance of the report of the Secretary was voted.

President Dunning called for the report of the Treasurer; it follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, C. W. HOLTON,
TREASURER, JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1930.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Current:

	July 31, 1929.	April 30, 1930.
Savings and Checking Accounts.....	\$ 1,044.20	\$ 1,660.23
Secretary's Account, Baltimore Trust Co.....	2,756.75	3,169.84
Total.....	\$ 3,800.95	\$ 4,830.07

Permanent:

Endowment.....	\$ 12,760.54	\$ 13,201.18
Centennial.....	4,927.11	5,068.48
Ebert Legacy.....	7,226.61	7,396.26
Ebert Prize.....	1,103.04	1,097.94
Life Membership.....	37,078.38	38,314.07
Research.....	49,261.01	55,063.39
Headquarters Building, Bonds and Cash.....	333,965.61	386,187.29
Headquarters Building, Property.....	92,853.33	92,853.33
Total.....	\$539,175.63	\$599,181.94

Trust:

Procter Monument.....	\$ 14,567.54	\$ 14,938.77
Remington Honor Medal.....	1,332.19	1,339.68
Total.....	\$ 15,899.73	\$ 16,278.45

Summary:

Assets.....	\$542,976.58	\$604,012.01
Held in Trust.....	15,899.73	16,278.45
Total.....	\$558,876.31	\$620,290.46
Increase July 31, 1929 to April 30, 1930.....		\$ 61,414.15

SECURITIES, PROPERTY AND CASH HELD FOR THE ASSOCIATION AND FOR THE TRUST FUNDS,
APRIL 30, 1930.

Securities:

Liberty Bonds, 4th issue, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	\$ 44,500.00	
State of Massachusetts Bonds, 3%.....	14,000.00	
State of Tennessee Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	2,000.00	
State of Illinois Bonds, 4%.....	4,000.00	
State of North Carolina Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	7,000.00	
City of Baltimore, Md., Bonds, 4%.....	40,000.00	
City of Chattanooga, Tenn., Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	3,000.00	
City of Dallas, Tex., Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	10,000.00	
City of Newark, N. J., Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	5,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.....	200.00	\$129,700.00

Property:

Lots 3, 4 and 5, Square 62, Washington, D. C.....		\$ 92,853.33
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Cash:

Boston Penny Savings Bank, Boston, Mass., Savings Account, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % compounded semi-annually.....	\$ 410.96	
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Merchants & Newark Trust Co., Newark, N. J., Checking Account, 3% compounded monthly.....	1,315.77	
Baltimore Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., Checking Account, 2½% compounded monthly.....	14,302.85	
Drovers & Mechanics National Bank, Baltimore, Md., Savings Account, 4% compounded semi-annually.....	381,707.55	\$397,737.13
		<hr/>
		\$620,290.43

The property entry represents the actual cost of the site in Washington, D. C., for the Headquarters Building including recording, insurance of title and other incidental charges. Record should be made of the fact that the original deposit on the site, amounting to \$5000.00, was paid by Dr. H. A. B. Dunning personally and credited to his subscription, and therefore this amount does not appear in the bank deposits of the Headquarters Building Fund although it is included in the total of collections for the fund.

Since the last report was submitted, City of St. Louis 4% Bonds to the value of \$2000 and owned by the Ebert Legacy Fund, have matured and been paid. The cash equivalent appears in the checking account of this Fund in the Baltimore Trust Co.

The net total of subscriptions to the Headquarters Building Fund on April 30, 1930 was \$817,653.30 and the total of collections, including the \$5000.00 deposit toward the purchase of the site made by Dr. H. A. B. Dunning which was credited to his subscription, was \$479,040.62. The increase in subscriptions since the last report, a period of nine months, was \$7082.42 and in collections was \$51,641.26. The Chairman of the Campaign Committee will give further details in his annual report.

The campaign has cost in total \$58,468.16 of which amount \$13,023.94 was spent in 1924, \$11,944.05 in 1925, \$10,007.06 in 1926, \$9297.31 in 1927, \$10,627.34 in 1928, \$3333.61 in 1929, and \$234.85 to April 30, 1930. From this is to be deducted the interest received from the fund of \$1164.91 in 1924, \$4932.31 in 1925, \$7587.42 in 1926, \$9470.44 in 1927, \$8375.14 in 1928, \$11,639.96 in 1929, and \$46.68 to April 30, 1930, a total of \$43,516.86, leaving an actual cost of \$14,951.30. From this should be deducted the special contribution of \$1000.00 by the Armand Company, making the net cost \$13,951.30. It therefore cost 1.71% to obtain subscriptions of \$817,653.30 and 2.91% to collect \$479,040.62. The net cost of the campaign has been paid from the current funds of the ASSOCIATION and all collections have been used for the purchase of the site, to pay taxes and insurance, or are on deposit.

The Secretary's report will show receipts from Dues, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary Recipe Book, YEAR BOOK, PROCEEDINGS, Bulletins, Badges and Bars, Buttons and Pins and Miscellaneous Items, which are collected by him and deposited in the Secretary's account in the Baltimore Trust Company. 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 annual report of the Treasurer for the calendar year 1929 was audited and approved by W. Albert Johnson & Co.—the auditors approved by the Council. A summary of this report, together with the report of the auditors, appears in the JOURNAL for February 1930, pages 185-189, and both reports will be published in full in the next YEAR BOOK.

