

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN BALTIMORE, MD., MAY 7-9, 1930.

(See also brief summary reports, Final Session House of Delegates, printed in June JOURNAL.)

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Owing to the illness of the reporter of the sessions of the Scientific Section these are given in abstract, without titles of papers; reports of committees are included and also address of the Chairman. In this connection it should be stated that the minutes of the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials are also omitted. This is regretted; Miss Coffin gave close attention to the work and having reported the meetings of two prior years is well qualified and interested in the work of the A. Ph. A. She is improving and we hope will soon be well. Her trouble does not permit the use of her eyes.

The Scientific Section held two regular sessions, the first on Wednesday afternoon, May 7th at 2:00 P.M., and the second on Friday afternoon, May 9th at 2:00 P.M., also a Joint Session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing on Thursday evening, May 8th at 8:00 P.M.

The first order of business of the First Session was the reading of the Chairman's address. Following the usual course of procedure, the address was referred to a committee on Chairman's Address, consisting of Messrs. F. O. Taylor, H. W. Youngken and W. T. McClosky.

This was followed by a brief report for the year by the Secretary, which report was accepted. The report of the Committee on Review of Papers was presented by Chairman Munch; and the report of the Committee on Minimum Requirements for Membership in the Section was presented by Mr. Bibbins. Dr. Krantz presented the report for the Committee to Coöperate with the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research; all of which reports were accepted.

Chairman Langenhan appointed the following to serve as Nominating Committee: Messrs. Bibbins, Zeigler and Terry.

The authors then presented twelve papers, and twenty-two papers were read by title.

The meeting recessed until May 8th, when the Joint Session was held.

The Joint Session of the Scientific and the Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing Section was called to order by H. C. Newton, Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, Thursday evening, May 8th at 8:00 P.M.

A paper on "The Extent of Use of Former Pharmacopœial Products" was presented by E. Fullerton Cook and Harvey P. Frank.

The report on the U. S. Pharmacopœia was presented by E. Fullerton Cook.

The report of the Committee on Ebert Prize was presented by Chairman Glenn L. Jenkins.

The report on the National Formulary was presented by E. N. Gathercoal.

The report of the Committee on Unofficial Standards was also presented by E. N. Gathercoal.

The meeting was then turned over to the Scientific Section, H. A. Langenhan presiding.

The report on Pharmaceutical Recipe Book was presented by J. Leon Lascoff.

The report on Glass Standardization was presented by H. V. Army, after which the Joint Session adjourned.

The first part of the Second Session of the Scientific Section, held Friday, May 9th, was devoted to the presentation of papers, twenty-three papers being presented by the authors, and thirteen being read by title.

The report of the Committee on Monographs was read by Chairman Swanson and the Report of the Committee on Chairman's Address was read by Mr. Taylor.

The following were appointed to serve as the Committee on Review of Papers: Messrs. Jenkins, Swanson and Husa.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for the various offices of the Scientific Section for the coming year: *Chairman*, E. E. Swanson, Indiana; *First Vice-Chairman*, L. E. Warren, Washington, D. C.; *Second Vice-Chairman*, R. E. Schoetzow, New York; *Secretary*, L. W. Rowe, Michigan; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. A. Langenhan.

As no nominations were received from the floor, upon motion, duly seconded, it was voted to instruct the Secretary to cast one ballot for the officers nominated. This being done, the officers named were declared elected, and were then installed by the retiring chairman, H. A. Langenhan.

The Section then adjourned.

EDITOR'S NOTE: About all that is necessary to be printed in a succeeding number will be titles of papers with action thereon; most of these titles were published in the April JOURNAL pages 416-418. The addresses and reports follow, but all of them may not be in regular order.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY H. A. LANGENHAN.

At the meeting of the Scientific Section last year several recommendations were offered. These were referred to special committees and will be reported on in due time. The recommendation relating to the five subdivisions of this section, *viz.*, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Pharmacognosy and Botany, Pharmacology and Bio-assays, and Pharmacy suggested a survey of the JOURNAL literature for the purpose of grouping the papers presented, under these five subdivisions. The close relationship existing between the papers presented before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and the Scientific Section, together with the fact that not all of the papers appearing in the JOURNAL were labeled as to the Section before which they were or would have been presented, introduced an obstacle for the grouping of the papers of the Scientific Section alone. Hence all of the papers appearing in the JOURNAL were classified as far as feasible and out of these, those representing the five subdivisions assembled separately. The results are as follows:

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.	1928.	1929.
Bacteriology	4	2
Chemistry	33	38
Pharmacognosy and Botany	6	5
Pharmacology and Bio-assay	23	31
Pharmacy	20	23

The classification represents both the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and the Scientific Section. In the Chemistry group many of the papers are on assay methods some of which were presented before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, and some of the papers grouped here under the Pharmacy subdivision were presented before the Scientific Section. Taking this into consideration it may be assumed that the papers on Pharmacology and Bio-assays, 31 in number for 1929, predominate in the Scientific Section; that of Pharmacognosy, Botany and Bacteriology are not heavily represented, and that the Pharmacy papers even though presented before two sections are not keeping up in line. As about 60 per cent of the membership of the ASSOCIATION is composed of retail pharmacists, according to Secretary Kelly's report, it may be suggested that the Pharmacy topics should outnumber the others, being presented before two sections, for it may be assumed that the retail pharmacists comprising 60 per cent of the membership would be more interested in the contents of the JOURNAL if the information came within their scope of interest and understanding. To the instructors in manufacturing and dispensing pharmacy this would be a welcome condition. Manufacturing and dispensing pharmacy has advanced so rapidly during the last decade that neither textbooks nor instructors have been able to keep abreast with the progress, mainly because an insufficient amount of research, relating to these two subjects, has been carried on and published. Foreign journals offer more information for these instructors than do the American journals. However, the former are not always usable and apparently the problems of the European pharmacist differ somewhat from those of the American pharmacist if one is to judge by the type of papers published. Many of the Galenicals of the U. S. P. and N. F. are still made empirically; the chemistry, therapeutics and composition of the finished product is not clearly understood. For example, the chemistry of the Arsenical Solutions, the Hypochlorites, the Liquid Bismuth preparations, etc., needs yet to be explained. The action of solvents used in extraction and the adjuncts to these is not understood; the constituents of many vegetable drugs are yet unknown. Instructors in manufacturing and dispensing pharmacy are all familiar with these deficiencies, having been asked repeatedly to explain this and that and too often must reply "this has not been investigated as yet." Undoubtedly the

U. S. P. and N. F. revisions committees would welcome additional research on pharmacy problems and the instructors of these subjects would welcome it with open arms.

According to the 1928-1929 report of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, the number of research workers representing the manufacturing pharmacists is 178 and the number representing pharmaceutical teachers and students 188. Upon grouping the authors for the JOURNAL for 1929 under these two classes, as far as feasible, 43 papers represented the manufacturer and 38 the teacher. In both groups the number of investigators falls below the number of papers for some of the investigators presented more than one paper. This report totals the research workers as numbering 461. Suggesting possibly that encouragement be offered to this majority of workers not represented in the 1929 JOURNAL to offer their results for publication, hoping that they will add to the information so badly needed.

This study of the JOURNAL literature stimulated several suggestions. *First*, the attempt to group the investigators brought forth the information that many of them failed to indicate what their affiliations were. To know where the investigator is located and in what field of work he is engaged would add to the value of the paper. *Second*, the addition of a summary of conclusions or the object of the investigation followed by a statement explaining the relation of the problem to professional pharmacy, as has been done by some of the writers, could well be done by all. Such summaries offer a "quick" survey of the paper and when read by the "Busy" reader would often stimulate a desire to read the entire topic, and after all a considerable value of any paper is the number of readers benefited by it. *Third*, it may be inferred that a paper read before the Section and published in the JOURNAL has the approval of the Section as to its value and correctness. Papers presented by title only, receive the same approval when published. It might be feasible that papers presented by title only be so marked. None of these suggestions are of vital importance, but each and all might tend to create even a greater interest in the JOURNAL and the work of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Custom has decreed that the Chairman of the Section extend to the participants in the program the thanks of the Section. This I do; especially to the Secretary for his efficient service. If this Session is a successful one, as I assume it will be, it is due to his work and efforts. Had I any recommendations to offer it would be to make the present secretary a permanent one.

While the report of the Committee on the Chairman's Address was made later, for convenience, it is inserted here.

Report of Committee on Chairman's Address.

The Chairman in his address offers no definite recommendation for consideration and action, so your Committee had a task of unusual simplicity. However, we do wish to emphasize by reference to them in this report through suggestion he has made, and ourselves suggest that they be directed to the attention of the Council and Editor of the JOURNAL for any appropriate use that seems desirable.

First, that it seems desirable in the publishing of papers "to know where the investigator is located and in what field of work he is engaged."

Second, "the addition of a summary of conclusions or the object of the investigation followed by a statement explaining the relation of the problem to professional pharmacy, as has been done by some of the writers, could well be done by all."

"Such summaries offer a quick survey of the paper and when read by the busy readers would often stimulate a desire to read the entire topic, and, after all, a considerable value of any paper is the number of readers benefited by it."

Third, "it might be feasible that papers presented by title only be so marked."

For the brief survey of types of papers presented to the Scientific Section and the suggestions made we wish to commend the address of the Chairman.

May 9, 1930.

F. O. TAYLOR
HEBER YOUNGKEN
W. T. McCLOSKEY.

Secretary's Report.

Two notices were sent out to a carefully revised mailing list of some 260 members of the Scientific Section by the Secretary on December 13, 1929, and February 14, 1930. These notices

called attention to the earlier date of the annual convention in 1930 and asked coöperation in the early submission of titles and abstracts for the program of the Scientific Section.

The response has been very gratifying and a total of 70 titles has been received in time for printing in addition to several which were too late for the official program. Of this number all but five are available in abstract form, copies of which are in your hands.

The Secretary takes this opportunity to thank the members of the Section and particularly the authors of papers for the splendid coöperation they have evidenced in the necessity for haste due to the shorter time between annual conventions.

L. W. ROWE, *Secretary.*

Report of Committee on Monographs.

Your committee presents the following recommendations:

1. That the Scientific Section begin work on the first monograph as soon as practicable and that the preparation of subsequent monographs be taken up at such times as it appears advisable.

2. That the preparation of each monograph be placed in the hands of a committee of five, the chairman of this committee to be appointed by the incoming chairman of the Scientific Section and the other members to be selected from a lot of voluntaries by the chairman of the Monograph Committee.

The Monograph Committee shall continue to serve until the monograph assigned to it has been completed and published.

3. Each monograph committee shall be authorized to confer with the Committee on Publications of the A. P. H. A. and to present plans regarding financial arrangements for publication of the monograph.

4. A symposium shall be arranged at each annual meeting of the Scientific Section for presentation and discussion of the results of the collaborative studies made in connection with the preparation of the monographs.

5. The committee feels that among the drugs deserving consideration for this type of study are: Ergot, Aconite, Digitalis, Hydrastis, Opium, Ephedra, Cascara Sagrada and Nux Vomica.

6. That Ergot or Aconite be selected as the subject of the first monograph.

(Signed) EDWARD E. SWANSON
WILLIAM J. HUSA.

Committee Review of Papers.

Your committee upon the review of papers, after much correspondence and several conferences, has reached the conclusion that scrutiny of papers prior to their presentation is impracticable (at least under the present conditions).

We make the following recommendation regarding papers submitted for publication:

1. It is recommended that a committee representative of the interested scientific groups be appointed by the outgoing chairman to serve in an advisory capacity to the Editor of the JOURNAL.

May 7, 1930.

(Signed) L. W. ROWE
JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.
JAMES C. MUNCH.

Minimum Qualifications for Full Membership in Scientific Section.

Your committee appointed to consider suggestion of Chairman Munch, "That some minimum qualification be established for full membership in the Scientific Section," reports as follows:

The Committee has had some correspondence during the year and a meeting in Baltimore.

The Committee does not believe that it is practicable to attempt to regulate the membership in the Scientific Section without having such a regulation included in the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION.

The Committee feels that the aim of the Scientific Section should be to interest the retail pharmacist in scientific pharmacy and an attempt to place restrictions on membership would defeat this purpose.

