

# The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association

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The Association does not accept the responsibility for the opinions of contributors. Offensive personalities must be avoided.

## The Sixty-First Annual Convention

Held at Nashville, Tennessee, August 18-23, 1913

### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM B. DAY.

Precedent has decreed that the President's address shall deal with important matters touching the activities of the Association and influencing its welfare. Fortunately, the facilities afforded through our JOURNAL and the ability of its distinguished editor have greatly lessened or altogether removed the necessity for a lengthy discussion of so great a variety of topics. The editorials and the contributions in the JOURNAL have given the more important of these subjects an extended consideration and have had the great advantage of reaching the entire membership rather than the limited number who are able to attend the annual meeting. I shall therefore present to you only a brief resumé of the endeavors of the association during the past year with a few recommendations intended to point out some of the important matters which await action or decision.

### ATTITUDE TOWARD NOSTRUMS.

Custom, long established and widely recognized accepts the pharmacist as the purveyor of medicines to the community. By education and training, he is fitted for this responsible position. Physicians freely admit that it is vain to expect the people to call a doctor for every little ache or pain. That self-medication

has obtained a firm hold in our country cannot be denied. If the druggist refused to supply the popular demand for medicines he would inevitably turn over many of his patrons to charlatans and quacks.

Recognizing these conditions, the question then arises: How far may the druggist go in supplying medicines without trespassing unduly on the rights of the physician and without incurring serious risk of injuring the patient?

Obviously, such medicines as dentifrices, non-poisonous washes and antiseptics might be supplied without scruple. A step further would include liniments, many ointments and other preparations for external use and then simple laxatives and cathartics as well as the so-called domestic remedies.

With some exceptions, especially of those preparations containing dangerous or habit-forming drugs, the standard preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F.



WILLIAM B. DAY, Chicago,  
President, 1912-1913.

simply labeled and without exaggerated claims for their virtues might be sold with due caution and judgment.

But what should be our attitude toward the so-called "patent medicines"? These proprietaries are secret in composition and secrecy in formula is frequently accompanied by extravagant therapeutic exploitation.

In some cases, the patient is injured by the formation of drug-habits, in others by the excessive or ill-advised use of powerful drugs, while if no other ill effects are experienced there is often a waste of valuable time devoted to "trying out" a much-vaunted cure, during which the opportunity for successfully combating the disease is lost.

From a purely selfish viewpoint, the druggist is little benefitted by the sale of these proprietaries for they are the favorite excuse for price-cutting and

have done much to demoralize the drug business financially. At best the pharmacist has no opportunity to employ his professional knowledge and skill but merely hands out a package of ready-made medicine of whose composition he knows little or nothing, and perhaps assumes the responsibility for recommending it in the treatment of a disease of whose nature he is equally ignorant. This is exceedingly unfortunate both for the patient and the pharmacist.

At this time we should do no less than emphatically restate our steadfast opposition to nostrums of all descriptions. The American Pharmaceutical Association has constantly opposed quackery and fraud in medicine and should pledge its cordial support to the efforts which the American Medical Association is making to overcome these twin evils.

But whether we are now ready to undertake an investigation of proprietary medicines, I doubt. We are lacking in laboratory facilities and in funds for the carrying on of such work. Our immediate effort should be toward providing a laboratory where these and other investigations might be undertaken.

In this connection it is worthy of note that there has been a world-wide awakening to the dangers of nostrums. Especially in English-speaking countries where heretofore a policy of inactivity has been tolerated, inquiries under government direction have been undertaken and restrictive measures proposed or put into effect. Thus in the Australian commonwealth exaggeration in advertising is prohibited and secrecy of composition is held to be wrong; it is maintained that "any person engaged in the proprietary medicine trade may reasonably be required to manifest in the descriptions and recommendations of a preparation, a knowledge and appreciation of the facts of medical science and practice and that all useful remedies are the product of pharmacologic and related clinical practice."

In Great Britain the effect of the National Insurance Act has been to greatly increase prescription writing with a corresponding decrease in the demand for nostrums.

#### DISPENSING BY PHYSICIANS.

The increase in the practice of self-dispensing among physicians is deplorable and carries with it an element of risk which the public does not yet appreciate. But there are signs that the tide is turning and that self-dispensing will soon be on the wane. Noteworthy among these signs of a realization on the part of the public of the harmful possibilities of this practice is the new Indiana law which permits the physician to administer but not to dispense, that is leave with the patient, certain narcotic and habit-forming drugs; while in Kansas, physicians' drug-stocks are subject to the same inspection and must conform to the same regulations regarding labeling as are the stocks of pharmacists.