Respectfully submitted,
C. W. HOLTON, *Treasurer.*

President Dunning thanked the Treasurer for the interesting, clear and comprehensive report. He said, it would seem that the A. PH. A. has lots of money; as a matter of fact it is about a half million or so short of its requirements and he asked the members to take that idea home with them, to think it over. One item in the report impressed him very unfavorably—the amount received in new subscriptions to the American Institute of Pharmacy. Instead of \$700,000 the members alone should have made it \$70,000.00. He emphasized that and believed that when the members come to understand what is being done for pharmacy and for them individually, they will rectify this unfortunate condition. He said the campaign for funds for the American Institute of Pharmacy is not over by any means, in some respects it is just beginning.

Upon motion by Mr. Lascoff, seconded by Mr. Diner, it was voted to receive the Treasurer's report.

Chairman R. L. Swain, of the House of Delegates, reported that the House of Delegates held its First Session, Tuesday afternoon, at which time all business allotted to that session, was conducted;¹ that the largest number of accredited delegates were present at that session that had ever been present since the organization of the House of Delegates. He also stated that at that session there were present President MacFarlane and Secretary Stanbury of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, as well as representatives from the Public Health Service and the United States Navy.

Upon motion duly seconded, the report of the House of Delegates was accepted.

Before delivering his presidential address, President Dunning called on Delegate H. H. Robinson, representing the N. W. D. A., and President Thomas Roach of the N. A. R. D., for brief remarks.

Mr. Robinson was very happy to bring the greetings from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and wished for a profitable and pleasant meeting. He said the N. W. D. A. members were interested in the deliberations and problems of the A. Ph. A.—most of them are mutual. His associates are glad to join in bringing about conditions for the betterment of the drug trade as a whole and for the communities served.

President Roach expressed pleasure in being delegated to bring the greetings of the National Association of Retail Druggists, also of its Executive Committee which met in Chicago week before last and directed him to express good will and wishes for a successful meeting.

President Dunning was appreciative of President Roach's attendance and said to him that the cooperation the N. A. R. D. has been giving during the past year through him was most active, helpful and effective in matters which are of mutual importance to the two associations which are endeavoring to their fullest extent to serve pharmacy.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Vice-President Winne presided while President Dunning delivered his presidential address. (The address is printed in the *May JOURNAL*, pages 487-498.)

Following the reading of the President's address, Vice-President Winne announced that as a regular order of business the address of President Dunning would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration and report.

President Dunning, after resuming the chair, called on the President of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. M. R. MacFarlane.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. R. MACFARLANE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the A. Ph. A.:

"I would like to tell you, were I able to do so, how much I appreciate the invitation you have given me to come here and be with you to-day. My appreciation is absolutely beyond my ability to express it in words. I was told I would not feel I was among strangers and I am proud and glad to say I feel perfectly at home—I do not know a group of men I could feel more kindly toward than my American friends. In Pharmacy and in Canada we term you as our American cousins. Our two countries here side by side are a wonderful example to the rest of the world, the best the world has produced, separated only by an imaginary line for almost half of their international boundary, but united in spirit by a bond of fellowship that is a greater security for peace than warships and fortifications.

"I am here to-day representing the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which comprises every pharmacist in the Dominion of Canada.

"Canada is divided into nine Provinces, each Province having its own College of Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Association, which sponsors the education and legislates, by their Pharmacy acts, the rights and privileges of their various members, and to each pharmaceutical body is entrusted the administration of their laws.

"The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is a federation of all the Provincial bodies, its council being composed of two representatives from each of the provincial organizations and its

¹ The report is included in the minutes of the House of Delegates.

executive is chosen from that council. To this association the interests of the Canadian druggists are entrusted in all things federal.

"The work of our Association is very general, but our principal efforts are directed toward federal legislation in which we have been quite successful. By our association with the heads of the various governmental departments, we have established a confidence with our government that enables us to receive the greatest consideration in any new legislation they propose to enact. By our efforts we have been successful in having:

1. The stamp tax removed from patent medicines.
 2. Procured insertion in Section 9 in the opium and narcotic drug act whereby druggists are permitted to sell over the counter preparations containing small granules of narcotics.
 3. We have secured officers rank and pay for druggists employed in military hospital dispensaries.
 4. We have obtained special concession from the Department of Customs and Excise permitting druggists to purchase alcohol in bond at about \$9.00 per gallon for manufacturing.
 5. We arranged for the placing on the market of rubbing alcohol, the sale of which is confined to registered druggists in each province. At first, each store was only allowed 2 dozen, 16-oz. bottles or its equivalent per month, but last November, by a special conference with the Commissioner of Excise and our Executive, each store is now permitted to purchase its full requirement provided they make application to the Excise Department, submitting satisfactory proof of the legitimate sale of a greater quantity than two dozen.
- At the same time we also had it made possible for a druggist to procure his required amount of Tincture of Iodine, he previously having been limited to one gallon per month.
6. We procured the removal of Codeine and Apomorphine from the schedule of narcotic drugs.
 7. We secured amendment to the recent Food and Drug Act whereby druggists are permitted to distribute samples of medicines from their stores to adults.
 8. We arranged a tour across Canada for Sir William Glyn Jones who organized the P. A. T. A., the fate of which awaits the decision of the Privy Council as to whether the Combines Investigation Act is *ultra veres* or *ultra veres* the statues of Canada.
 9. We have been actively engaged in the formation of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Standards, the work of the revision of the B. P. and the preparation of a new Canadian Formulary.
 10. Pharmacy comprising every registered druggist in the Dominion.
 11. We have established a C. Ph. A. insurance department whereby the insured pays the regular board rate and now each year has returned a dividend of 35%.
 12. During the past year we received the consideration from the Minister of Health which places the graduate pharmacist in charge of a dispensary on the same status as a retail druggist regarding signed orders for narcotics.
 13. We also had the Narcotic and Drug Act amended allowing doctors to telephone prescriptions containing small quantities of narcotics such as Camphorated Tincture of Opium, etc. in cough mixtures.
 14. Also that prescriptions containing narcotics could be sent by mail.
 15. In 1924 we purchased the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* from the Gibbard estate and established it as our official organ. Through the efforts of our Secretary and Editor of the JOURNAL, Dr. Stanbury, now well known to this audience, it has been developed into the most valuable and highly appreciated trade paper, entering every drug store in Canada to-day. It is published semi-monthly and carries with it not only current market quotations, but every theme of interest to the pharmacists from coast to coast."

"Our association also has a Board of Commercial interest which has been active in trying to establish better methods of merchandising, urging the pharmacist to coöperate with those manufacturers who stand by sound economic business principles which functions for the mutual advantage of manufacturer and distributor.

"We have also established a Pharmacy Week concurrent with the week observed throughout the United States. This has been made possible by the assistance and coöperation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of New York. This *week* has been a splendid medium of presenting to the public the fact that pharmacy is still one of the arts and sciences requiring the same skill and accuracy with which the chemist of former days was credited.

"In Canada we have the same menacing conditions which confront the retail drug trade in the United States, predatory price cutting by chain and departmental stores, but nevertheless, I predict a wonderful future for the druggists of Canada. I do not care to appear egotistic, but I would like to convey to this audience some impression of the possibilities of that great Dominion lying to the North of you. Truly we have not developed as rapidly or in such proportions as you have, but to-day we are on the threshold of an era of prosperity.

"We have in Canada the two greatest railway systems in the world—the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific. The Canadian National, owned by the Dominion Government operates 22,700 miles of track. It serves every important community in the Dominion reaching every provincial capitol. It also owns and operates many of the leading hotels, such as the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; The Fort Garry, Winnipeg; the Canadian National, Vancouver; and the Nova Scotia, Halifax. During the tourist season they conduct some wonderful places of interest, such as Jasper Park Lodge in the Canadian Rockies; Manaki Lodge, and Algonquin Inn, Ontario; Picton Lodge, Nova Scotia and many others which are the playgrounds for American tourists and those who wish to enjoy nature combined with all the comforts of their city homes.

"The Canadian National Railway also operates the Canadian National Steamships comprised of forty-four vessels sailing from Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to all parts of the world. Lord Northcliffe once said, 'The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the greatest engineering feats in the world.' It, too, operates 21,000 miles of railway and 68 steamships on the Atlantic-Pacific and Great Lakes. Like the Canadian National Railway the C. P. R. also operates fourteen hotels and nine single camps—the new Royal York, Toronto, and the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, being the finest.

"It also has the largest single irrigation project on the American Continent, developed at a cost of \$20,000,000. Both these great railways honeycomb the world famous wheat belt which produced over 500 million bushels of wheat in 1928.

"Possibly our greatest development has been in water power resources. No other single factor has contributed so much toward giving to Canadian industry a distinctive character. As your worthy Mayor stated last night the City of Baltimore had made its advance in the past decade, so has the generation of electric power from water power increased 200% in the past ten years, and it is still in its infancy, for our present development of 5½ million horsepower is only 13% of the ultimate capacity of 43 million horsepower for a 24-hour service, at the average six-months flow of water. At present there is under development 2 million horsepower which will be completed in 1933.

"Our mines are attracting investors throughout the world. Canada produces 70 different mineral products of economic value. Our food production is the third largest in the world; the fourth largest producer of copper in the world. We supply 90% of the world's nickel, 85% of the world's asbestos, 55% of the world's cobalt. Newsprint production has doubled since 1924—we have 33 pulp mills, 47 pulp and paper mills, 33 paper mills. We manufacture 250 millions of dollars worth of can material from our natural resources.

"I repeat, the Pharmacy of Canada has a future—for the future of Canada is assured by its mineral wealth, its rich natural resources, its food crops, its ever-expanding world trade, its wealth of manufacturing raw material, its effective labor laws and satisfactory labor conditions, its vast present and potential wealth of waterpowers, its vast series of waterways penetrating the continent.