The Committee recommends that this recommendation be not adopted.

May 7, 1930.

(Signed)

F. E. BIBBINS

WM. T. McCLOSKEY.

Report of the Ebert Prize Committee.

After a thorough study of all of the papers presented at the Rapid City meeting of the Scientific Section of the A. P. H. A., published and unpublished, your committee has selected from a number of very commendable papers one which is especially meritorious.

Mr. Chairman, your Committee recommends that the Ebert Prize for 1930 be awarded to Mr. Marvin Thompson for his comprehensive study of the pharmacology of ergot.

May 8, 1930.

(Signed)

GLENN L. JENKINS, *Chairman*

LOYD F. HARRIS

L. E. WARREN.

The Committee on Nominations—consisting of R. L. Terry, W. H. Zeigler and F. E. Bibbins, *Chairman*—reported as nominees the names included in the Secretary's report to the House of Delegates. These were elected and duly installed to serve for the ensuing year. The Secretary's report to the House of Delegates appears in the minutes of the latter body, but for reasons that have been indicated, is reprinted here; it follows:

Report to the House of Delegates.

The Scientific Section held two very lengthy afternoon sessions in addition to a Joint Session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

Seventy titles of scientific articles in the fields of pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology and bio-assays, and pharmacognosy and botany were listed for presentation on the official program and of these thirty-six were read and the others presented by title.

New officers elected for the coming year are as follows: *Chairman*, E. E. Swanson, of Indianapolis; *First Vice-Chairman*, L. E. Warren, of Washington, D. C.; *Second Vice-Chairman*, R. E. Schoetzow, of Brooklyn; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. A. Langenhan, of Seattle. The Secretary has one more year of his three-year term.

L. W. ROWE, *Secretary*.

SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 9:00 A. M., May 8th, by Chairman H. C. Newton. In the absence of Secretary E. O. Leonard, I. A. Becker was elected *Secretary pro tem*.

The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's address; it follows:

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY H. C. NEWTON.

INTRODUCTION.

To this First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the 78th annual convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, we have the privilege and the pleasure of welcoming you. We realize that in many cases attendance here at this time of the year means a considerable sacrifice on your part, in being absent from your places of business. Recognizing this we shall endeavor to so conduct our sessions that they will not overlap upon the time of others, in order that you may plan your time and use it to the utmost advantage. We trust you will actively participate in the discussion of the subjects that will be presented and that you will feel free to constructively criticize the work of the Section. It has been less than a year since we met in Rapid City, South Dakota, where, inspired by the great natural

beauty of our environment, we calmly and comfortably considered the problems that confronted our Section. Now we meet in the thriving city of Baltimore where industrial activity predominates. Here we are inspired by the spirit of a metropolis. Let us have this spirit of accomplishment prevail in the meetings of our Section, whereby we may make the best use of our time spent here and may do the most good for our profession.

U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA XI.

We are on the eve of the beginning of the work upon the eleventh decennial revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the sixth edition of the National Formulary. Later, in our program we shall have most interesting and timely reports upon studies relating to these official volumes by men who have been prominent in the previous revisions. We feel that the members of this Section should be especially interested in these forthcoming revisions and we urge that you all assist in making these volumes of *maximum utility in the practice of pharmacy*. Let us each give at least as much time and attention to the work of the members of the revision committees, after they are selected, as we do to the matter of selecting them. Time and attention so devoted would, we are sure, greatly aid in the progress of the revisions.

U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA AND NATIONAL FORMULARY PROPAGANDA.

We are glad to note an increased amount of interest in the advocating of the use of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations by pharmaceutical organizations in Chicago, Detroit, and in other parts of the country. As pharmacists, I fear we are inclined to take one of two rather undesirable attitudes in the matter of use of the official preparations. *First*, many of us do not give the U. S. P. and the N. F. more than a mere superficial consideration. We may obtain the new revisions as they are issued and note what preparations have been dropped and any changes in formulas that may have been made. Further than that we do not take the time to investigate. In other words we are indifferent to the real value of these volumes. Then, *second*, are those of us who take another attitude. We purchase the new revisions just as soon as they are available; we note every change, every addition, every deletion. We really study them as textbooks and get enjoyment from that study. But, do we usually make the maximum use of the knowledge gained from this study? Probably not. We are apt to assume that every pharmacist and every physician has done the same as we have and that each knows all about the official preparations just as we know them. Consequently we do not think of calling the attention of the physicians to them. We take the position that if the physician wanted the official preparations he would prescribe them without any urging on our part.

We, personally, feel that both of these positions or attitudes are deplorable. In the first case we have indifference, a powerful weapon, one which will kill most any project. In the second case we do not recognize the opportunity offered for utilization of our knowledge. If we only realized how little the average physician knows about the preparation of medicines and how glad he would be to be able to make the utmost use of the professional skill of the pharmacist provided he could be absolutely sure that the pharmacist could be relied upon to dispense uniformly well prepared official preparations! It is the doubt about the professional skill of the pharmacist that often leads to the prescribing of the proprietary product. We believe that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should recognize the extreme value of U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda and that it should offer a direct aid to its members in the planning and executing of campaigns for this purpose. This is an opportunity for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to gain a real contact with the retail pharmacist, a contact which often seems rather sadly lacking. We believe the ASSOCIATION should be active in this work and not give mere passive approval to it while other pharmaceutical groups attempt to carry it on. On our program to-day we have a paper on this subject by a man who has been a successful leader in the work. He will demonstrate its very practical value.

DISPENSING.

It is generally agreed that the compounding of prescriptions is one of the chief duties and privileges of the pharmacist. It is one phase of the profession that is universally restricted and designated as his by law. And, it is one phase of the practice of pharmacy where we may exercise professional skill and receive a fee for the professional service involved. Since this is

true, would it not be well for our ASSOCIATION to provide its members with every possible aid in the dispensing of prescriptions? Should not the JOURNAL contain a maximum amount of material that is of direct value in the dispensing of prescriptions? We believe that every member of the ASSOCIATION should receive so much valuable information upon modern dispensing through the JOURNAL or through some other medium of the ASSOCIATION that he will be in a preferred position in compounding prescriptions. Then membership in the ASSOCIATION will be considered a necessity by practicing pharmacists. Is it not possible for our ASSOCIATION to occupy that position in the minds of practicing pharmacists? We think it is quite possible and that an attempt should be made to reach that goal.

ORGANIZATION.

During the past year and, in fact, for several years, the officers of this Section have been handicapped by two conditions that have been allowed to exist largely because of a hesitancy on the part of most of us when it comes to making changes that may involve controversy and that always bring down increased work upon the one who initiates the changes. This year it would be much easier and simpler for us to follow precedent and, ignoring the weaknesses in our organization, pass the whole proposition along to the incoming officers. However, we feel it would not be perfectly fair to them if we do not at least point out some of the facts that we have learned from experience.

The first troublesome condition results from the fact that the term of office of the Secretary of the Section has been but one year. Upon the Secretary falls the duty of preparing the programs of the meetings and of doing the real work of the Section. With a new secretary each year this officer is hardly acquainted with the situation and is just completing preparations for the efficient functioning of his office when his term expires.

A second handicap is the lack of specific information on just what are the full duties of the officers of the Section and of the Section as a whole. If we were to interpret the Constitution and By-Laws literally, the Section is a very passive organization, whereas we believe it should be decidedly active. We have a Section secretary, a Section chairman, the ASSOCIATION Secretary and the ASSOCIATION Editor, all with a very friendly feeling toward each other yet each surprised at the activity or lack of activity of the others because he does not know exactly what he should expect of them. This causes delays, emergency methods and other undesirable results.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In accordance with the observations that we have made and in order to promote the welfare of our organization, we make the following recommendations:

1. That the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, through its general offices, actively participate in advocating the use of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.
2. That a division of the JOURNAL be devoted to the modern compounding and dispensing of prescriptions.
3. That the Secretary of this Section be elected for a term of more than one year (and that he be paid an honorarium or that the Secretary of the ASSOCIATION or a paid assistant secretary of the ASSOCIATION be made secretary of the section).

In closing we wish to express our appreciation of the work of our Secretary, Dean E. O. Leonard, in preparing this program and for the valuable assistance of Secretary E. F. Kelly and Editor E. G. Eberle of the ASSOCIATION.

On motion of F. W. Nitardy, duly seconded, it was voted that the Chairman's address be referred to a Special Committee and reported back at the next session. The following were appointed: Chairman, A. B. Nichols, F. W. Nitardy and Wm. Gray. (*The report of the Committee on Chairman's address was made at the Second Session, but for convenience it is reported here.*)

Report of the Committee on Chairman's Address.

"The Committee on the Chairman's address, of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, have duly considered the recommendations in the Chairman's address and make the following report.

"*Recommendation No. 1.*—"That the A. Ph. A. through its general phases actively participate in advocating the use of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations." The Committee realizes

that the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations cannot be brought to the attention of the physician too strongly. We are cognizant of the fact, however, that detailing and advertising by the parent body would be an expensive proposition, and we are not at all certain that the ASSOCIATION is in a position to advance any material sum to such a cause at the present time. We recognize the fact that several branches have in the past made specific appeals to physicians either by detailing part items or in other ways calling attention to the many possibilities offered, particularly with the N. F. preparations and we commend this type of activity to all the branches for their earnest consideration.

"Recommendation No. 2.—'That a division of the JOURNAL be devoted to the modern compounding and dispensing of prescriptions.'

"The Committee feels that inasmuch as the space in our JOURNAL is very valuable and inasmuch as the majority of the drug trade Journals do carry such a department, it would be inadvisable to provide such a section unless an individual could be found who could devote the time necessary to properly prepare such a column, one who is actively engaged in prescription compounding and one who could make the department a real asset to the JOURNAL and be a valuable aid to the practicing pharmacist. If these conditions can be met we feel that such a column be recommended.

"Recommendation No. 3.—'That the Secretary of this Section be elected for a term of more than one year.'

"The Committee calls attention to the fact that the By-Laws of the Section state that the Secretary may be reelected to office and we think that this is all that is necessary, for the Section would be glad to reelect a Secretary who had ably filled the office and provided the Section with a well-balanced program."

(Signed) ADLEY B. NICHOLS, *Chairman*; WILLIAM GRAY; F. W. NITARDY.

The report of the Committee was accepted and approved.

(Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed when the papers are published unless some action requires publication.)

The following papers were presented:

"The Acidity of Aromatic Elixir, by John C. Krantz, Jr., and Jeleff Carr. (Discussion.)

"What Is a Pharmacist's Professional Service Worth?" by Robert J. Ruth. (No discussion.)

"Methods for the Preparation of Strong and Mild Silver Protein Solutions," by Marvin J. Andrews. (Discussion.)

Chairman Newton appointed the Committee on Nominations as follows: *Chairman*, Louis Saalbach; Ivor Griffith; W. F. Gidley.

The reading of papers was continued.

"An Annual Supplement to the U. S. P.," by F. W. Nitardy. (Discussion.)

"Borax in Cold Cream," by Wilbur L. Scoville. (Discussion.)

"Comment on the U. S. P. with Reference to the Forthcoming Revision," by F. W. Nitardy. (Discussion.)

"The Prescription Business in Buffalo," by Leon Monell. (No discussion.)—Printed in June JOURNAL A. PH. A., page 583.

"The Results of U. S. P. Study," by E. F. Cook.

The author distributed mimeographed copies of his paper and gave it in abstracted form. He also said that at the joint session of this Section and that of the Scientific Section he would deliver a paper somewhat along the same lines.

Mr. Gray inquired whether the suggestion made by the author about buying certain fluidextracts in small packages should be modified. He could see no reason why fluidextracts could not be purchased in gallon bottles and then poured into ounce bottles.

The author replied that Mr. Gray would do that but, perhaps, ninety-nine others would let the gallon bottle stand on the shelf and the product would deteriorate. The money saved by buying bulk would be lost in the extra cost of bottles.

Ivor Griffith said that he was asked to visit the dispensary of a small hospital in Philadelphia which had been in charge of a trained nurse alleged to know something about pharmacy. Among other things there were three one-gallon bottles of fluidextract of ergot on the shelf which

had been opened and this had been purchased in the interest of economy. He was of the opinion that preparations which might deteriorate should be bought in small containers.