But the strongest endorsement of the pharmacist's claim comes through the regulations governing the application of the National Insurance Act in Great Britain. Under these regulations the status of the physician as the prescriber and the pharmacist as the dispenser is definitely fixed, thus marking an epoch in the history of British pharmacy. In the first annual report of the Commissioners the pharmacists receive a deserved tribute of having been reasonable in negotiation, helpful in administration and satisfactory in actual pharmaceutical service.

While such progress encourages pharmacists to hope for a lessening of the dispensing evil, even the most sanguine do not expect immediate reformation of a practice at once so long established and so widespread.

The superior professional training of the physician affords a prestige which the pharmacist can scarcely hope to attain. It is evident that legislation which would take away from the highly-trained physician a privilege which he now possesses and would confer this privilege exclusively on the pharmacist will not be readily obtained.

An endeavor to force the issue would not only be futile but would provoke the resentment of physicians. Rather must we rely upon the quiet influence of a better education in improving the standing of the pharmacist and in winning over public opinion to this much-deserved reform.

It is neither fair nor consistent to oppose the prerequisite of systematic pharmaceutical training and at the same time criticise pharmaceutical organizations for failing to bring about the abolition of dispensing by physicians. Ought not the pharmacist to put his own house in order first?

#### DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE.

There has been an awakening of public conscience regarding the growing dangers of an unrestricted traffic in narcotic and habit-forming drugs. Especially has the fearful demoralization attributed to the spread of the cocaine habit called attention to the necessity for its control. State legislation intended to establish a more careful supervision of the sale of cocaine and other narcotic drugs has been seriously weakened by the interstate character of the traffic. The need for Federal control has been emphasized. There was a probability that pharmacists would be subjected to regulations which though well-intended would be practically impossible to comply with. Appreciating the desirability of an anti-narcotic law which would be effective but not oppressive in its provisions, our Association took the initiative and upon its invitation there have been held two meetings of the National Drug Trade Conference, which were attended by delegates from the five allied national associations. These are the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Wholesale Druggists Association, the National Association of Manufacturers of Medical Products, the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists and the National Association of Retail Druggists. As a result of their labors a bill has been prepared which is admirably adapted to tracing the sales of narcotics and their passage through interstate commerce without imposing undue hardship on either manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer.

In this delicate and difficult matter the constructive advantages of the A. Ph. A., embracing as it does within its membership, representatives of all phases of pharmaceutical activity, have been apparent. It is another example of our Association's affording a forum for the discussion of such many-sided problems, for here the delegates from all branches of the drug trade may meet on an equal footing.

We owe a debt of gratitude to Chairman Wallace and Secretary Beal for their arduous and successful efforts in promoting this conference and in securing the cooperation so necessary for the passage of any measure of this kind.

## MEMBERSHIP.

I congratulate the Association upon the steady increase in its membership, though I confess to a shade of disappointment that this increase has not been greater. He was a philosopher who said: "It is not so much the position that we occupy on the chess-board of life as it is the direction in which we are moving." And *we* are moving in the right direction, that of progress and success.

The present problem is not only to gain more new members but also to better retain the interest of those already enrolled and to prevent their defection. In the last ten years we have elected to membership approximately 2700 members of whom not more than 1700 retain membership. The loss of fully a thousand



GEORGE M. BERINGER, Camden, New Jersey,  
President, 1913-1914.

of these members is too great, though our worthy treasurer, Dr. Whelpley, has been wonderfully successful in his efforts to keep the members paid up and in good standing, and has done much to minimize this loss. Our JOURNAL helps much in maintaining interest, but if we could but prevail on new members to attend at least *one* annual meeting we would have a much better prospect of fixing their allegiance and of assuring their active participation in our work.

## CONVENTIONS.

We have had some splendid conventions to which have been devoted an immense amount of time and effort, but we must not be weary of well-doing. We must give our best thought to increasing the interest in and the attendance at

our meetings. Let us keep the general and section sessions within the five days' limit and leave the evening for the entertainment feature. At least one day might profitably be devoted to an excursion or an outing. Popular lectures should be provided and in every way the attractiveness of the annual conventions should be enhanced.

Some years ago we forbade advertising in the local program. Since we now accept and solicit advertising for the JOURNAL, I recommend that this ban on advertising in the program be lifted. Local contributors to the entertainment are entitled to some mention such as a card or modest advertisement in the local program affords. Such advertising should of course be subject to the same censorship as the advertisements in the JOURNAL.