"I trust you will pardon this effusive contribution about Canada but after listening to your Mayor, Mr. Broening, and the Governor of Maryland, Hon. Albert C. Ritchie, last evening I felt that I was justified in bringing you a message, that would imbue every man here with a desire to come to Toronto in 1932 to the joint meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Toronto with its vast hotel accommodation is fast becoming the Convention City of the Continent. In June we will have a million Americans at the Shriners' convention, and look forward to a pharmaceutical convention of the same proportion in 1932, when we may have an opportunity to reciprocate for some of the many kind things that have been done for the representatives of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association here.

"I thank you for inviting me here and giving me this privilege of bringing you greetings from Canada."

President Dunning conveyed appreciation of President MacFarlane's and Secretary Stan-

bury's membership and attendance and hoped they would continue to come and bring others and suggest others to come. He hoped they would have a profitable visit, and expressed a deep interest in President MacFarlane's talk, which contained much information that may be helpful in solving pharmaceutical problems in this country. He thanked him for the very cordial and gracious invitation to come to Canada in 1932 and assured him that many would attend.

Upon motion duly seconded the First General Session was then adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

The Second General Session of the A. PH. A. was convened by President Dunning at 2:00 P.M., on May 8th.

President George W. Colburn, of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, extended greetings and welcomed the members of the A. PH. A. to Maryland.

President Dunning as Chairman of the Headquarters Building Campaign Committee, Building Site Committee and the Building Plans Committee, verbally presented the reports for these committees; he spoke in part as follows:

Headquarters Building Campaign Committee.

"The first report is the report of the Headquarters Building Campaign Committee. The work of the Campaign Committee this year has been largely confined to the solicitation of special gifts. We have received very few gifts from the general sources. I do not mean that should be so. It should not be so. I know that on account of the length of time that this campaign has been continued, many of you have been lulled to sleep and you are willingly or unwillingly dodging your responsibilities. Some have subscribed to the campaign fund and some have intended to. I don't mean you here in this room, but the 50,000 pharmacists in the United States. You have not gotten around to it. Besides, you are reacting to the old principle—let somebody else do it. You expect it will be done anyway and you won't bother to even look into it. This message goes not only to the limited number present, but I hope it will go to all the hundred thousand persons who should be interested in pharmacy either directly or indirectly because after all, this is the greatest thing that is being developed in Pharmacy to-day for the good of Pharmacy and all of the interests associated with it. I presume every man connected with any endeavor feels the same way, but there are always exceptions. This happens to be the one.

"In regard to the special gifts, we have been most fortunate. Four individuals and five institutions contributed an additional amount of something over \$100,000, in cash, for the purpose of purchasing additional land on the site which we obtained in Washington opposite the Lincoln Memorial. We feel that this interest is going to grow among those wealthy institutions and wealthy individuals who are beginning to understand the purpose and value of this institution. These few remarks represent the report of your Campaign Committee.

Building Site Committee.

"Now, as to the report of your Building Site Committee: We have within the year, with some difficulty and extensive negotiations and a great deal of trouble, obtained most of the additional land that it was planned for us to purchase. We are having some little problems to solve in connection with obtaining all we desire and we are able to pay for at this time, but I discussed the matter in my presidential address, and we feel assured in due course these difficulties and obstacles will be dealt with and eliminated. I am not going to say anything about the site because some of those who will follow me have planned to tell you all about it. I have told you a great deal about it before, and if you will study these plans that are on the board¹ here, you can learn all there is to know about them. That is all I could tell you. This little graph down here (indicating) shows the location of the site, immediately opposite the Lincoln Memorial and within view of the new Memorial Bridge going over the Potomac River. It is right in the center of the wonderful development being promulgated in Washington. The plans for the building appear on this board, also.

Headquarters Building Plans Committee.

"The Headquarters Building Plans Committee: These building plans have been in reasonably good shape for us to go ahead with the construction of the building. It may be some modi-

¹ Exhibited near the speaker's table.

fication of those plans will develop. I might say that will depend entirely on how much money those interested furnish your committee. We have enough money now to get started, to pay for this property, to construct a building of limited size and scope. That, we have felt, would be a start, a foundation for the future, but that is all we have. So if you want something larger, more imposing and more representative, we can have it if we receive the support which we should receive.

"In connection with the plans; these plans have been designed and redesigned by John Russell Pope, with the coöperation and support of Mr. Charles Moore, who is Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission—but you will be told more about that. The costs have been estimated and re-estimated and they are down to a practical and economical basis of cost. As is always the case, we have trimmed and trimmed without losing any real value, until there is \$100,000 difference between what was figured on in the beginning in comparison with the estimate we received only the other day.

"Before closing my several reports, I want to impress upon you that all of this work, all expenditures and all the moneys that we have collected and have used have been accounted for under the best type of auditing system. Here in my hand is a report of an auditing company which is all that it should be, I think. It tells us a great many things. Among other things it shows, as I have previously reported that \$817,653.30 was promised up to April 9, 1930. This has been increased; \$480,184.57 has been received in cash and is herein accounted for in the shape of property we have purchased or is in the bank drawing interest. There are many other facts of interest in this audit report which is available to anyone interested but which I do not feel I should take the time to discuss now.