The question was asked why Elixir iron, quinine and strychnine was deleted from the Pharmacopoeia. The author of the paper replied that this would be gone into more fully at the Joint Session. He said that Elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine phosphates had been admitted to U. S. P. IX. Several members had devoted experimental work on the preparation and brought their reports to the U. S. P. Committee. A sample had been given to a prominent pharmacist in New York and he made a satisfactory report, but it had remained on the shelf only a day.

Another member reported that experiments had been made elsewhere and the reports were unsatisfactory. Preparations were on the market that contained the iron in the form of chloride instead of phosphate and this preparation had better keeping qualities.

The last paper read during the session was "A Review of Five Hundred Prescriptions," by A. C. Taylor. (No discussion.)

The Joint Session with the Scientific Section was held May 8th at 8:00 P.M.—For program see Scientific Section.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman H. C. Newton at 2:15 P.M., Friday, May 9th. The reading of papers was continued as follows:

"Drug Dispensing in a Large Hospital," by R. S. Fuqua. (No discussion.)

"It Can Be Done," by J. Leon Lascoff. (Discussion.)

On motion duly seconded appreciation was expressed of the paper by Dr. Lascoff and he was invited to continue his presentation at the next annual meeting.

"Detailing the Doctors," by John H. Webster. (Discussion.)

"Aromatic Elixir of Gluside," by Clyde M. Snow and Bernard Fantus.

Clyde M. Snow stated that the reason for glycerin in the elixir is explained by the two prescriptions which had been presented by Dr. Lascoff.

"Pharmaceutical Training *Versus* the Modern Pharmacy," by Wm. F. Reindollar. (Discussion.)

"Recommended by All Reliable Druggists," by Ivor Griffith.

The author stated that there is a tendency in modern medicine to diagnose and not treat. He suggested that the paper be submitted to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Hunsberger moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing that such phrases as 'recommended by all reliable druggists,' without sanction or warrant on the part of reliable druggists in connection with the advertising of nostrums are obnoxious to self-respecting pharmacists and that steps should be taken to restrain manufacturers from such misrepresentation."—See Resolution No. 35, page 526, May JOURNAL.

F. W. Meissner said that when newspapers are requested to eliminate such advertising, they oppose doing so, because it is a matter of business with them. He recalled a doctor, formerly on the State Board of Health, who allowed his picture to be used in a questionable sort of advertising and it greatly distressed the medical profession. "Such things," he said, "are very difficult to cope with."

Mr. Hunsberger thought that it might be a good idea to send the resolution to the American Medical Association.

Clyde M. Snow stated that in Chicago correction of such advertising methods had been made through the local associations.

Charles L. Meyer said that this should be brought to the attention of local associations and also to the advertising clubs by a special committee having such matters in charge.

Wm. F. Reindollar remarked that the Food and Drugs Act limits the use of such recommendations on the labels of packages, but does not prevent advertising elsewhere.

Leonard O'Connell presided during the presentation of the report of the Committee on the Chairman's address. As stated earlier, the report of the Committee was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented as follows: For *Chairman*, Ralph E. Terry, Chicago, Ill.; *Vice-Chairman*, Adolph Zieffle, Corvallis, Ore.; *Secretary*, W. Paul Briggs, Washington, D. C. For *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. C. Newton, Omaha, Nebraska. On motion of Leonard O'Connell, duly seconded, the recommendations of the Committee were adopted and by vote duly elected.

The Final Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was then adjourned.

THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

In the absence of Chairman Glenn L. Jenkins, the First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Secretary Rudolph H. Raabe, at 2:00 P.M., Wednesday, May 7th. The Chairman's address and the Secretary's report were placed on the program for later consideration and the reading of papers followed:

"Visualizing Materia Medica," by C. J. Zufall. (Discussion.)

Chairman Jenkins having come into the room, the Chairman's address was read; it follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY GLENN L. JENKINS.

Pharmacy has always been a conservative profession, and it has frequently been lacking in initiative and objective policies in the past, particularly in matters of legislation and education. During the past few years a more aggressive attitude has been followed with the result that much legislation is under consideration which, if enacted, should have a favorable influence upon the future of pharmacy. However, some of the pending legislation, if passed, may retard the progress of pharmacy.

It is not the purpose of this paper to review all of the pending legislation in all of its phases. However, it seems worth while to review briefly a few of the legislative matters which have been under consideration during the past year.

The Parker Bill, which deals with the coördination of Public Health activities and the promotion of Public Health research, has been passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President. The passage of this bill makes possible the appointment of pharmacists to positions of commissioned rank in the Public Health Service.

The Capper-Kelly Fair Trade Bill is nearing enactment. It has been reported and recommended for passage by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The passage of this Bill would permit the producer to fix the price at which a product may be sold at retail. It is believed by many that this would eliminate much of the wasteful cost of distribution and unfair retail competition now found in pharmacy.

The Pharmacy Corps Bill has been introduced in Congress. Favorable action on this Bill would make pharmacists eligible to commissioned rank in the Army, and it would provide much needed, adequate pharmaceutical practice in the military service.

All of the foregoing legislative matters are of first importance, and all of them should be pressed aggressively. Not only must all pharmacists lend their support to the passage of favorable laws, but once they have been passed, as in the case of the Parker Bill, pharmacists must see that all of the privileges and representation to which they are entitled are obtained.

The Hawley Bill, which has for its purpose the creation of a Bureau of Narcotics in the Department of the Treasury, has been recommended out of committee for passage. This Bill would abolish the Federal Narcotics Control Board established by the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, and place the control of narcotics under a commissioner of narcotics. There is no reason to believe that this change in the narcotic administration would serve to handle the narcotic trade more efficiently. Pharmacy is represented on the present Federal Narcotics Control Board, and that representation might be lost if this Bill is passed.

The Williamson Bill transferring prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice has passed the House. The passage of this Bill may result in further difficulties and restrictions in the pharmaceutical use of alcohol.

A paper treating of the need for uniformity and the coördination of the prerequisite requirements of the several states will be presented in the program of this Section. Legislation directed to this end should receive vigorous support from all state pharmaceutical groups. Legis-

lation should be sought which would restrict the sale of many of the potent, and in some cases, habit-forming new remedies. Requirements tending to limit the sale of such products to orders on prescription or otherwise would prove advantageous to pharmacy and prevent the adoption of unreasonable restrictions advocated from other sources.

Many progressive steps have been taken in pharmaceutical education in very recent years. The extension of the pharmacy course from a minimum of two to three years, and in many cases to four years with a partial liberalization of the curriculum at the same time is an outstanding achievement. However, the simple extension of the course of study does not insure a more thorough or liberal education in pharmacy. The quality of instruction is dependent upon the character and ability of the teachers. There is need for better qualified, more liberal teachers in the pharmacy colleges, as has been pointed out in papers presented before this Section in former years. The proposed survey of the colleges of pharmacy, sponsored jointly by the Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, should prove of inestimable value as a guide to the future progress of pharmacy if the survey is conducted in a thorough manner.

During the past year, the colleges of pharmacy have been rated as and included among the professional schools for the first time by the Bureau of Education. The Personnel Classification Board in rating the Field Services of the Federal Government has placed senior pharmacists and pharmacists in the professional class rather than in the sub-professional class as originally proposed. These ratings should enable pharmacists to gain more general governmental recognition as professional men.

The development of men capable of conducting creative research through the institution of graduate work in a number of our colleges on a parity with the other sciences is one of the most outstanding marks of progress in pharmaceutical education in recent years. This development which has taken place simultaneously with the provision for adequate research facilities will ultimately aid greatly to secure the general recognition of pharmacy as a profession. While the colleges have promoted research and devoted their energies to the preparation of men qualified to carry it out, many of our pharmaceutical industries have diverted research funds into schools of chemistry and agriculture. In the past, when pharmacy lacked the properly qualified men and physical facilities for research, this attitude on the part of the pharmaceutical manufacturers was largely justifiable. Efforts should now be made to have the manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, who gained their present eminence from the support of pharmacists, award their research grants to colleges and schools of pharmacy.

Pharmacy must adopt a strongly aggressive attitude in matters pertaining to education and legislation in the future. Much can be done by securing favorable legislation and by the direct education of the public through such agencies as Pharmacy Week. However, we can never attain our ultimate goal until we have educated all pharmacists to the value of coöperation and coördination through organization.

In discussing Chairman Jenkins' address, A. L. I. Winne stated that in his opinion there was nothing more important before American pharmacy than pending legislation in Washington. He referred to the Parker Bill which had become law and said that with proper recognition from the U. S. Government a great many of pharmacy's difficulties would be solved. He was pleased to note the progress made with the Capper-Kelly Bill. He moved an acceptance of the Chairman's address and the Section voted accordingly.

The reading of papers was continued.

"Limited Content of Present Pharmaceutical Curricula," by W. F. Rudd. (Discussion.)

"Trend of Legislation as Indicated by the Courts," by R. L. Swain. (Discussion.)

"An Educational Study of Student Nurses in Pharmacy," by Lulu E. Kennedy, J. Cary Taylor and John C. Krantz, Jr. (Discussion.)

"U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations Fit for Beverage Purposes," by W. Bruce Philip. (Discussion.)

"A Few Problems in the Education of a Pharmacist," by Henry C. Biddle. (No discussion.)

"The New Pharmacy," by Edward Spease. (Discussion.)

Secretary Raabe reported that he had performed the duties of his office to the best of his ability and endeavored to arrange an interesting program.

Chairman Glenn L. Jenkins expressed his appreciation of the cooperation of the officers of the Section. He appointed the following as members of the Committee on Nominations:

Chairman, Loyd E. Harris, A. L. I. Winne and John R. Minehart.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order by Vice-Chairman B. V. Christensen at 8:00 P.M., May 8th.

The reading of papers was proceeded with.

"The Importance of Physiological Chemistry in Modern Professional Chemistry," by Lloyd Riggs. (Discussion.)

"The Scope of Materia Medica Teaching in the Pharmacy School," by H. H. Rusby. (Discussion.)

"Recent Legislation Affecting Pharmacy in Virginia," by A. L. I. Winne. (Discussion.)

"Legislative Activities of Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association," by Carl G. A. Harring. (Discussion.)

"Some Aspects of Present-Day Trend in Pharmaceutical Education," by John L. Dandrea. (Discussion.)

"The Need for Uniformity and Legal Requirement for Practical Experience," by H. C. Christensen. (Discussion.)

"Student Membership in the A. Ph. A.," by B. V. Christensen. (Discussion.)

"Educating the American People in the Profession of Pharmacy," by D. B. R. Johnson. (Discussion.)

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of the following for officers for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, B. V. Christensen, Gainesville, Fla.; *Vice-Chairman*, R. H. Raabe, Ada, Ohio; *Secretary*, C. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Glenn L. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.

There being no further nominations it was moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Committee on Nominations be received and the officers elected.

The officers for the ensuing year were then installed and the Final Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was adjourned.

THE SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The First Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was called to order by Vice-Chairman Noh at 2:00 P.M. on May 7th. He stated that it was impossible for Chairman Denny Brann to be at the meeting, so that the duty of presiding fell to his lot.

Secretary Rowland Jones said he had no report except to thank the members who cooperated in preparing the program.

The reading of papers was next in order.

"Your Guest—The Drug Store Customer," by W. Bruce Philip. (The paper is printed in the June JOURNAL, page 581.)

"Seven Ways to Meet Competition," by Clyde L. Eddy. (Discussion.)

"The New York Questionnaire," by Leon Monell. (No discussion.)

Acting Chairman Noh appointed as members of the Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, C. Leonard O'Connell, John A. J. Funk, Thomas Roach.

The reading of papers was continued.

"The Importance of Net Profit," by C. Leonard O'Connell. (No discussion.)

"Simplification and Standardization as Aids to Industry," by W. E. Braithwaite. (No discussion.)

"How Can a State Secretary Best Serve the Members of His Organization?" by Walter D. Adams. (No discussion.) The paper is printed on page 577 of the June JOURNAL A. Ph. A.

"The Druggist—Well, What about Him?" by Robert J. Ruth. (No discussion.)

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was called to order at 8:00 P.M. May 8th. The reading of papers was continued.

"Business Survey," by Wroe Alderson. (Discussion.)