As our Association advances in years and attains to a larger growth, we shall have to consider more carefully the locations for our annual conventions. While the advantages of visiting the various sections of our country are unquestionable, yet the effort should be made to hold at least every other meeting at some place convenient to the larger proportion of our members.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

In an association such as ours, complete unanimity of opinion is scarcely to be anticipated. When an important change in the activities of the association is made, it may be expected that some will regard the change as being for the worse and will regret the passing of the old order. The more striking and important the change, the sharper will be this note of protest.

So we find a considerable number of our members who lament the discontinuance of the annual "Proceedings" heretofore published, notwithstanding our adoption of the more progressive and evidently advantageous practice of publishing the proceedings in the JOURNAL. It would be but irrational extravagance to republish in an annual volume the papers which have already appeared in the JOURNAL, and to do this for no better reason than to accommodate a few who are indifferent or careless in preserving and binding their copies of the JOURNAL. Rather would it be economy to supply such members with a bound volume of the JOURNAL upon the payment of a small fee, sufficient to cover the cost of binding. Not only our JOURNAL, but other journals of real value must be preserved and bound if the subscriber is to get the largest good from them. If we can teach pharmacists to preserve and bind not ours alone but several good journals we shall have accomplished a great deal for pharmacy.

To compare the annual volume of the Proceedings with the JOURNAL is scarcely fair. There is so much in the JOURNAL that was lacking in the Proceedings that the comparison fails. The editorials, the papers presented at the Branches, the abstracts, the Recipe Book and other valuable features are worth as much for reference as the papers presented at the meeting.

But the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy and the list of members, together with the list of officers, the constitution and by-laws, etc., could be published as a Year Book similar to the so-called "1911 Proceedings." I believe this would be an advantage that would be worth the expense which it would entail, and I recommend that it be brought before the Association for a vote.

## ASSOCIATION BUSINESS.

From those members who are conversant with our methods of paying bills has come criticism of the delays caused by our present usage. It is evident that much of this delay could be avoided by simpler procedure which would be equally effective in safeguarding our funds.

Quite properly an annual budget is prepared and submitted to the Council. When this budget has been approved, bills drawn against it and certified to by the officer in charge of the particular work for which the expenditure is made ought to be promptly paid without the necessity of reference to a finance committee. The warrants or checks of the Association should be issued and attested by the Secretary, countersigned by the President and signed by the Treasurer. The books of account should be kept by the Secretary, who should watch against overdraft of the budget appropriations. There would seem to be no need for the signature of the Chairman of the Council on these warrants.

Greater expedition in electing new members is desirable. When an applicant has tendered his membership, he should not be kept waiting for six or eight weeks before he is informed that he is accepted. More frequent council letters will be necessary but the added expense will be well repaid.

## VOTING BY MAIL.

Evidently the election of officers by the mail ballot has interested our members, since an increasingly large number have availed themselves of the privilege of voting. It would seem feasible to extend this privilege by allowing the members at large to vote on questions of policy. A "little ballot," cast along with the ballot for officers might be employed to settle once for all such questions as the publication of the annual volume of Proceedings. It is my opinion that if we do more of our business by mail, we will hold the interest of our members better and will lessen the number of lapses.

In view of the increased interest in voting, the tellers should be increased to five.

## LOCAL BRANCHES.

Our Branches are winning success but they need all the encouragement that can be given them. It has been suggested that a portion of the dues should go to the local branches. I do not believe that our financial condition warrants the adoption of this suggestion at present, nor do I think that the branches require such financial aid. They have now a commission on each new member and most of them have local dues even though small in amount. It would be helpful if the officers of the Association, especially the Secretary, could visit the branches occasionally. Such visits would stimulate the enthusiasm of the members and awaken fresh interest. Secretary Beal has addressed several of the branches with good results and the plan could well be developed further.

During the past year the Cincinnati Branch was successfully inaugurated and gives promise of growth and vigor. We need branches in some other large centers notably Detroit, Milwaukee and Buffalo. Members in these cities are failing to realize the full advantage of their membership through the absence of local branches and the opportunities that would be afforded thereby.

The presidents and secretaries of the local branches should get together at

our annual convention and compare notes and plans for increasing the usefulness of their branches.

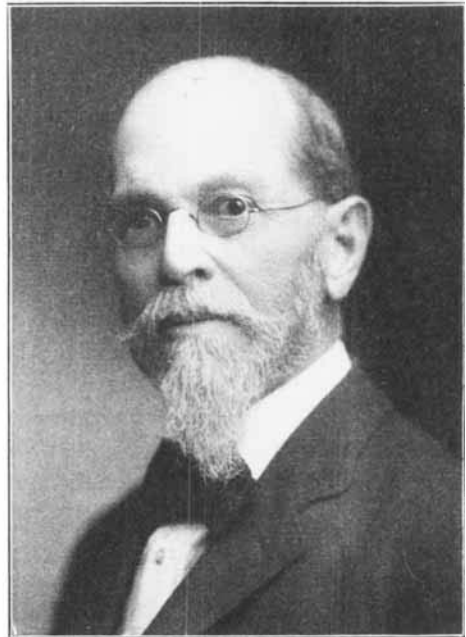
#### WOMEN'S SECTION.