"I will make just a few remarks under the head of analysis by states of subscriptions actually received up to April 1, 1930. I have checked a very few very interesting facts on this paper, as for instance—every state in the Union has subscribed something, and in addition, Porto Rico, Cuba, Canada, Central America, etc. By the way, for the information of our Canadian friends who are here present, I think, Canada has subscribed \$400 to this enterprise and that happens to be more than several of our states have subscribed; Philippine Islands, \$75.00; Hawaii, \$200; Cuba, \$155, and so on. The least that any state has subscribed is \$80.00 and the most is \$226,437.48 from the State of New York. The second best in gross is \$100,852.20 from the State of Maryland. There are other states that have subscribed considerable sums. There are many interesting facts but I cannot give them all here. The Manufacturers (of drugs) have contributed \$301,044.00; Wholesale Druggists, \$16,500.00 and the Retail Druggists of the country, \$235,031.03. I should have told you there were 15,972 subscriptions. I have not here now, how many are retail druggists. The analysis of the subscriptions from retail druggists in regard to the amounts subscribed, the number of stores, average amount from each store and the number of subscriptions in the respective states is quite interesting. For instance, in the District of Columbia (I shall mention only two or three) the average per store is \$28.22, Maryland \$30.29 and New York \$6.37. The lowest average is 51 cents per store within a state."

INTRODUCING DR. H. S. WELLCOME.

"Fellow members, that will represent my report. If I have left anything out of interest to you, you may ask me later. I really want to come now to the really interesting part of our program, the valuable part."

In the preliminary remarks introducing Dr. Henry S. Wellcome of London, England, President Dunning said that the members of the Association were fortunate in having present a gentleman who knows all about memorial buildings, museums and laboratories, and great research institutions everywhere in all parts of the world. He stated that Dr. Wellcome had agreed to say something relative to the manner in which the institutions were planned by him and how they were financed. Dr. Henry S. Wellcome, who has been a member of the A. Ph. A. for more than fifty years, spoke of related enterprises he is associated with and has promoted and gave his views on the Headquarters Building. These remarks will have to be printed separately in another issue of the JOURNAL awaiting Dr. Wellcome's report.

President Dunning thanked Mr. Wellcome in the name of the ASSOCIATION and then introduced Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, who spoke in part as follows:

"It seems to me that many great projects in life are the result of a dream. By that I don't mean an idle dream but a dream constructive in its nature, and which tends to develop something that is useful, and I am going to begin in that connection with the dream that my uncle, the founder of my business, had way back in the 60's and 70's. He was a pupil in the Maryland College of Pharmacy of Louis Steiner, a great dreamer in chemistry. I recall my uncle coming home, not when he was a student, but years later and saying, 'I still adhere to the dream Dr. Steiner had and made me have, that the future of pharmacy is in chemico-therapy.' In those days it was more or less a cry in the desert. But subsequent evidence developed the fact that it was a true dream, a very wonderful dream because I am firmly convinced now that the future of pharmacy or the future of successful treatment of disease is going to be in chemico-therapy or the specific action of specific substances upon the human body.

"I had a dream not exactly of the same nature 25 years ago or more, in connection with a central organization, a central building in which Pharmacy could be housed, and where, not necessarily, discoveries were to be made, but where the various elements that go to make up this large body in this country could meet together harmoniously, coöperatively, successfully in bringing to the forefront the great importance, the great dignity, the great value of the profession of Pharmacy. Those of you who have lived a great many decades in the industry will appreciate the fact that in that time there has been anything but unanimity and coöperation in the various associations and various branches of the industry. They have gone along at loggerheads more or less, split up and divided and have not coöperated, but I do not think the end is in that direction. As a matter of fact, the unusual developments are rather a continuation of that unfortunate process. It always seemed to me if we could get together in a central location where these various sub-divisions of the industry could meet under a common roof with a common aim and purpose and develop an idea of coöperation, and become convinced that coöperation would mean a move for the success, not only of the industry as a whole, but the whole standing of the industry in the eyes of the world, that would be a great accomplishment.

"When this movement in Washington finally crystallized into shape and as one of its last developments a real temple of pharmacy, an almost ideal building was developed, it seemed to me that dream was coming true and I firmly believe the result of that dream will come true once this project is well under way, organized and operating. I firmly believe when that comes, the feeling that we are of one fraternity, all working for a common end which is the aid to the medical treatment and alleviation of disease. The more we coöperate and the more that we show an absence of petty rivalry or petty spiteful feelings and the more that we rise to the high dignity of being above that, the sooner will the community and the people of the country appreciate the pharmacist at his true value.

"We know perfectly well in medical lines what has been done for the profession by the successful operation of the medical organization. No reason in the world why in Pharmacy we could not accomplish the same thing.

"Personally, I think we have a tremendous insight when we have as prospective headquarters a building of this kind situated in the heart of beautiful Washington, not only beautiful as of today but more beautiful of to-morrow.

"I heard with a great deal of interest what Mr. Wellcome has said about buildings of this kind, and the plans and suggestions he has made regarding it, because he is a man who can speak from great experience of many years and he knows whereof he speaks when he says no person living can estimate the possible importance of that building to Pharmacy. It is not only to be a beautiful building and beautifully located, but the fact that we will all be looking to that, whether we manufacture, or are wholesalers or retailers, or in any way connected with the industry, it will elevate us in our profession.