A Resolution was passed to the House of Delegates expressing the appreciation of the help the Department of Commerce is giving to the business men of the United States. (See Resolution No. 33, page 526 of the May JOURNAL.)

"Shall We Make or Buy Our Pharmaceuticals?" by Charles J. Clayton. (Discussion.)

"What Should a Prescription Man Expect from a Professional Service Man?" by Charles E. McCormick. (Discussion.)

"Does the Present Form of the Pharmacopœia Interest the Physician?" by Ambrose Hunsberger. (Discussion.)

"The Pleasure and Satisfaction of Conducting a Professional Pharmacy," by Thomas Roach. (No discussion.) (The paper was printed on page 580 of the June JOURNAL.)

The following papers were read by title:

"Build Your State Associations on County and Congressional Units," by Bernard M. Keene.

"We Do Not Substitute—or Do We?" by Leonard A. Seltzer.

"New Cloth on an Old Garment or New Light on an Old Subject," by Leonard A. Seltzer.

"Profit, Total Sales and Rent II," by J. A. W. Luck.

Chairman O'Connell made the following report for the Committee on Nominations naming the following officers for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, J. G. Noh, Omaha, Nebr.; *Vice-Chairman*, Rowland Jones, Gettysburg, S. Dak.; *Secretary*, Leon Monell, Buffalo, N. Y.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Denny Brann, Des Moines, Iowa; *Alternate*, R. B. Rothrock, Evansville, Ind.

The report of the Committee was accepted and a motion duly made and seconded that the nominees be elected officers for the ensuing year. The vote was carried. The officers were installed and the Section was adjourned.

THE SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman George D. Beal at 2:00 P.M., May 7th.

The Chairman presented his address entitled "Is a Study of the History of Pharmacy Worth While?" The address follows.

IS THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY A WORTH WHILE STUDY?¹

BY GEORGE D. BEAL.²

The study of history connects the past and present in our minds. It pictures for us the story of the successes and failures of men and nations. When we read it understandingly, we find the answers to many of our present problems. Men confronted with situations strikingly similar to ours, have acted wisely or unwisely as we ourselves may act.

Nearly every professional problem to-day has its counterpart in the present and past experiences of other trades, professions and industries. They have not always appeared in the same form and do not appear in identical fashion to-day to two professions. But, studied apart from their modern relationships, they appear to be governed by the same economic or physical laws as those problems of a century or more ago. It is only because of the greater number of processes and products, the changing trends of merchandising and the greater magnitude of our political groups that the professional problems seem to possess a different form and color.

In following the history of any science, particularly one governing professional practice, the principal benefit to be obtained is the experience of others as a guide to present action as well as an aid in future planning. These records are the stimuli to progress and the promise of reward that key up the young investigator or business man in his moments of depression.

Another benefit of the historical study of a science is the appreciation of the logical steps by which the knowledge and practice of the present day has been built up. This appreciation is a most potent factor in stimulating the investigative instinct, especially on the part of the

¹ Address of the Chairman, Section on Historical Pharmacy, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 78th Annual Meeting, Baltimore, Md., May 5 to 9, 1930.

² Assistant Director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

younger members of the profession. No worth-while investigation, whether in pure science or its industrial applications, is successfully begun without a delving into the records.

There can be no genuine scientific training without historical study. This is demonstrable in the companion science of chemistry. Looking back at the writings of the alchemists, their mystical treatment of chemical reactions, their ambiguities in description, and their clouding of formulas with mythical references, astronomical and astrological allusions and symbolic characters instead of written words, seem like either child's play or the work of slightly deranged intellects. Their powers of observation were keen, their reasoning surprisingly logical, and their faulty conclusions are as likely to have been based upon the philosophies of the ancients as upon imaginings of their own. But we must do more than give them credit for laying the foundations for pure research. While many of them in their way were exponents of the field of pure science, both chemical engineering and manufacturing pharmacy were treated in a reasoning way, and the foundations for present-day practices laid.

Apart from laying the foundations for the utilization of science by industry, the experimental science of alchemy, verging into chemistry, began experimenting vaguely in the companion fields of medicine and botany, so that through iatro-chemistry came biochemistry, pharmacology and that chemical study of drugs and medicines which to-day constitutes the field of pharmaceutical chemistry. The chemical sciences, of which pharmacy is one, are almost hopelessly tangled in their origins, so that the history of one must be studied in all of the others.

This conclusion is further warranted by the close relationship that has existed between pharmacy and chemistry from the beginning, not only in the use of the name chemist for the profession of the pharmacist, but in the extent to which the chemists of the older days were engaged in the practice of pharmacy. In the absence of chemical manufacturing plants the dealer in chemicals must likewise be the producer thereof; and in the absence of chemical industries, the dealer in chemicals must alike supply the needs of the dyer, the tanner, the housewife and the physician. It is not strange that a century and a half ago the important discoveries in inorganic chemistry were made by pharmacists, that a century ago the name pharmacy preceded that of chemistry in our leading journals devoted to the chemical sciences, and that pharmaceutical chemists through their studies of vegetable drugs went a long way in laying the foundations of organic chemistry.

This traditional union between chemistry and pharmacy is felt just as strongly to-day as a century ago. If a new organic compound is not obviously a dyestuff, a resin or an explosive, the immediate hope is that it will possess medicinal properties. And upon what grounds will such a hope be based? Upon analogies in structure to the active principles of animal or vegetable drugs whose value has been proved by our predecessors.

The history of pharmacy should be an important part of every pharmaceutical curriculum and its written records upon the book shelves of every pharmacist. It should not only be treated as a special subject in the curriculum because of its cultural and inspirational value, but should be an every-day part of the presentation of each branch of pharmacy.

Let us say, then, that following the history of pharmacy, as of any other profession or art, accomplishes these things. It serves to impress the student with the extent to which observation, experience and the unconscious grasping at conveniences which almost automatically present themselves will eventually direct energies along labor-saving lines to economical manufacturing operations.

It brings to the mind of the student more forcefully than in any other way the interdependencies that exist among the natural sciences, causing a realization of what may be learned each from the other and what may be gained by the encouragement of mutual respect and intercourse.

By tracing the history of medicinal agents and pharmaceutical operations from their beginnings, it aids in formulating for the student the theories of these operations and behaviors.

Finally, by relating the studies and labors of the masters, it develops in the mind of the apprentice the thought of pharmacy as an honorable profession, one ranking above mere trades. Many persons feel that pharmacy is passing through a critical economic stage at this time. The concentration of manufacturing pharmacy in large establishments, changing fashions in the practice of medicine, and the growth of new merchandising methods have given to the casual observer at least, the thought that merchandising pharmacy of 1930 is vastly different from that

of 1895. Modern trends in the administration of schools and colleges have likewise changed the methods of pharmaceutical education. It seems, then, that pride in profession, and respect for past developments, will do much to place the pharmacists of the present in a frame of mind which will continue to hold them in positions of business and community leadership which they have occupied in the past.

Secretary J. T. Lloyd stated that he had no formal report to make but desired to thank the members of the ASSOCIATION who had given hearty coöperation in preparing the program.

The report of the Historian was called for. It follows:

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The Historian has continued the method begun a number of years ago of clipping items which have a bearing on the history of pharmacy. A large part of these clippings and pictures deal with the Rapid City meeting of the ASSOCIATION.

The ASSOCIATION has received from Mrs. Frank H. Carter, widow of our late fellow member, in Indianapolis, a loving cup which was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Carter at the Indianapolis meeting of 1906, at which time Mr. Carter was very active in arranging for the meeting; also a brass mortar which originally was in use in the pharmacy of one of our former presidents, George W. Sloan of Indianapolis. The Historian thanks Mrs. Carter and also her niece, Miss Laura H. Hartman, for their interest and gift.

The ASSOCIATION has also received from Mrs. Schneider, widow of the late Dr. Albert Schneider, a copy of each one of Dr. Schneider's works. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Schneider. These books are part of the exhibit here in the hotel.

We are not situated, as far as the office of the ASSOCIATION is concerned, so as to invite a large number of the members to visit us to see what we have for the Library and Museum. Quite a number of boxes received have never been opened, because we thought these books could be better preserved in the cases than taken out and not be protected; none of the cases of books donated by Dr. J. H. Beal have been opened. The Historian thought, in view of these conditions, that the members would expect to see some of the books that the ASSOCIATION now has. In making a very small exhibit, attention has not been given to sets but rather types of various publications relating to pharmacy. For example, we have a full set of U. S. Pharmacopœias donated by Mrs. Whelpley, but only a few of them have been brought here. An attempt has also been made to show some of the publications of the ASSOCIATION and their development; as, for instance, the National Formulary and Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, the YEAR BOOK, the JOURNAL, etc. It is a matter of interest to the members to know that the Collective Index covering the years 1903-1925 of the PROCEEDINGS and the YEAR BOOKS, has been completed and can now be purchased.

In the exhibit shown here, there is also a collection of photographs and a number of albums. We also have several boxes of badges collected by Dr. and Mrs. Whelpley during their attendance at state and national meetings. Also, from the same source, a number of boxes of lantern slides, used in the illustrated lectures by Dr. Whelpley; many of them retouched in color by Mrs. Whelpley. Also a box of slides from Mr. R. S. Lehman showing his collection of patent and proprietary medicine stamps. We also have clippings and tributes to Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg and a set of newspaper clippings from the Nashville meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, at which time we had very fine publicity from the press.

The Historian hopes that you will look at these exhibits of books and other historical items, and if there are questions to be asked he will gladly answer them.

One of the purposes of making this collection, aside from the fact that the ASSOCIATION is meeting in Baltimore and makes the exhibit possible, is that individuals will be persuaded to donate single copies of historical value, or historical items to the ASSOCIATION. One book or several; one item or more have comparatively little value to the individual and may become lost; whereas, if contributed to the ASSOCIATION they add to the collection. There are others who will want to donate complete libraries, at least as far as works bearing on pharmacy are concerned, and of course such donations will be greatly appreciated. The desire is to make all departments of the American Institute of Pharmacy service propositions. A large number will benefit through these collections, and the service departments in general.

The Historian may also be pardoned in expressing the hope that the word will be passed along so that endowments may be provided in carrying on the work of the ASSOCIATION, in these several divisions. A year or more ago the members of the Press in Dallas, Texas, formulated an outline of endowment for the benefit of the city of Dallas and for the institutions of Dallas. The idea has met with considerable favor and already a number of endowment provisions have come to light in the wills of citizens. It may be that such a plan will be of service to the ASSOCIATION and the thought is here offered, because it may interest the members.

Each year the Historian is called upon to record the passing of esteemed members. A list of them is herewith submitted of those who have died since our meeting in Rapid City.

Frederick William Archer; Dr. Heinrich Beckurts; Frank H. Carter; Wm. C. Dambach; Herbert Clifton Easterday; Emil Adolph Gessner; Thomas H. Gilbert; Henry Brooke Gilpin; Edward Preston Holloway; Joseph Jacobs; Albert Koehler; Lucien E. Lyons; Harry Beckwith Mason; Emerson Romeo Miller; George T. Riefflin; Frederick Wm. Schoonmaker; Martin H. Smith; Wm. George Ungerer; Philip Henry Utech; Edward F. Wagener; Joseph L. Weil; Charles Augustine Wolf.

Let us, as a tribute to the memory of them, stand a moment in silence. A sketch of most of these members has appeared in the JOURNAL.

History of American Pharmacy.

In 1923 Chairman Clyde L. Eddy of the Section on Historical Pharmacy announced that arrangements had been made to write the history of American Pharmacy as part of the program of the Section on Historical Pharmacy. The subjects announced at that time were as follows:

"Pharmaceutical Education," by W. F. Rudd; "Pharmacy Laws in America," by H. C. Christensen; "Pharmaceutical Associations," by J. G. Beard; "The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores," by R. S. Lehman; "Commercial Pharmacy," by Harry S. Noel; "Federal Laws Affecting Pharmacy," by Jacob Diner; "The Pharmacopœias and National Formulary," by E. F. Cook; "Biographical Sketches," by Caswell A. Mayo; "Manufacturing Pharmacy," by A. R. L. Dohme; "Wholesale Distribution," by C. H. Waterbury; "Pharmaceutical Journalism," by Francis B. Hays.