The Women's Section makes its maiden bow at this meeting. I bespeak for this new section a cordial welcome and generous assistance in perfecting its organization and initiating its work. Its officers have been active in promoting the interests of their Section as well as of the Association as a whole. An opportunity is now offered to women pharmacists to secure the aid and cooperation of their non-professional sisters who are likewise interested in pharmacy and in the A. Ph. A.

Pharmacy appears to be growing in attractiveness for women, judging by the



THOMAS F. MAIN, New York City,  
Honorary President, 1912-1913.



JAMES O. BURGE, Nashville,  
Local Secretary.

increasing numbers who are entering it. The old prejudices are disappearing and it is generally admitted that women can and do become capable pharmacists. I predict a long and prosperous career for the new section. May it grow in membership, strength and usefulness!

#### PROCTER MEMORIAL.

Our committee on Wm. Procter, Jr., Monument Fund has nearly completed its labors and will present a favorable report at this meeting, including tentative plans for the erection of a monument to Professor Procter.



## A. PH. A. HOME.

The steady growth of our Association and the constantly increasing scope of its efforts for pharmacy have combined to emphasize the need of a center around which these activities may be grouped and from which they may be guided to greater success. Such a nucleus would be afforded by the proposed A. Ph. A. Home.

Let it be clearly understood at the outset that this much desired home is not a charitable institution! We are not competing with other associations who may wish to establish homes for aged, infirm or indigent druggists. The home that we are striving for is to be the headquarters of a virile organization just awakening to a realization of its power and its manifold possibilities and determined to prove its strength in developing the true pharmaceutical spirit among the druggists of our land!

The building which we hope to erect soon, need not be large nor the site costly. Rather it must be well-located where facilities necessary to the work may be provided to advantage. There should be ground sufficient to permit of future additions. The location should be in a large city, convenient to the majority of the members and where facilities will be afforded for printing and binding the publications of the Association. The quarters must be large enough to provide offices for the JOURNAL, suitable space for a library, a laboratory and a museum, as well as storage rooms for the stock of publications and for other property of the Association. Necessarily the building should be of fireproof construction.

The financial problem, then, is to raise a fund sufficient to purchase a site, erect a building and provide for its maintenance. It has been suggested that \$50,000 would be needed for the first two purposes and the possibility that the income from the permanent funds of the Association will take care of the item of maintenance—at least for a time.

The sentiment of the Association is apparently strongly in favor of the projected home and the raising of a sufficient fund should not be exceptionally difficult.

An appeal to our members and to pharmacists generally would no doubt meet with a generous response. The subject should be thoroughly discussed in our sessions and an expression from the House of Delegates should be secured.

## THE JOURNAL.

Our JOURNAL has justly received a large measure of praise. It is the exponent not only of our Association, but of the best in American pharmacy. Its finances have furnished an agreeable surprise: the income has exceeded our expectations and the cost of publication is less than we had planned for.

The question arises whether an effort should be made to secure subscribers who are not members in the hope of afterward inducing them to join the Association. Apparently the American Medical Association has followed the plan with great success. If this be done the subscription to the JOURNAL and the year book (if issued) should amount to as much as our annual dues.

No effort or expense within our means should be spared to add to the attractiveness of the JOURNAL. Nor should its functions as a monthly be restricted

entirely to the immediate interests of the Association. News-letters from the great centers of pharmaceutical activity would be a helpful addition.

The duties of the editor combined with those of general secretary are most arduous. Dr. Beal has discharged these duties with great credit to the Association and himself. But he should have more assistance. An advertising manager would be a paying investment and in recommending that such an officer be employed, I wish it understood that I do not favor in the least the lessening of the restrictions that have been placed around our advertising columns. But an experienced advertising manager would secure for us the advertising support which our JOURNAL merits and should have.



CHARLES M. FORD,  
First Vice-President, 1912-1913.



FRANKLIN M. APPLE,  
First Vice-President, 1913-1914

More clerical assistance is also needed by the Secretary. I believe that much of the committee work, the expense of which is now borne by the Association, could be economically and efficiently conducted through the Secretary's office. The economies thus effected would go far toward defraying the expense of additional help.