"I appreciate, perhaps, that this building is too small as planned. I feel in regard to that we have enough ground and enough available space to grow without, at the same time or in any way, interfering with the dignified, classical effect of this beautiful building, and if we want to make our laboratories separate institutions, we can do so without interfering with this. If we grow we can do so without interfering with present plans and it seems to me while we do not want to make a mistake and have to undo it, this project has been simmering in the pot so long that unless it begins to crystallize into something tangible and definite soon, many will lose interest in it and many will believe it is only an idle dream of an idle fellow. Therefore, it seems to me if we are

more or less convinced that we have the right site, and I do not think there can possibly be any difference of opinion on that—we have the finest in Washington and all the officials with us, helping us and encouraging us and telling us this is the site; and *secondly*, if we believe we have, the purposes provided for that will meet the requirements for this coöperative effort in the various branches of the profession; and, if sufficient of our people in the pharmaceutical profession have become interested by contribution, it seems to me it is our duty to go ahead and begin operations. I believe that with some few exceptions, the plans as drawn subject to slight modification as to sub-divisions or actual division of space, we are ready to go ahead and that we should not wait any longer than necessary. I feel there has nothing happened in Pharmacy since I entered it about 40 years ago, and much has happened, that can compare with this particular movement to help the standing and success and the fraternal relations among the various branches of the industry as this Institute of Pharmacy in Washington."

President Dunning thanked Dr. Dohme, and expressed his appreciation for the splendid contribution he had made to this discussion. He then called on Secretary Kelly to give some of his experiences in this work. He spoke in part as follows:

"It has been my privilege to be connected with the negotiations with respect to this site and the plans for the building. In connection with these negotiations certain impressions have been gained that might be worth while to mention here. Particularly, I should like to refer to the general impression that Pharmacy is not favored by our Government. I will briefly mention to you that we have had, since this question of a site was under consideration, the most sympathetic support.

"I, personally, went to an officer of the Parks and Planning Commission before this site was suggested and placed our case before him and gave a history of this ASSOCIATION. I stated that first of all we were loyal Americans, and whether they appreciated it then, they would soon, that we did not want to put into that territory anything which would not be helpful, or anything that would detract from its future development. We were told, after consideration, to go ahead, and before we asked for a consultation with the Fine Arts Commission, which we looked for with a little fear and trepidation, we were notified to appear before the Fine Arts Commission. Mr. Pope had only been selected as architect a few weeks when this invitation came and it was necessary to take plans to that Commission which were considered only tentative. As a matter of fact, the Chairman saw those plans for the first time on the way from Baltimore to Washington to present them to the Fine Arts Commission, and yet with that short time, without any consideration or delaying the matter one minute, they approved it as a movement and a development in that section which was satisfactory. We have had the most loyal support from those two agencies and I should not feel I had discharged my duties if I did not mention this fine coöperation, particularly that given by Mr. Charles Moore who is chairman of the Fine Arts Commission.

"I believe this can be made a service institution as well as a temple of pharmacy. I believe it will become the center of activities so that state officials and others interested in pharmacy, when they come to this place, will receive information, inspiration and help."

President Dunning stated that Secretary Kelly had given some practical ideas relating to the American Institute of Pharmacy; that he has been closely associated with the work and with the development from the very beginning. He then called on Chairman of the Council, S. L. Hilton, who said in substance that his memory carried him back to 1884 when he skated over an old canal near to the site on which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION headquarters is to be erected. He realized at that time that the average pharmacist of the period did not impress the public with the value of pharmacy and the position of the pharmacist in public health. This realization prompted him early to become a member of the A. PH. A. so that in this organization he might do something for the advancement of pharmacy and for the ASSOCIATION. When he was elected President at New Orleans he had his dream and that was, there should be a temple of pharmacy. Hence immediately after installation into office he carried his dream into effect by assigning the first committee to have charge of this work and endeavor to do what was necessary to crystallize the dream into a reality. He considered himself fortunate that later Dr. Dunning presented the outline of the project to the Executive Committee of the Council, which resulted in the acceptance of his proposition to raise the necessary funds for the purpose. He also was directed as Chairman of the Council to appoint a Committee on Plans and a Committee on Buildings, and Dr. Dunning was appointed Chairman of the several committees. Individually he had con-

tributed something to the undertaking and hoped that it would be possible for him to do more. He looked forward with great pleasure to the completion of this project which he considered the greatest effort of American Pharmacy.

President Dunning thanked Chairman Hilton for his remarks and stated that he had hoped to have Dr. James H. Beal close the discussion because of the pioneer work and development done by him and his associates. He spoke in highest terms of Dr. Beal's work not only in this movement but in many other activities of the ASSOCIATION.

President Dunning closed his remarks by expressing the hope that every member would use his or her influence wherever and whenever possible to stimulate renewed and greater interest in the project, because it has been demonstrated that it is practical and should be made a great success. He read an abstract from a letter of a member deeply interested in the American Institute of Pharmacy, as follows:

"Unfortunately I will be unable to attend the meeting of the A. PH. A. as it is necessary for me to leave on a trip to the West on Monday evening, May 5th. Will you please send me the official legal title and address of the American Institute of Pharmacy? I am planning to revise my will and wish to make a bequest to this institution."