At the closing session of the Asheville meeting, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme in speaking of the work undertaken by the Section on Historical Pharmacy said that this is of transcendental importance, for which the help of all members and of all pharmacists is needed. It requires co-operation. He contended that this would be a helpful factor in bringing about a rightful recognition of pharmacy by the public, the officers of state and national governments. He said further that the work undertaken will be published as a historical volume. It has been commenced under the direction of Chairman Clyde L. Eddy with eleven collaborators. Probably none of them, Dr. Dohme said, fully realized the importance of the undertaking until they came here and found out what their associates had been doing. He said further a history of American Pharmacy is needed and this effort represents one of the most worthy and important undertakings of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the fifth Council meeting of the Asheville meeting, it was moved and carried that a special contribution of \$100.00 be made for the Section on Historical Pharmacy to carry on the work under way in the preparation of the History of American Pharmacy.

As Chairman of the Section on Historical Pharmacy at the same meeting, Clyde Eddy summarized the work that had been accomplished on American Pharmacy, and the chapter by Francis B. Hays on "Pharmaceutical Journalism" was read in part. He said further that it occurred to him that the Section ought to devote a year at least to the completion of a history of American Pharmacy, and that he communicated with a number of pharmacists in various branches of the profession and asked them to collaborate in the writing of such a record of events. For convenience the subject was divided into eleven chapters, as has already been stated. He reported that much work had been done and that four of the chapters have been completed and turned over to him, and preliminary reports have been made on other chapters. He therefore recommended that the Section continue the work during the ensuing year. In concluding his address Chairman Eddy said that the work as projected will bring an up-to-date history of pharmacy to the profession. It will show pharmacy in its infancy, the first manufactory, the first colleges, the gradual growth of the idea that pharmacy should be qualified professionally. It will trace

the growth of the prerequisite movement, the spirit of commercialism, the evolution of pharmacy laws and trace step by step the history of pharmacy in the United States. At the same meeting it was voted to enlarge the scope of the work to include a history of pharmacy in the Government service.

At the meeting in Buffalo, Chairman Eddy stated that the principal work of the Section on Historical Pharmacy for the year was a discussion of the chapters that had been completed of the History of American Pharmacy. Five or six of the chapters had been presented in the preliminary draft and reports were made by some of the other officers. On suggestion of Chairman Eddy the entire editorial board of this proposed history was constituted a committee to carry on the work, which will be continued until the history is completed.

Reporting further, Chairman Eddy said that the work of the first year was largely preliminary, and that at the next ASSOCIATION meeting three or four completed first drafts of chapters were presented; among these were "Pharmaceutical Education," "Practical Pharmacy," "Manufacturing Pharmacy," and "Pharmaceutical Journalism." These had been discussed by the Section and some would be revised or re-written by consultation with other authors and authorities. The work of the preceding year had been continued along similar lines. At the Asheville meeting two new chapters were added and one of the authors resigned and this vacancy had been filled. During the year Chairman Cook and Chairman Scoville completed their first drafts of the chapters on the U. S. P. and N. F. He stated that while it was his hope that the history would be completed in 1927 it must be correctly written even if it required ten years for completion. Preliminary reports were presented on Federal laws, practical pharmacy, commercial pharmacy, wholesale distribution and biographical sketches. Quite a number participated in a discussion of the project at this meeting; the substance was that great care should be exercised in having the history authentic.

At the Des Moines meeting Editor Clyde L. Eddy reported on the progress made on the history of American Pharmacy. A number of the contributors reported, followed by discussion. Dr. Edward Kremers said he was greatly pleased when he learned that the history of American Pharmacy was to be written but dumbfounded when it was stated that it would be completed in a year or two.

At the Philadelphia meeting, Editor Clyde L. Eddy reported that progress was being made in the history of American Pharmacy.

The Historian said in his report that we can rest assured that the work so well begun will be carried forward to completion so that as time goes on others can add to the records. The important thing is to lay the foundation carefully.

There was no report at the St. Louis meeting.

At the Portland meeting a letter was read from Chairman Clyde L. Eddy of the Committee on the History of Pharmacy.

"To the Members of the Historical Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

"I am pleased to submit herewith my report as Chairman of the Special Committee on the History of American Pharmacy of the Historical Section.

"I proposed some years ago that the Section on Historical Pharmacy, through the collaboration of a selected group of its members, prepare a history of American Pharmacy. I suggested that this proposed history be divided into eleven chapters: (The number increased to fourteen.)

"Introductory Chapter; History of Pharmaceutical Education; Pharmacy Laws in America; Pharmaceutical Associations; The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores; The Development of Commercial Pharmacy; Federal Laws Affecting Pharmacy; The United States Pharmacopœia; The National Formulary; Biographical Sketches of Outstanding Members of the Profession; History of Manufacturing Pharmacy; The Development of Wholesale Distribution; The History of Pharmaceutical Journalism; Pharmacy in the U. S. Army, Navy and Public Health Service.

"I am pleased to submit herewith completed first drafts of the following chapters: 'U. S. Pharmacopœia,' by E. Fullerton Cook; 'Pharmaceutical Journalism,' by Francis B. Hays; 'Pharmaceutical Education,' by W. F. Rudd; 'The National Formulary,' by Wilbur L. Scoville; 'The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores,' by Robert S. Lehman; 'Manufacturing Pharmacy,' by A. R. L. Dohme."

It was voted to have Mr. Eddy continue as Chairman of the Committee.

There was no report at the Rapid City meeting. A letter had been addressed by Mr. Eddy to the office of the ASSOCIATION, which did not reach there in time and therefore no report of it was made at the Rapid City meeting. The letter follows:

"I very much regret that I have been unable to follow up the proposed history of American Pharmacy. The time I suggested this history some years ago I was editing the *Druggists Circular*. I had more time and thought then that I certainly should be able to finish what I started. It is clear to me now, however, that I cannot follow through as I should like to. I regret very much having to withdraw from this work, but I have done nothing on it for two years and see no possibility of working on it in the future.

"Will you please accept my sincere regret and permit me to resign from this Committee?"

This letter was duly acknowledged and regret expressed that Editor Eddy did not feel he had the time to continue the work so well begun.

On November 7th the following letter was received from Mr. Eddy:

"Under separate cover I am sending you the material that was prepared by various members of the A. PH. A. while I was Chairman of the Committee on History of American Pharmacy. It is very certain that I shall not be able to complete this work and I should like to turn the material over to you."

The letter was replied to by the Historian as follows:

"I certainly am very sorry that you find it impossible to continue the work of the Committee on the History of Pharmacy and this letter is to acknowledge the several pieces of matter which relate to the work which you have so well begun, and I really am sorry that you could not see your way clear to finish it. No doubt some one will be found to complete this work, but it may require a longer time than at first anticipated and possibly not until we are better situated in the Headquarters Building, but that is simply an expression of my own."

The contributions which were turned over by Mr. Eddy are in the Historian's hands. He feels that this work so well begun should be continued and again expresses regret that Mr. Eddy has concluded that he does not have the time to complete the work. In the opinion of the Historian, it would be well to have those who expressed their willingness to aid in the compilation of the history to complete their parts as promptly as their time will permit. If necessary, further contributors should be invited to share in this work, and in due time, when the chapters are ready, these should be edited and prepared for publication. This work can, of course, be done better when the office accommodations of the ASSOCIATION are equipped in the Headquarters Building.

After closing his report, the Historian asked that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Albert Schneider for her contributions referred to in the Historian's report and also to Mrs. Frank H. Carter and Miss Laura H. Hartman. It was so voted.

The Historian also referred to an inadvertent omission of a paper from the program entitled "Dr. William Brown, Revolutionary Patriot, the Physician General, Pioneer, Author of the First American Pharmacopœia Published in 1778," by Lyman F. Kebler and Bessie W. (née Brown) Gahn, great-great-great grand-daughter of Dr. Brown.

The Historian also stated that Dr. Kebler had referred to an oil painting of Dr. Brown which might possibly be obtained from members of the family. The Historian expressed his regret because of the omission.

He commented further on the work so well begun on the History of American Pharmacy. It seemed to be the general expression that this work could be better completed after the ASSOCIATION is located in the Headquarters Building at Washington.

Chairman George D. Beal suggested that an earlier election of the officers of the Section be held next year; that is, that the officers be elected prior to the reading of papers.

J. G. Beard stated that Miss Alice Noble had prepared an historical sketch of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, but that she could not be present at this meeting and he, therefore, requested that the paper be read by title. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., was unable to be present and it was suggested that his paper entitled "History of the U. S. Dispensatory" be read by title and that, complying with his request, the paper be returned to him for minor revisions before publication.

W. L. Scoville read excerpts from his paper entitled "History of the National Formulary."

He asked that the paper be returned to him so that it might be brought up-to-date. The request was granted.

The paper entitled "History of the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book" was presented by Chairman J. Leon Lascoff. He commented on the first edition stating that it had been well received and that as soon as possible a revision of the book should be started. He displayed a comprehensive index of the Recipe Book and also various Recipe Books of other countries. A complete set of manuscript proof pages, rough proofs and revised proofs, leading up to the completion of the book, were exhibited, in connection with the historical display near the entrance to the room in which the sessions were being held. In the historical display there were more than one hundred books, largely formularies, dispensatories and pharmacopœias, which were exhibited for the purpose of informing the members relative to the nucleus of the historical library to be placed in the building at Washington. In the collection exhibited were the proof pages of the First U. S. Pharmacopœia by Dr. Lyman Spalding.

Robert J. Ruth read parts of his paper on "History of Pharmacy Week." The paper was received and Chairman Ruth received the thanks of the Section.

Secretary J. T. Lloyd referred to the comments of the paper by Dr. Lyman F. Kebler and Mrs. Gahn. Dr. Kebler stated that the paper was not complete but would be completed. He exhibited a photographic copy of the oil painting which has already been referred to of Dr. Brown and he also referred to the copies of this pharmacopœia in the Surgeon General's Library and in possession of the Heinitsch family and exhibited a copy of a letter written by Dr. Brown to General Washington.

It was moved that the paper be received and the hope expressed that it will soon be ready for publication. The desire was also expressed that every effort be made to secure the oil painting and that it be placed in the Headquarters of the A. Ph. A. at Washington.

Dr. Edward Kremers stated that while a student in Philadelphia he learned from Prof. John M. Maisch that a copy of the second edition of the Pharmacopœia prepared by Dr. Brown was in possession of the Heinitsch family in Lancaster. This was re-published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. Ten years ago he had visited in Lititz and was in the house in which Dr. Brown wrote his pharmacopœia (the Moravian Brothers House). He referred to the difficulty of securing accurate historical information and was pleased with the work undertaken by Dr. Kebler.

A paper on "The U. S. National Museum Pharmaceutical Collection, and Its Aims," by Charles Whitebread, was read by title.

Louis Wait Rising presented his paper on "Claudius Galen." It was received for publication.

The paper by John Uri Lloyd on "History of Hamamelis Virginica" was presented in abstract by Secretary J. T. Lloyd.

Mortimer Bye read a paper on "A Pioneer Pharmacist, Wm. S. Merrell" prepared by Charles G. Merrell. It was received.

A paper by B. L. Maltbie, "A Half Century of Progress in Pharmacy," was read by title.

Chairman Beal appointed the Committee on Nominations with Dr. Edward Kremers as Chairman.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Beal at 9:00 A.M., May 8th. The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented by Chairman Edward Kremers, the nominees being as follows:

Chairman, J. T. Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Secretary*, L. E. Warren, Washington, D. C. *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, George D. Beal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Historian*, E. G. Eberle, Baltimore, Md.

It was moved and seconded that the nominees be elected officers for the ensuing year. This was carried.

The reading of papers was continued.

"O. Henry and Pharmacy," by Charles H. and Millicent R. LaWall.

Edward Kremers said he was glad that after reading so much about O. Henry we had an authoritative expression on the subject. The paper was received for publication.

"Ex-Presidents of the A. Ph. A. from Baltimore," by David M. R. Culbreth.

Dr. Edward Kremers introduced Mr. Wellcome, of London, a member of the ASSOCIATION for more than fifty years.