#### THE PHARMACOPŒIA AND THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

The new Pharmacopœia is approaching completion, while the new National Formulary has been practically ready for publication for some time. It is generally agreed that these standards should make their appearance about the same time and the suggestion has been made that an arrangement between our Association and the Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. might be possible, whereby the two works should be printed in similar style and with pages of uniform size

and even that a number of copies of the standards bound together in one volume and yet distinct from each other might be published.

If this suggestion is feasible such a combined volume would be of great usefulness and convenience to the pharmacists of the country. I heartily concur in the foregoing suggestion and recommend that it be discussed in our Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies and that our Committee on National Formulary should give it a careful consideration.

We must not overlook the fact that there will undoubtedly be an immense demand for the new National Formulary and our arrangements for its publication should be such as will permit us to supply this demand promptly. I believe we might well adopt the policy that has proved successful in the publication of the Pharmacopœia, that is, to have one firm publish the National Formulary and another firm act as its sales-agent.

#### A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK.

A formulary of unofficial preparations is a pharmaceutical necessity. Such a formulary is the proposed A. Ph. A. Recipe Book, a start upon which has already been made through the efforts of Mr. Raubenheimer and his colleagues. It is greatly to be desired that the opportunity provided by this auspicious beginning may not be lost but that the formulary will receive the assistance and cooperation of our membership and will be carried forward to early completion.

Following the procedure already adopted, these recipes should appear monthly in the *JOURNAL*, and when a sufficient number have accumulated they could be collected and published as a volume.

#### STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Closer affiliation with the state pharmaceutical associations is greatly to be desired. Our newly-formed House of Delegates provides a real function for the delegates of the state associations and will undoubtedly result in a more than nominal affiliation with the bodies which they represent. In most of the state associations the office of secretary is fairly permanent. I recommend that we invite the secretaries of these state societies to meet together in connection with our annual convention. At such a meeting details of association work, plans for increasing membership and similar topics could be profitably discussed.

#### SISTER ORGANIZATIONS.

We extend to our sister organizations, the National Association of Retail Druggists and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, our cordial good wishes. We appreciate their splendid achievements; we offer our cooperation and our assistance in so far as it can be given them consistently. The great field of pharmacy is as yet almost untouched by organized effort and there is surely not only "glory enough" but work enough for all.

#### CONFERENCE OF FACULTIES.

The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, though of slower growth, has developed along rather conservative lines, yet it has made substantial progress. Thirty-five schools are now members of the Conference. With practically all of the strong schools included in its membership the Conference should be able not only to determine reasonable and equitable standards for the

admission and graduation of students, but to provide for the gradual raising of these standards, year by year, until they rank as high as the requirements for entrance to other professions. It is right and proper that the schools should take the initiative in establishing higher educational standards, depending upon the good judgment of pharmacists generally to support their more advanced position. The marked advance in the medical profession during the last decade has been very largely to the increased entrance requirements and the strengthened curricula of the medical schools.

#### AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS—BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy has grown rapidly until it now includes thirty-three active and seven associate members. Its efforts to establish a just, yet broad basis of reciprocity which shall be nation-wide in scope, give promise of success in this long-desired and most important work. Fair-minded pharmacists have long recognized that competency justly determined in one state should be accepted in others, but standards had to be adjusted and examinations made more uniform; these troublesome points have now been largely overcome, partly through friendly conference and kindly criticism between the boards, partly through the very general acceptance of the Syllabus as a basis for the examination.

#### SYLLABUS.

Among the earliest efforts of our Association was the attempt to bring about a uniformity in the system of instruction in pharmaceutical schools; an attempt which approaches realization in the Syllabus.

The revision of the Syllabus has been completed and opportunity will be afforded at this meeting to inspect and criticize this important work. It has been suggested that the publication of the Syllabus should be assumed by our Association. If the Syllabus Committee agrees to this recommendation, I believe that the transfer would be of advantage to all and that the greatest success for the Syllabus would be possible.

It appears likely that the demand for the Syllabus will assure the sale of a sufficient number of copies to defray the expense of publication and that the financial risk assumed by the Association would not be great.

#### PHARMACISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Our Association has been successful in securing increased rank and pay for the naval pharmacists, who will now have commissions and a rank and pay equivalent to that of second lieutenant. Likewise the pharmacists of the United States Public Health Service will have increased pay and commutation. But notwithstanding the energy displayed by our committee and the generous efforts of Congressman Hughes and Senator Bacon, who introduced and strongly supported the measure advocated by our Association, success has not crowned our attempt to secure even a small measure of justice for the pharmacists of the army, included in the Army Hospital Corps. The members of this corps are placed at a peculiar disadvantage in lacking commissioned officers to push their

rightful claims. Their highest rank is sergeant of the first class. Their opportunities for promotion and increase of pay are considerably less than the other corps of the army, which renders this branch of the service less attractive and results in failure to secure the most desirable enlisted men as recruits, resulting in the inevitable deterioration of this important branch of the service. The sick or wounded officers and soldiers are entitled to the best of care, but under present conditions the army nurse and army pharmacist have less opportunity for rank and pay than does the farrier who cares for a sick mule, surely not a pleasant condition to contemplate. I recommend the appointment of a new committee and the granting of a liberal appropriation to renew with better prospects the effort to secure this meritorious legislation at the next session of Congress.

#### DECEASED MEMBERS.

“To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.”

Among the score or more of our members who have passed into the Great Beyond since our last meeting there are those who are entitled to our deepest gratitude for their labors in behalf of pharmacy and our Association. While our Council has already adopted suitable resolutions in memory of these men, yet we should not allow this occasion to pass without an expression of our sorrow in losing them and of our respect to their memory. I refer especially to former President Oscar Oldberg, former Honorary-President Ewen McIntyre, and Mr. Thomas P. Cook, well remembered for his services as local secretary at the New York meeting. The others who occupied less conspicuous positions are also deserving of our grateful remembrance.

I ask all those present to rise and remain standing in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of our departed friends.

#### CONCLUSION.

I am deeply grateful to you, my friends, both for the honor you have conferred upon me and the assistance you have given me during my term in this high office. I regret only that my limited abilities have enabled me to make so small a recompense to you. But I have ill deserved your confidence if my year as President has not given me a wider knowledge of our Association and brought me closer in touch with its efforts and activities than I could otherwise have attained. My hope is to serve you in some humbler capacity during the years to come and to thus discharge in part my obligations to you and to our beloved Association.

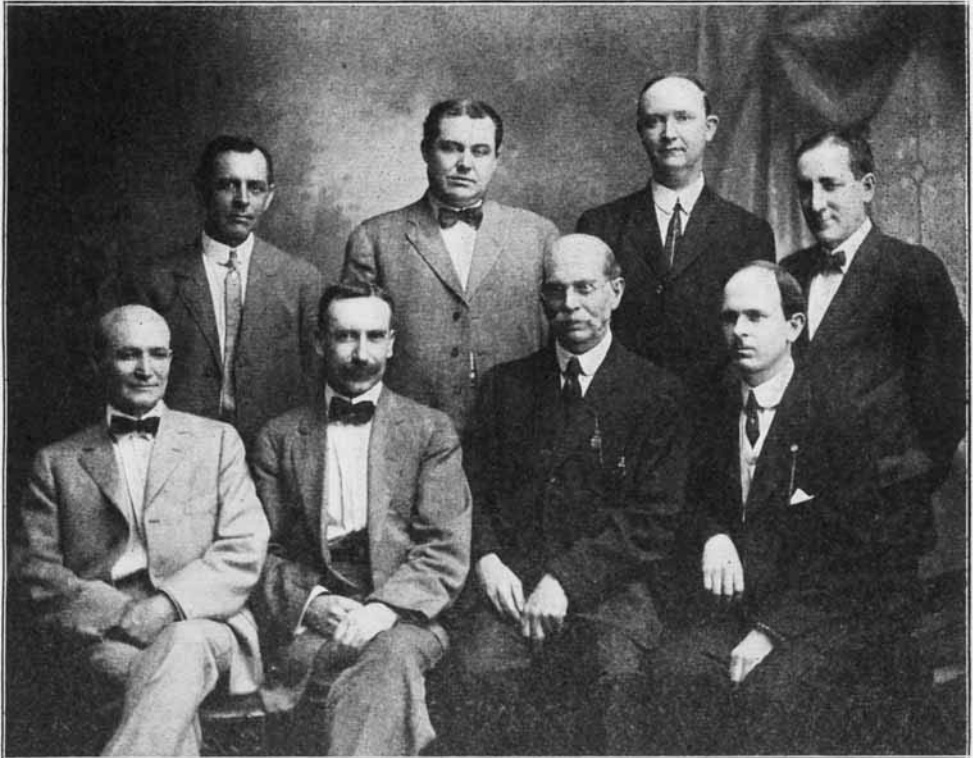
In closing I quote from a recent address of President Vincent of the University of Minnesota: “A man can be himself only as he lives the life of cooperation and comradeship. A profession is a collective personality. Each individual makes contributions to the whole but the materials and the inspiration for his own development are drawn from the common store. Only as men have the imagination to see their lives in their wider relationships, only as they lose their petty personal interests in larger and more generous common purposes can they attain to the true possibility of the personal growth.”