President Dunning stated that before the next number of the program, that of the address of Prof. C. B. Jordan, three proposed amendments to the By-Laws should be read so that they can be acted upon at the following session. He called on Secretary Kelly to explain the purpose of the amendments. The latter stated that for some time there has been a movement to create Student Branches in colleges of pharmacy in order that students may enjoy membership on some basis satisfactory to both groups. (He further outlined the proposed amendments which were adopted at the next session and are printed there to avoid duplication.)

After the presentation of the amendments, President Dunning called on Dean C. B. Jordan to deliver an address on "Professional Pharmacy." (This address will be printed in this or a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL in larger type, hence omitted here.) After the conclusion of Dean Jordan's address President Dunning said that this address fitted in with the discussion of the afternoon and indicated that there is a development of professional pharmacy and he hoped that Dean Jordan would continue the work so ably presented.

Dr. Robert H. Riley, director of the Department of Health in Maryland, was given the privilege of the floor. He extended greetings to the ASSOCIATION and emphasized the mutual benefit to be obtained by the cooperation of pharmacists and pharmaceutical organizations with departments of health. Dr. Riley strongly recommended, from the experience of his own Board, that each State Board of Health provide for a pharmacist as a member.

On motion duly seconded, the Second General Session was then adjourned.

THIRD AND FINAL GENERAL SESSION.

The Final General Session of the A. PH. A. was called to order by President Dunning, Friday evening, May 9th, at nine o'clock.

President Dunning said that before proceeding with the regular order of business he desired to be given the privilege of expressing his appreciation again for the splendid services of the Local Secretary and his associates. He desired to thank them for the beautiful flowers presented to him at the banquet and to make public acknowledgment and assure the Committee of his appreciation.

Prof. Alcan and Dr. André of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Havana were granted the privilege of the floor. They expressed their pleasure at being invited to participate in the work of the convention from which they had derived much benefit.

The minutes of the Second General Session were read and approved.

Chairman Swain of the House of Delegates reported the final session of that body and stated that Dean C. B. Jordan had been installed as Chairman and Thomas Roach as Vice-Chairman of the House of Delegates. The report was received.

Secretary Kelly stated that as a part of the report of the House of Delegates he desired to bring to the attention of the General Session the fact that thirty-five resolutions had been presented in the House of Delegates and adopted. He said that it is customary at the Final General Session to read the resolutions by title and ask approval of them. If the General Session desired

to hear them read in full he would be glad to read them. The resolutions were read by title and upon motion of Jacob Diner, seconded by E. L. Newcomb and a vote the resolutions were approved. (The resolutions are printed in the May JOURNAL, pages 522-526.)

Secretary Kelly presented the proposed amendments to the By-Laws which were read at the Second General Session.

James H. Beal offered an amendment to the amendment by substituting the word "unappropriated" for the word "unexpended." Dr. Beal stated that in his opinion it is desirable that Student Branches shall be represented by delegates at the annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION and the amendment might be helpful in aiding such representation. (The amendments to the By-Laws as amended follow. The word "unappropriated" is italicized so as to call attention to the amended By-Law.)

Upon motion by J. H. Beal, seconded by S. L. Hilton, the amendments were adopted:

(Add to Chapter IX of the By-Laws a new article as follows:)

Article VIII. *Associate Members.* The Council may provide for the election of associate members and may fix the annual fee to be paid by such members. Associate members shall not be entitled to vote at the annual meetings or to participate in the election of the general officers of the ASSOCIATION.

(To Chapter VII of the By-Laws, add two new By-Laws as follows:)

Article VI. *Student Branches.* Student Branches may be established at such places and upon such terms and conditions as the Council shall prescribe. The members of Student Branches shall be associate members of the ASSOCIATION.

Article VII. *Fees to Be Collected from Members of Student Branches.* The Council may authorize a rebate to student branches of a portion of the fees paid by the members of such branches, but all such rebates shall be devoted exclusively to the promotion of the activities of such branches, and any portion of such rebate remaining *unappropriated* at the end of the college year shall be returned to the treasury of the ASSOCIATION.

THE EBERT PRIZE.

President Dunning stated that the next order of business was the presentation of the Ebert prize and he called on Chairman Langenhan of the Scientific Section to make the presentation.

He said in part as follows: "The purpose and the history of the Ebert Prize is known to all of us. The work of Mr. Thompson we are also familiar with. Hence, there is nothing for me to say except that I deem it a pleasure and an honor to have the privilege of presenting to Mr. Thompson this medal. It is to commemorate the honor conferred upon you because of your contribution to the progress of scientific pharmacy. Mr. President and members, may I present Mr. Marvin R. Thompson, the newest member, and I think the youngest member of that honored group, the Ebert Prize recipients?"

In responding, the recipient said: "As many of you know, my activities in the field of science have been limited to a comparatively short period of time and for this reason I feel doubly happy in attaining such heights in what might be considered the very beginning of my career. I wish to acknowledge indebtedness to fellow members of the Food, Drug and Insecticide branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for valuable assistance and coöperation, without which the extent of my work would have been quite impossible. I wish to thank the chairman and members of the Ebert Prize Committee and to say that although it is my understanding that this award is given as a token of past endeavors, in my future pursuits I shall make every effort to live up to the confidence that has been reposed in me. Needless to say, my wife is fully as happy as I am. I deeply appreciate this honor and thank you very, very much."