Mr. Wellcome said he had never listened to finer word pictures, physical and mental, as have been presented at this meeting; that he had been a life member of the ASSOCIATION for many years. Nothing had given him greater delight than to witness the interest displayed here, and he was certain that the members would be well rewarded for their interest. As a student, in Philadelphia, he had searched museums in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere and, practically nothing of any real historical interest relating to pharmacy and medicine rewarded his search. He had started a collection when a student and continued it after he went to England. He devoted much time in searching for early manuscripts, prints and books related to various branches of the science to build up a collection for educational purposes. In 1913, he was invited to open his collection as a museum. He hesitated, because of the difficulty in getting a suitable building, but finally secured one and the scheme or plan had proved a success. He spoke further of the suspension of activities of the museum during the War and of his efforts to re-establish it.

A personal expression of appreciation was made by Chairman Beal.

Charles H. LaWall said that while in Great Britain with Mrs. LaWall, they had received the finest inspiration by a visit to the Wellcome Museum. It has been arranged by a genius, not like a museum of the usual type; the purpose is educational.

A paper by F. B. Kilmer—"The Search for the Active Principles in the Narcotic Solanums," was read by title.

L. E. Warren was in attendance at another Section meeting, therefore, his paper, "Note on an Ancient Poisonous Plant of Asia Minor," was read by title.

A paper by R. D. Bienfang, "Entries of Pharmaceutical Interest from the Note Book of B. Arnold, Druggist, Book Seller, etc., from London," was read by title; also a paper by Lieut. Commander Louis H. Roddis on "Karl Wilhelm Scheele, the Apothecary and Scientist of the 18th Century, Sweden."

Chairman Beal said that the symposium to-day is, in some ways, of more personal interest; at least, of more interest to the members here present, because, while they are well acquainted with those who are doing so much at the present time in the revision of the dispensatories, formularies, recipe books, many of the names of those who have been connected with pharmacopœial work are more of tradition than personal knowledge. The papers of the symposium, not heretofore read were presented as follows:

W. O. Richtman presented Dr. Edward Kremer's paper, "First Revision, New York, Dr. Ives; Philadelphia, Dr. Hewson."

Arno Viehoever, "Second and Third Revisions," Dr. George B. Wood.

Charles H. LaWall, "Fourth and Fifth Revisions," Dr. Franklin Bache and Dr. Joseph Carson.

Virgil Coblentz, "Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Revisions," Dr. Charles Rice.

Ivor Griffith, "Ninth Revision," Joseph P. Remington.

Edward Kremers had previously referred to his paper, "Alexander Nicolaus Scherer," and now presented another paper, "A Century of the U. S. Pharmacopœia," illustrated by charts. This concluded the reading of the papers; they were received for publication.

The installation of the officers of the ensuing year was announced, and Chairman George D. Beal thanked the members for their coöperation and participation in the program. He expressed the hope that they would repeat their fine efforts for Chairman J. T. Lloyd next year.

The Final Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES.

The First Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was convened by President W. Bruce Philip, at 9:00 P.M., May 8th. He announced that there were 17 secretaries in attendance at the convention, but some of them were engaged in other meetings. J. G. Beard presided during the reading of the President's address, it follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BY W. BRUCE PHILIP.

Fellow Secretaries—In spite of the problems of Pharmacy and the complaint of hard times during the last year, I feel optimistic as to the future.

After the War, we passed through a period of prosperity followed by a depression. We are now facing another change and the independent druggists having had their backs to the wall for some time, are now ready to put up a real fight to regain their own.

Inasmuch as any real fight in Pharmacy must be a fight of organization, and inasmuch as the office of the Secretary and the Secretary himself must be the center of every fight, this group of secretaries has the right to look forward to the coming year with a realization that they have much to do. If we do not shirk our responsibility, and I know we will not, the future of success of our Associations is assured.

Napoleon, it is said, stated that if we had no religion we should make one. The need for an aim or goal is imperative. So if our Conference has no fight to occupy its attention, I feel it would be necessary to start something if only in order to keep our officers, committees and members coöperating.

We have some good fights on right now; keeping the independence in our independent stores, the Capper-Kelly bill, and legislation improving our standing in the service of our Government.

You notice I said *our* Government, not *the* Government. As we think we are apt to act and we secretaries must never forget that our city, our state, our country are ours, and we have a right to fight so that our pharmaceutical association stands where we want it and is recognized as we want it.

The Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries is young. I had hoped that this year would show an exchange of information between all states and large city pharmaceutical and retail drug associations, so that by this meeting we would be able to discuss and constructively criticize our publicity part of all the Association programs. We should not blame anyone for lack of exchange of information during the past year. It should be a major lesson in our secretarial career. If secretaries will not or cannot respond when called upon, either we failed to sell the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, or else secretaries are as human as our members. I know this Conference is right. I know we are needed and can do much good. The question is, How?

Interchange ideas? Yes. But let us do more than send our monthly or weekly bulletins to other secretaries. Let us send that inside information, as our letters to collect our dues, our S. O. S. for members' help and letters to our political friends, copies of our blanks, forms and other bits of information that we give out at present to members only.

Just as the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy have built up their strong association, so can the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries build up a powerful helpful group, for in our ranks are to be found the most practical, fearless men that pharmacy has produced. They are willing to work fearlessly for a better profession, a better drug store and for a better living condition for every one connected with pharmacy.

We should not overlook that one of the possibilities of this organization is to obtain through our fellow secretaries the best work they do and make that kind of work part of our own organization activities. In the same way we can learn how to eliminate or work out these problems that in the past have been so heart-breaking.

It has been to everyone's advantage to have the growth of our colleges and boards of pharmacy guided along coöperative constructive lines. The strong and vigorous help the weak and timid; the conservative hold back the radical.

Coöperation has standardized C. of C. dues to a minimum of \$25.00 a year. We can by this organization, learn how we may not only ask, but receive enough dues to properly meet the expenses of our office. That can take care of association work. Too long have pharmaceutical groups imposed on the good nature and charity of the association's officers. Some of our associations have overcome this problem; let all of us learn how. The respect we desire for our pharma-

ceutical association will be given us when we demand enough money to do and pay for the thing we know must be done.

It is accurate information that proves worth while, not hearsay evidence, and our association is the one means of distributing this accurate, helpful information. Other channels of distribution tell only half-truths and may cause us and our associates to take steps that are unprofitable and at times dangerous.

We meet to-day and Friday afternoon. I intend to round table each subject. Everyone will be asked to contribute. Therefore, be brief and to the point. Each speaker will be allowed five minutes on each subject.

For the honor of being your President this year, I thank you. I have presided over many bodies, but you constitute a body of men that makes me feel humble when I consider the honor you have conferred upon me by allowing me to direct this meeting. Again—I thank you.

Vice-President Beard said the members had heard an address, characteristic of the President—short, breezy, meaty, and asked for action. The address was accepted.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was next in order; it follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

BY CHARLES J. CLAYTON.

Baltimore, Maryland, May 8, 1930.

Mr. President and Members, Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries—I regret sincerely that my report must partake somewhat of the nature of an apology for having not only failed to accomplish very much of a constructive nature, but even worse—for having apparently failed even to make any great effort toward accomplishment. However, on the last indictment, the failure has been more apparent than real, and it is hoped that an alibi may be established, whereby any condemnatory convictions now existing in the minds of the members of the "Conference" may be mitigated by a plea of extenuating circumstances.

Chief among the fortuitous circumstances was the fact that because of having taken on a new connection with McKesson and Robbins, the former Secretary, Joseph G. Noh, was obliged to leave his former home at Harrisburg, Pa., suddenly and without sufficient time to gather up the records of the "Conference" and send them on to the writer. In consequence, it was not until about three weeks ago that your present Secretary came into possession of the list of members, the minutes of the 1929 meeting and other records which seemed needful to proper and orderly procedure.

In the meantime, President Philip had urged action, but your Secretary being somewhat lacking in initiative, continued to delay, in hope of receiving the records previously referred to, and which would have served as a guide. At last, however, in January, a mimeographed letter was sent to the secretaries of all state associations and of such local organizations as employ full-time secretaries, so far as the writer was cognizant of such organizations, the list addressed numbering 55.

In the letter, it was suggested that each secretary addressed supply the Secretary of the Conference with a sufficient number of copies of each piece of literature published so that such literature might in turn be forwarded to each of the members, each of whom might thus be made aware of the activities of each of the others and become acquainted with the variety of types of communications that are being sent to association members throughout the United States. There was enclosed with this letter, as examples, a number of pieces of literature, supplied by our President, Bruce Philip, and copies of a *News-Letter*, issued monthly by the Colorado Pharmacal Association.

In addition, these letters were accompanied by mimeographed forms of application for membership in the Conference, a number of which were returned, properly signed and accompanied by checks for five dollars each. Since I had no list of members, these applications were sent to all secretaries to whom the communications previously mentioned were sent, and in consequence, most of those who returned the applications and sent their checks were not new acquisitions to the Conference, but were old members renewing their allegiance. However, five new members resulted among the fifteen remittances received, but those were more than offset by the defection of nine, who had paid last year. It is probable that another letter would have

brought remittances from most of these, but due to various unforeseen occurrences, no other letter was sent out, except a last minute communication urging attendance at this meeting, which was supplemented by one from the President, to the same end.

You will, I believe, be interested in a statement relative to the associations which have participated in Conference activities during the three years of its existence as indicated by payment of dues by their respective secretaries. They are as follows:

1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.
Alabama	Alabama	
Colorado	Colorado	Colorado
	Connecticut	Connecticut
	District Columbia	
	Idaho	
	Illinois	
Indiana		Indiana
		Kansas
		Kansas City
Kentucky	Kentucky	
Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Minnesota	Michigan
Missouri		
Montana		
New Jersey	New Jersey	
North Carolina	North Carolina	
		North Dakota
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Pittsburgh	
	San Francisco	San Francisco
South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina
		South Dakota
Texas	Texas	Texas
Utah	Utah	
Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
West Virginia	West Virginia	West Virginia

The above tabulation shows a total of 27 organizations that have been represented by payment of dues, of which 15 qualified in 1927-1928, 19 in 1928-1929 and 15 in 1929-1930. In addition, I find that the minutes of the Rapid City meeting in 1929, show the presence of the secretary of the Maine association; the records do not show receipt of dues at any time.

The five new members, who have paid dues for the first time during the past year, are

- R. C. Reese, of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association
- H. J. Nie, of the Retail Druggists' Association of Kansas City
- R. A. Turrel, of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association
- P. H. Costello, of the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association
- Rowland Jones, of the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association.

No expenditures have been made out of the funds received, but some small obligations have been incurred, the exact amount of which I am unable to report at this time, because of lack of time to gather the data. However, it will not come to more than \$10.00, I am quite certain. One hundred large clasp envelopes were purchased, of which about 60 were used in the first mailing. These cost \$2.05, which was charged to the Colorado Pharmacal Association. About \$3.00 has been expended for postage stamps and \$2.00 for addressing and mailing. This has been advanced by myself. The Capitol College of Pharmacy has furnished and cut 3 mimeograph stencils from which the two letters and the subscription forms were run on paper furnished by the same institution. No payment is desired for the labor, nor is it asked for the stencils and paper, but it should be made never-the-less. In the recent mailing and in individual letters

written, Colorado Pharmacal Association stationery has been used, for which no compensation is desired, but it is my belief that the Conference should have some stationery of its own. Your President also should be reimbursed for postage and other expenses attached to sending out the communication referred to above.

Our financial report is as follows:

Received from	
Jos. G. Noh	\$107.03
Roy C. Reese, Kansas	5.00
H. J. Nie, Kansas City	5.00
E. F. Kelly, Maryland	5.00
R. A. Turrell, Michigan	5.00
Frank M. Smith, South Carolina	5.00
P. H. Costello, North Dakota	5.00
J. B. Pilchard, Pennsylvania	5.00
W. Bruce Philip, San Francisco	5.00
Walter D. Adams, Texas	5.00
A. L. I. Winne, Virginia	5.00
J. Lester Hayman, West Virginia	5.00
Charles J. Clayton, Colorado	5.00
P. J. Garvin, Connecticut	5.00
F. V. McCullough, Indiana	5.00
Total	\$177.03

In addition there has been received a voucher for \$5.00, covering dues of Rowland Jones of South Dakota, which voucher has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association for payment and check will probably have been received by the time I return home.

In conclusion, I repeat that this report is being made in an apologetic mood, and with a disposition to add that should I by any chance be entrusted with the secretarial duties for another year, I will endeavor to redeem any part of my reputation that may have been lost because of failure to perform in the manner you may have expected during the past year.

J. W. Slocum of Iowa referred to a payment of \$5.00 made by Iowa Association and not recorded in the report.

President Philip said that there was some confusion as to credits; he believed the fiscal year and the calendar year should be the same. The suggestion was adopted and the report of the Secretary accepted.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Garvin, and the consequent absence of Chairman Garvin, no report of the Executive Committee was made.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION.

Question 1.—How can the benefits of the Conference be best extended to secretaries, who cannot be in attendance at the meetings?

J. G. Beard thought that the Conference had not been brought properly to the attention of the secretaries not in attendance. They get very little from the Press; there is no publicity committee. In his opinion the presidents of the Associations should be informed and the secretaries should be brought into the Conference, and then the organization can render them real service.

President Philip thought the point made by Secretary Beard was well taken. He said presidents, usually, change every year; secretaries are more-or-less permanent. The incoming presidents should be advised of the opportunities through the Conference.

J. B. Pilchard said that the idea advanced of meeting all the secretaries, listening to the different questions and ideas presented, are sources of great opportunities. He stated that he was a new secretary and could say very little.

J. W. Slocum said that he had been Secretary for six years of the Iowa Association. He had been enthusiastic about the organization of the Conference of secretaries. He could see great

benefits to be derived from these meetings. None of the secretaries had all the original ideas regarding successful conduct of associations. They have their individual methods but they can in many instances be improved upon. He said that he is a member of the State Board of Pharmacy and thought that the arrangement should be made whereby the meetings of the secretaries did not conflict with the meeting of other organizations.

Walter D. Adams said that personal contact is the thing. An exchange of ideas is needed and the secretaries who do not attend fail in getting the benefits they would have if they attended. He said a conference of association secretaries was in his mind before it was organized. In a large state like Texas it is necessary to have contact. At the state meeting they met at luncheon, bringing together the officers of the District associations and this brought them all into personal contact whereby they derived great benefits. He thought the first thing to do was to sell the idea embodied in the organization of the conference to the state associations and the state associations could well afford to pay the expenses of their secretaries to attend these meetings.

W. E. Bingham said that Mr. Adams had voiced his sentiments. He was one of the originators of this group in St Louis and his viewpoint was at that time that secretaries who do not attend the meetings should be urged to do so. If the presidents of the associations can be interested so they will bring the subject before the associations it will result in having a larger number of secretaries come to the Conference meetings.

J. Lester Hayman said that he was new in the work but was interested in the proposition. He said the attendance at the West Virginia state meeting had increased within the last three years.

Charles E. Nelson said he was not the secretary but President of the Indiana State Association. The matter of having the Secretary attend the conference had been taken up by the Executive Committee but this year the State association meeting followed very closely after that of the A. Ph. A. and Secretary McCullough was of the opinion that he should stay at home and prepare for the State meeting, hence he was not in attendance.

Carl G. A. Harring was of the opinion that the greatest benefit to be derived from the Conference was through attendance at the meetings. The secretaries should be delegated to attend the Conference and those who are here present should sell the idea to their respective associations.

Charles T. Pickett said he was not a member. The conference idea had been brought to his attention by Mr. Noh several years ago but in his opinion the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Association did not fully realize the value to be derived from this Conference. He thought the reports of these meetings should be made in full to the secretaries of the state associations so they can understand what these meetings mean. In his opinion the minutes of the Conference should be published.

Joseph G. Noh stated by coming in late he missed two things: one a reference to the lateness in which his records had come to Secretary Clayton. He hoped during the year to assist in creating a larger interest in the Conference, making for a large attendance at Miami. He concurred with Mr. Nelson that the proceedings of the meeting should be sent out to State associations.

Charles J. Clayton held that nothing would take the place of contact, but believed sending the minutes to those who were not in attendance might be helpful, especially if accompanied by literature used by other secretaries.

Question No. 2—Scope of the Work Undertaken during the Past Year.

J. G. Beard remarked that nothing of unusual importance had been done in North Carolina during the past year. They had a very interesting program for their coming meeting.

Roy C. Reese said that when the Kansas Association was started there were 35 members representing 1100 drug stores in the state; a decision was to increase the membership to 1000, but this number had not been reached until last year. He referred to the organizations of the doctors and nurses, all much stronger, proportionately, than the organization of the druggists. The Association publishes a news booklet semi-monthly.

J. B. Pilchard stated that his work at the present time was largely in the field, calling on the druggists of the state, and this is resulting in a larger membership.

J. W. Slocum said that in Iowa there are about 4150 stores and the membership is 4100.

The druggists who pay registration renewals practically become members of the Association. In that way the Association receives \$4000 in compulsory dues which would not be obtained by voluntary dues. The Association has entered on an advertising campaign, which has been quite successful; the city dailies are used once a month; the county paper once a month and also the *Farm Journal*. The end in view is to sell the idea of service of the drug store rendered to the community. The experience had been varied; some were pleased and others did not think the proposition worth while. An effort is now being made to organize tri-county Associations, who will hold quarterly meetings; this has been done in Illinois. The Kansas legislative program has been very satisfactory.

Walter D. Adams reported that legislation had been successful in Texas. The Association publishes a quarterly magazine which was sent to most of the state secretaries. The Association promotes druggists' group life insurance; the magazine produces profit. The Texas Association has about 3500 members yielding \$7000.00 to the Association.

J. Lester Hayman said that a year ago he had sent out a letter requesting copies of recent pharmacy laws; the purpose was for study and as a result the West Virginia law was improved.

Carl E. Nelson stated that the State University had become interested in the drug store. A survey of about 300 stores including chains was made and this report is to be presented at the forthcoming State meeting. The Association worked in the interest of the pharmacy building, which will be dedicated during the annual meeting. The association owns the Indiana Pharmacist but it is not a large source of revenue. The Association is in very good shape and efforts are being made to bring about a closer coöperation with the medical profession.

James H. Allen advised that the Maine Association met only every two years and that this had been an off-year; the affairs of the Association are in good shape with a membership of 500.

Carl G. A. Haring remarked that Massachusetts was interested in two things at the present time, legislation and increasing the membership. It was hoped to increase the membership from about 30% to 60%.

Charles T. Pickett stated that the local association in Philadelphia had a membership of about 1200, and the dues are \$12.00 annually. The Association has its own building and employs a secretary and stenographer; it renders service in every possible way. A large feature is insurance, including auto insurance. The outstanding idea is to be of service to the members in every possible way.

Wm. B. Day said that Illinois Association had a membership of about 2000. The Chicago Association issues a monthly publication. Efforts are being made to build up the membership and legislation constitutes a good part of the work. The Chicago Association has been helpful in many ways.

J. G. Noh stated that in his travels he had used every opportunity for the promotion of the Capper-Kelly Bill. He found that where the associations were strong the druggists were best protected.

Charles J. Clayton reported that monthly news letters are being issued and the State is being divided into districts. Much of the work related to legislation of different kinds.

W. Bruce Philip advised that the California congressmen have been persuaded to support the Capper-Kelly Bill. Coöperation is an outstanding effort, not only with officials of the drug-trade activities but also with the doctors. Much of the Secretary's office work is being done by telephone and daily letters are being sent out. The office endeavors in every possible way to serve the druggists. A weekly *bulletin* is issued and each week a page is given to the State association. Combination dues have been fixed at \$21.00. Effort is made to entertain visitors and in every possible way the interests of the druggist are taken care of.

J. G. Noh thought that after the proceedings have been printed a summary should be made and publicity given in various publications. Reference was made to a statement at a national meeting where it is charged in an article that most State journals were based on graft. A resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to confer with the author of the statement questioning the accuracy of the information or statement.

Bernard A. Bialk of the Detroit Retail Druggists' Association said that he was sorry to learn that some of the associations did not find their publication profitable. The Detroit Association had found its publication profitable. Services are given somewhat like those of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association.

The First Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was called to order by President Philip at 2:00 P.M., May 9th. The first question proposed for the afternoon's discussion was *Voluntary vs. Compulsory Membership*.

Walter D. Adams stated that in Texas compulsory membership had operated for ten years. A statement had been made that this was unconstitutional, but the Attorney-General had approved it. Last year a new pharmacy law was passed and compulsory membership included in that—the dues are \$3.00 and, in addition, the drug store license law of \$2.00 goes to the Board of Pharmacy to enforce the law. The Texas Association maintains three scholarships for which there are always funds. Nine years ago, when Mr. Adams took charge, the Association was compelled to borrow \$1000.00; now they have a cash balance of \$10,000.00.

James H. Allen said that contributions had been received from the State Board and the question is now being discussed whether compulsory membership should be asked for.

J. G. Beard advised that in North Carolina the subject had been studied for a number of years. There are several questions that constitute problems in North Carolina. If compulsory membership is established it would mean that all who pay have a right to membership and the Association endeavors, as far as possible, to have qualified pharmacists as members of the organization, hence, to a certain extent the membership of North Carolina Association is restricted.

Carl G. A. Harring was opposed to compulsory membership.

Roy C. Reese agreed with Secretary Beard and said that clerks in Kansas pay \$2.00 dues and store owners pay \$5.00 to \$25.00, and this supplies the Association with enough money for their purposes.

Wm. B. Day informed that the matter of compulsory membership had been discussed in Illinois, but not adopted; the Association dues are \$3.00.

Charles T. Pickett said that the dues in Pennsylvania had been raised from \$3.00 to \$5.00. In the local association of Philadelphia voluntary membership was preferred, because the applicant must have endorsement.

Rowland Jones said that in South Dakota they had compulsory membership. There are about 800 members and the annual dues are \$5.00; he would not like to reflect on what the income of the Association would be if compulsory membership did not exist. It is proposed to require a \$3.00 license fee for all drug stores in the State and this will enable the Association to employ a full-time inspector.

Robert C. Wilson thought membership in an Association should be on a selective basis.

A. L. I. Winne stated that in Virginia a peculiar situation existed somewhat along the lines spoken of by Secretary Beard. He said the Association provided a scholarship in the Medical College of Virginia.

E. F. Kelly said that in Maryland the members were very much interested in the Conference and he congratulated the officers for the fine program. Compulsory membership was not favored in Maryland. The work of the Association is divided into several different groupings: 1, General Work of the Association as represented in its needs; 2, Education; 3, Law Enforcement and 4, Publicity. A careful inspection of the stores is made every thirty days and the State appropriates \$10,000.00 a year for that work. The State also takes care of law enforcement.

The *Maryland Pharmacist* goes to every pharmacist in Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. It pays its own expenses and produces revenue. Maryland supports the State University. The dues of the Association are available for general work. A step in progress is the creation of a reserve fund. Clerks pay \$2.00 dues and proprietors \$5.00.

Charles J. Clayton was not certain as to whether compulsory membership was constitutional; so far it had worked very well. Before the law was passed the Colorado Association had an attendance not exceeding 150 and now it has considerably more than double that number. Before the law went into effect the funds of the Association were very small and at the present time about \$1800.00. He thought that if the Association employed a full-time man it would be better.

W. Bruce Philip said that in California there was a strong drug clerks' organization. Encouragement is given to local associations and every one is encouraged to hold membership in the

different bodies. The next question—*State Association Programs and Professional vs. Commercial.*

James H. Allen said that the Maine Association combined in their programs both commercial and professional subjects. At the coming convention arrangement has been made for three speakers. Round table discussions are part of the programs.

J. G. Beard reported that the North Carolina Association was planning to have a "commercial clinic" at which time only commercial matters would be handled; every speaker is limited in time. A half day is given to the Scientific Section; the average attendance at these meetings is only about thirty, while about four hundred attend the Commercial Section.

Carl G. A. Harring said that the programs of their annual meetings were handled by the Executive Committee. At each annual meeting one or more members of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy speak on a scientific subject and there are also talks by the members of the Board of Pharmacy and the Prohibition Administrator. Outside speakers are provided for; the commercial side usually receives better attention than the professional.

Roy C. Reese stated that they called on the Dean of the School of Pharmacy for a scientific discussion and they usually had state or federal officials to talk on legislation.