President Dunning said he did not know whether he was supposed to make any remarks in connection with the Ebert prize, but it was certainly most encouraging for the future of pharmacy that it is represented in the type of young men who are coming into the ASSOCIATION and evidenced their ability. In speaking with a number of members, all of them said they were tremendously impressed with the initiative, activity, knowledge and ability and the kind of work that the younger men in the ASSOCIATION are doing. It is a fine thing to have a young man like

Mr. Thompson, and we have others that preceded him, to show such evidence of being able to carry on.

President Dunning said that the next order of business would be the installation of officers and stated that it is an acknowledged prerogative of Dr. L. L. Walton to take charge of this function. The officers-elect were then presented for installation. The members of the Council thus honored are H. V. Arny of New York, Wm. B. Day of Chicago and T. J. Bradley of Boston.

President Dunning next greeted the Second Vice-President, D. B. R. Johnson, who expressed his appreciation of the honor and gave his assurance of performing the duties of office to his best ability.

First Vice-President Walter D. Adams was next presented. He stated that he recognized the honor conferred as a recognition of the pharmacists of Texas and pledged his whole-hearted coöperation in making the administration of the President-Elect a success.

President Christensen was next introduced and greeted by President Dunning, who said that it gave him great pleasure to greet him and turn the responsibilities of office over to him. It had given him pleasure to serve his fellow pharmacists to the best of his ability and through the coöperation of his associates to have the conviction that the ASSOCIATION has had a successful year and a successful convention. He hoped for President Christensen the same kind of interest and coöperation that he had had.

President Christensen thanked President Dunning and congratulated him on the progress and accomplishments of pharmacy during his administration. He said that some of the things that had been carried forward during President Dunning's administration would live as long as pharmacy lives. He expressed his sincere appreciation for the election to the office he now assumed. He said that it was an honor he had never anticipated and hoped that during his term of office he would be able to continue the progress which had been so ably put into action.

Secretary Kelly was next installed. He thanked President Christensen for his good will and pledged his best efforts in behalf of the ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Jacob Diner spoke in appreciation of the splendid convention and remarked that everything had been done to make the visitors comfortable and share in a most successful meeting. S. L. Hilton seconded the motion and asked that a rising vote of thanks be given.

Mr. Walton in addressing President Christensen said that the President's co-workers in the N. A. B. P. were very appreciative of his election to the presidency of this the greatest of all pharmaceutical associations. Many of these co-workers thought that their interest in the success of President Christensen's administration could be most appropriately expressed and helpfully promoted through the members of the Boards of Pharmacy becoming members of the A. PH. A. at this time to the extent of 100%. He said that it had been possible for him as Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the General Committee on Membership of the A. PH. A.—whose duty it is to solicit membership in this ASSOCIATION from members of Boards of Pharmacy—to increase the list of Boards of Pharmacy to 100% affiliation in this ASSOCIATION from eleven to twenty-five. He said further that this tribute to him and practical manifestation of aroused interest in this beloved organization on the part of members of Boards of Pharmacy, will undoubtedly be a source of encouragement to him and gladden his heart. He therefore took pleasure in presenting to him paid applications for membership to be transmitted to the Council for election, which makes the personnel of the Boards 100% affiliated with the A. PH. A., namely, Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin.

He also presented several applications from Board members whose respective Boards do not as yet have 100% affiliation. Mr. Walton desired to express his heartfelt thanks to the members of the Boards of Pharmacy and this ASSOCIATION who have coöperated so kindly and helpfully and have made this effort possible.

President Christensen responded as follows:

"I want to assure you of my hearty appreciation. Nothing could have pleased me better. I want to say also, I hope before many months to make it one hundred per cent all around. In every board of pharmacy in the country some hold membership in the ASSOCIATION. In fact, a large majority of board members do, but boards change quite frequently. Every little while a new member comes on, and sometimes it is overlooked for a while, but there is a splendid coöpera-

tion with board members and has been for several years. While speaking on this subject I want to mention that I hope also to create a larger interest, during my administration, among the retail pharmacists of the country. I believe that is the field that has, to some extent, been overlooked. There isn't any doubt about the usefulness of the ASSOCIATION to the retailer. We hear occasional remarks by someone who is not familiar with conditions, rather slighting remarks as to 'highbrows' and that sort of thing. Such remarks come from sources where they do not understand. This is no criticism of the past, but I do believe we will be able to find a way to sell this organization to the retailer and I shall make that one of my strong efforts—to try to sell the A. PH. A. to the retailer. In fifteen months from now—about that time, for the date is not fixed—I hope not only to see everyone who has been present at this meeting, at Miami, but I hope that such enthusiasm will be stirred up that we will even pass the record made here in Baltimore. I am not saying that with any feeling toward Baltimore. They have been eminently successful and we certainly very deeply appreciate their splendid efforts and success."

A rising vote of thanks was extended the local committee and those coöperating in the success of the convention.

There being no further business for consideration, the Seventy-Eighth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was adjourned.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*



A Pharmacy Exhibit in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.—A paper on this collection by Dr. Charles Whitebread, Assistant Curator, was presented before the Section on Historical Interests at the Baltimore meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It will be printed in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.