Charles T. Pickett said that at the Pennsylvania meeting the hours assigned are about equally divided between commercial and professional subjects.

Wm. B. Day stated that the greater part of the program of the Illinois Association was given to commercial and legislative subjects. The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has taken up actively the matter of organizing publicity to induce physicians to prescribe more U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

Rowland Jones said that the greater part of the program was given to commercial subjects at their association meetings. They always had speakers on scientific subjects.

Robert C. Wilson said that in the Georgia Association the principal subjects discussed were legislation and commercial topics.

Carl E. Nelson said that for a number of years the Indiana Association did not give much attention to the discussion of professional pharmacy; last year much time was given to it and the members were very much interested. Entertainments are provided and outside speakers invited.

J. W. Slocum said that while professional pharmacy receives consideration at the Iowa meetings, the greater part is devoted to commercial subjects.

Charles J. Clayton advised that the Colorado Association gave most of its time to discussion of commercial subjects.

W. Bruce Philip stated that California Association gave most of its time to the discussion of commercial problems.

J. Lester Hayman said that the entertainment program in their Association had been cut down; usually, a number of speakers from outside of the state are invited and in that way interest is added to the sessions. Last year Dusty Miller, an Ohio humorist, was scheduled as the first speaker and by 9 o'clock all seats were taken. Attendance prizes are given and at the last session a grand prize.

Carl G. A. Harring remarked that it had been difficult to hold the members for the third day, until a stag party was staged for the last night.

The next question for discussion was presented by President Philip—*What Services to Members Are Practicable?*

Walter D. Adams said that Texas Association provided group life insurance—a rate slightly above that the Association pays is charged—about 1000 members are carrying \$2500 policies.

James H. Allen said the service given by their Association is largely in answering questions that concern the individual members.

J. G. Beard stated that North Carolina maintained an employment bureau; legislative efforts have been successful; the service of an attorney is helpful; district associations are being organized; literature is mailed to members and a fire insurance service is featured.

Carl G. A. Harring referred to Liability Group Insurance featured by Massachusetts; free legal advice is also given.

Wm. B. Day said that fully one-half of the Illinois members reside in Chicago and these have the excellent services given by the local association.

Rowland Jones stated that South Dakota has an employment bureau and aids in reporting and in making drug laws effective.

Róbert C. Wilson said Georgia features group life insurance and keeps members informed on legislative matters.

A. L. I. Winne reported that legislation was the important activity of the Association.

Roy C. Reese stated that Kansas featured an employment service; buying and selling of stores, news service, warnings relative to imposters and interpretation of law requirements.

J. W. Slocum said Iowa features fire insurance, advertising campaigns; the *Northwestern Druggist* goes to every drug store in Iowa.

J. Lester Hayman stated that fire insurance was taken care of and service was given by the secretary's office in every way possible.

W. Bruce Philip reported service on "What can I do for you?" and endeavors to do it. Legal advice is given, leases are checked up; a wording of a lease permits removal of fixtures during life of lease. Letters are written for various purposes, chiefly for collection of debts; an employment service is maintained. The last question for discussion related to *Future Activities of the Conference*.

Walter D. Adams thought that sending the proceedings of the Conference to all absent secretaries would result in increased attendance. He favored round table discussions. The other speakers agreed with the foregoing; it was voiced that the program of proposed discussions should be submitted to secretaries before the meeting and opinions obtained from them relative to subjects. Those who expressed related opinions on the last topic for discussion were Messrs. Allen, Haring, Hayman, Day, Jones, Winne, Reese, Nelson and Slocum.

Secretary Clayton expressed his intention to send literature from his office to other secretaries and hoped for reciprocation.

President Philip stated that he would like to have an exhibit of publications, and that every month there would be an interchange of news and publicity matter. He asked support for the incoming officers.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: *President* J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; *First Vice-President*, Walter D. Adams, Forney, Texas; *Second Vice-President*, Charles J. Clayton, Denver, Colorado; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Carl G. A. Haring, Dorchester, Mass.; *Executive Committee*—P. J. Garvin, New Haven, Conn.; J. W. Slocum, Indianola, Ia.; Robert C. Wilson, Athens, Ga.; Rowland Jones, Gettysburg, So. Dak.; W. Bruce Philip, San Francisco, Calif.

After the installation of the officers, the Final Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Secretaries was adjourned.

Editor's Note: As stated at the beginning of the Minutes of the Sections, the transcript of the minutes of the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials has not been received from the reporter; however, Chairman Swain favored us with a copy of his address; it is printed here and should be read into the minutes of the Conference when printed.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.*

BY R. L. SWAIN.

This Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials was founded at the Rapid City convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and is but another expression of the enlightened policy which has marked the career of that distinguished body. Following out its traditional purpose of fostering the fundamental concepts of pharmacy, the A. Ph. A., sensing the growing importance of the legal aspects of pharmaceutical work, was the stimulating influence which culminated in this effort. Careful observers throughout the country had come to the conclusion that the solution to many of the so-called pharmaceutical problems was to be found in a study of the relationship of the pharmacy laws to the people themselves. It was seen that the prestige and value of pharmacy were closely related to the attitude of the public service which it renders. A lax, loose and irresponsible legal status was clearly inconsistent either with public security or professional advancement. The close relationship between law enforcement and public security and between law enforcement and professional efficiency was clearly

* Baltimore meeting, A. Ph. A., 1930. The minutes of the Conference will appear in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

recognized. The idea that there is a public phase to the practice of pharmacy, and thus a great direct public responsibility upon the profession to meet an exacting standard had already taken definite form.

This conference was created to deal with the factors upon which the public attitude to pharmacy depends. The public attitude is reflective of public value, and this in turn comes only from the intrinsic nature of the service which the public receives. Obviously, the maintenance of satisfactory conditions, from the standpoint of the public and the profession, required that a serious and comprehensive effort be made to collect and correlate the provisions of the pharmacy laws of the several states; to study the relationship of the laws to the public welfare; to study closely the various agencies engaged in law enforcement and to coordinate and simplify enforcement procedure so that the progress made in one state might be an incentive to increased effort in others; to visualize the future of pharmacy in terms of its social value; to determine the basic importance of existing legislation as an aid to an adequate legislative program in the future.

The field of study to which the conference is dedicated is a most extensive and difficult one. The very magnitude of the project and the difficult work ahead emphasize the importance of the conference. It is indeed doubtful if any single movement in pharmacy in recent years has been devoted to a task of more far-reaching consequences or one which offers more in the way of successful outcome. It is certainly true that in dealing with such vital matters the conference is dealing with the most practical phases of pharmaceutical work. If it does no more than stimulate the civic consciousness of the profession, the conference will have amply justified itself.

In a work so broad as this it is well to recognize certain fundamental principles. First of all pharmacy laws are an expression on the part of the public that pharmacy concerns the public welfare; that the public health is involved in the requirements for pharmaceutical registration and in the excellence of the service which pharmacy provides. It may indeed be stated that the social value of pharmacy is its outstanding distinction. Any service which enters into the health and security of the people is indeed touched with a public interest. Thus the public aspects, the public value, the intrinsic public worth of pharmacy are subjects of profound significance. Public responsibilities impose a very exacting duty and one which cannot be met by anything less than determined and persistent effort. The real value of any service is measured by the manner and extent to which it stimulates public regard.

To-day there is no field of greater promise than that of interpreting all endeavor in the terms of its human value. This is a broad basic principle to which there are no exceptions. Sir William Osler sensed the same thought when he wrote: "There has been an enormous gain in a new outlook on the value of life. There are tones in human sentiment to-day which the ancients never heard, which, indeed, our fathers heard but faintly, and did not recognize their significance. There is no place for despondency and despair. Fight for the day when a man's life shall be more precious than gold, not as now when the cheapness of life is every day's tragedy." The same basic conception found expression in the political philosophy of Woodrow Wilson when he wrote: "Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own." The same idea finds expression in the classical statement of Mr. Justice Holmes: "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience." Human values all!

Bringing this principle down to the sphere of this conference, let it be remembered that the ultimate value, the final worth, the true significance of law is its ability to enter into human experience. I find in this idea a great incentive to give our problems earnest study. The more vital the law is to public security, the more closely it touches the daily life of people, the more directly it enters into their experience, the greater its value to society. There are, in fact, many indications that in the future the actual test of legal restrictions and privileges will be their value in the experience of the people. There has been a long period of legislative experimentation, a period in which the ability to pass a law was sufficient justification for the act, a period during which no effort was made to avoid incompatibilities and discordant elements and to interpret statutes and human values as compensating or balancing equations. So definite is the trend to a more rational outlook that a distinguished jurist recently remarked: "It is true, I think, to-day in every department of the law that the social value of a rule has become a test of growing power and importance."

The functions of this conference are to make effective the pharmacy laws of the states in

such a manner that the protection legally contemplated shall indeed become an actuality. In applying the laws and studying the conditions which are thus brought about, the real public value will be ascertained. It will also be shown wherein the laws are deficient and wherein they fail to afford adequate protection. The work of the conference should produce data and statistics upon which to formulate a legislative program in keeping with public needs. The correlation of effort, which the conference makes possible, should make for greater uniformity in legislation throughout the country. It should be possible, from the work which this group has undertaken, to interpret pharmacy laws in terms of their social value and thus pave the way for a greater development of the profession and for a wider distribution of its benefits.

It is obvious, therefore, that the question of procedure is one requiring careful consideration. Just how the conference is to approach its duties, the manner in which it seeks to accomplish its objectives are matters directly related to the results to be obtained. The work should be placed on a practical basis. A practical study of existing conditions should be the immediate objective. There should be a closer study made of the field of pharmaceutical legislation as represented by the laws themselves as well as the opinions of the courts dealing with them. The means and methods adopted by the various agencies in actual enforcement work should be studied. From a full knowledge of existing conditions, the conference should foresee the improvement desired. Nothing but a responsible pharmaceutical service, arising from a stimulated pharmaceutical opinion, should meet the demands of this body. Increased professional prestige, a better service to the public health, a more secure commercial and economic position are the logical results to follow from efficient and persistent work.

Law enforcement as here conceived really enters into the experience of the people. It places the pharmaceutical profession in line with those who interpret things in terms of their social value. It is an undertaking worthy of our best efforts.

OFFICERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The District of Columbia Retail Druggists' Association elected the following officers, at its recent annual meeting: *President*, Paul Pearson; *Vice-Presidents*, W. P. Herbst and A. V. Burdine; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Albert Gorsuch.

LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR N. A. R. D. MEETING.

The National Association of Retail Druggists will be held in Atlantic City, September 15th-20th, in Convention Hall. The following Local Committee has been appointed to have charge of the arrangements: *Executive*: Dudley G. Singer, director; Charles Schamach, assistant director; Prescott R. Loveland, secretary; Michael M. Titman, treasurer; Dean B. Crawford, Rees C. Roberts, Hugo Krause, Charles H. Jackson and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. *Registration*: Charles H. Jackson, chairman. *Entertainment*: Hugo Krause, chairman. *Hotel*: Rees C. Roberts, chairman. *Transportation*: Charles B. B. Zeller, chairman. *Printing*: Alexander Jacobs, chairman. *Finance*: Kelso C. Ackley, chairman. *Exhibit*: Dean B. Crawford, chairman. *Reception*: Adolph Mar-

quier, chairman. *Publicity*: Prescott R. Loveland, chairman. *Women's*: Mrs. Hugo Krause, chairman; Mrs. Dudley G. Singer, assistant chairman, and Miss Edith Schoefield, secretary.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

The officers of the Proprietary Association were reelected for the ensuing year, at its 48th annual meeting, held in Montreal. Foreign trade was one of the outstanding subjects of the discussions. The meeting was held in the Hotel Windsor, May 19th to 22nd. The Canadian Proprietary Association held its sessions during the same days.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OFFICERS ELECTED BY MAIL BALLOT.

The following officers were chosen by Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association by mail ballot: *President*, Joseph Vadheim, Tyler; *First Vice-President*, Harry Iverson, St. Paul; *Second Vice-President*, George H. Countryman, Fergus Falls; *Third Vice-President*, Harriet D. James, Two Harbors. The *Treasurer* and the *Secretary* were reelected.