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

The Committee on President's Address respectfully submits the following report:

We recommend all members of the Association to carefully read the whole of the admirable address of the President.

Very many of the suggestions and recommendations in the address, including the most important ones, have already been brought before the Association by



CHAIRMEN OF THE EIGHT LOCAL COMMITTEES IN CHARGE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Standing: R. W. VICKERS, M. E. HUTTON, C. C. YOUNG, J. B. SAND.

Sitting: IRA B. CLARK, E. A. RUDDIMAN, J. O. BURGE, W. R. WHITE.

action of the Council. In these cases no further recommendations are made by this committee.

We endorse the attitude of the President in his opposition to nostrums and quackery. We recommend that the Association go on record as favoring the enactment of prerequisite laws by all the states.

We recommend that a vote of appreciation of their work be given to the members of the Drug Trade Conference from the Association.

We recommend that an alphabetical list of contributors to the entertainment be included in the official programs of the annual meetings, without stating amounts of contributions.

We endorse the President's suggestion that every alternate meeting be held at a place near the center of membership of the Association.

We recommend that the Association furnish a suitable binder for holding a year's numbers of the JOURNAL.

We endorse the President's suggestions regarding the simplification of the business and financial affairs of the Association, but no recommendation is necessary on this matter as the Council has already brought it before the Association.

We believe that it is unnecessary to extend the practice of voting by mail, at this time, to include votes on questions of policy.

We recommend that steps be taken to increase the present board of canvassers from three to five members.

We recommend that the question of remitting a part of the dues of members of local branches to the branches, be referred to the Council for consideration.

We endorse the President's suggestion that the officers, particularly the General Secretary, continue to visit the local branches as often as is practicable.

We recommend that the suggestion that a time be set in the program of the annual meeting for the officers of the local branches to meet and discuss their work be referred to the Council.

We recommend that the Council be instructed to continue consideration of the project of a building to serve as a headquarters for the Association. In this connection this Committee suggests that the prospective structure be called the A. Ph. A. *Building*, hereafter, because of the ambiguity of the word "home" which has been used.

The Committee endorses the suggestions of the President concerning the Journal of the Association, and we recommend that these suggestions on such important matters be referred to the Council for action.

We recommend that the suggestions that the U. S. P. and N. F. be issued in uniform style and size of page and that the N. F. be printed by one firm and sold by another, be referred to the Council.

We recommend that the serial publication of the A. Ph. A. Recipe Book in the Journal be continued, the matter of its publication in book form to be taken up later.

The Committee endorses the suggestion that a time be set in the program of the annual meeting at which time the officers of the State Pharmaceutical Associations may meet and discuss their work.

We endorse the recommendation that a committee be continued to further the efforts to secure higher rank for the pharmacists in the U. S. Army, and that the Council make a suitable appropriation of funds for the expenses of that committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. BRADLEY,  
E. F. COOK,  
F. W. NITARDY,  
C. G. MERRELL,  
W. R. WHITE,  
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES APPROVED  
BY THE ASSOCIATION.

1. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association request the United States Department of Agriculture and the United State National Museum to cooperate in securing and caring for a collection of authenticated medicinal plants for the purpose of providing accurate and positive decisions of the many questions that are constantly arising concerning the identity and quality of such products.

2. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association ask the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to furnish more light on the plan of pharmacopœial revision referred to in the resolution submitted by the State Association.

3. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the American Pharmaceutical Association has invited colleges of pharmacy to offer as a prize to students a year's membership in the Association, the Association provide an appropriate certificate to be given to the students meriting the prize membership.

4. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association further the enactment of state legislation, or rulings by boards of pharmacy that will require each pharmacy and drug store to possess a copy of the text of the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary.

5. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association is unreservedly in favor of the professional education of pharmacists as represented by a college education in pharmacy, of the grade recognized as standard by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

6. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association go on record in favor of legally requiring Methyl Alcohol to be sold under a name that will differentiate it from Ethyl Alcohol or spirits generally, and under a poison label.

7. *Resolved*, That the establishment of permanent official headquarters for the American Pharmaceutical Association is desirable, and commendable.

8. *Resolved*, That we earnestly request our senators and representatives in Congress and instruct our Legislative Committee and our delegates to the National Drug Trades Conference, to urge as strongly as possible the passage of the Bacon-Hughes Bill, which will procure better treatment for the hospital corps of the United States Army.

9. *Resolved*, That the Council be authorized to approve the production of a convenient button or pin style of the official badge of the Association, that may be worn conveniently at all times by members, and that this form of the official badge be distributed to dues-paid members by the treasurer.

10. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association favor the so-called zone system of parcel post, whereunder charge for the transportation of parcels by mail is in proportion to the distance, and that it favor such modification of the present parcel post law as will prevent transportation by mail of prison-made articles of manufacture.

11. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the American Pharmaceutical Association that in order to minimize the danger of the internal use of poisonous tablets in-



tended for external use only, tablets containing toxic substances in sufficient amount to be dangerous to life if taken internally, should comply with the following requirements:

*a.* The form, size, markings and color of tablets intended for external use should be distinctive, and the color should preferably be of some water soluble dye, calculated to call attention to the dangerous nature of the tablet when dissolved.

*b.* Dangerously toxic tablets should be marketed and sold at retail in glass containers only.

*c.* The labels on such containers should be printed in red on white paper;



CASWELL A. MAYO, New York,  
Historian and First Vice-President, 1912-1913.



C. HERBERT PACKARD, East Boston, Mass.,  
Third Vice-President, 1912-1913.

should bear the word "poison" in large type, the death's-head symbol, a caution against internal use and against placing the package in the vicinity of medicines to be used internally, and directions for the emergency treatment of accidental poisoning from the use of such tablets.

12. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association recommend to the committees of revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary that they consider carefully the advisability of including in these books of national standards recommendations for appropriate methods of indicating the dangerous character of poisonous tablets.

13. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association go on record in favor of such a revision of the United States patent and trade-mark laws as will tend to prevent the extortion of exorbitant prices for medicinal and chemical

products patented or trade-marked in the United States, but that it is opposed to the provisions of the present measure, known as the Oldfield Bill, as unfair to inventors and manufacturers alike, and as tending to promote monopoly by compelling inventors and manufacturers for self-protection to keep secret the methods and processes for the preparation of newly discovered medicinal substances.

14. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association request of Congress that it revise the existing internal revenue laws so as to provide for a special nominal tax upon the sale of alcohol for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or pharmaceutical purposes, and the sale of alcohol-containing liquids upon prescriptions, the tax-paid stamp issued for such purpose to be different in design and designation from that issued to the retail dealer in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

15. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association continue its affiliation with the National Drug Trades Conference.

16. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association go on record in favor of the supplementing of Federal anti-narcotic legislation by the enactment of effective anti-narcotic laws uniform in all the states.

17. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association hereby record its appreciation of the valuable services of Honorable Francis Burton Harrison, Dr. Hamilton Wright and the members of the National Drug Trades Conference in the preparation of a bill for the Federal supervision of the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs.

18. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association endorse and approve the federal measure known as the Harrison Bill, H. R. 6282, providing for the registration of dealers in narcotic drugs as a reasonable and effective measure to provide means of tracing the principal habit-forming narcotic drugs from the time of their introduction into the United States until they reach the hands of the physician and the retail druggist, and that the Association hereby pledge its influence in favor of the enactment of the aforementioned bill.

19. *Resolved*, That the delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association to the National Drug Trades Conference be instructed to give consideration to the feasibility of amending Section 7 of Regulation 7 under the federal Food and Drug Act so as to allow the sale of no products deviating from official standards.

20. *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association recommend to the Committees of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, the introduction and incorporation in the books of official standards such synonyms as will compel uniformity of product and eliminate the opportunity for unfair competition.

21. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the American Pharmaceutical Association there is a great need for reform in the matter of the exemption of dispensing physicians and the drugs they dispense from the provisions of the state laws relating to the practice of pharmacy, and the Association go on record in favor of the enactment of state legislation tending to bring about this reform.

22. *Resolved*, That in view of the importance of uniformity in pharmaceutical nomenclature, the delegates from this Association to the approaching meeting

of the Eleventh International Pharmaceutical Congress at The Hague, be instructed to present to that Congress a proposal for the establishment of an Internal Commission on Pharmaceutical Nomenclature to take into consideration the nomenclature of all the drugs, medicines and preparations dealt in by the pharmacist, whether pharmacopœial or non-pharmacopœial, and to carry on an active propaganda throughout the world, with a particular view to the prevention of the adoption of names which through their similarity may have a tendency to cause errors in dispensing.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY AND EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

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J. H. BEAL.

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*For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1912.*

*Financial Accounts in Care of the General Secretary.*—As required by the provisions of the By-Laws, most of the financial transactions of the Association are in charge of the Treasurer, who collects and receipts for dues, and has the custody of the Invested and Trust Funds. Those who have observed the very efficient manner in which the Treasurer has discharged the duties of his office will not be inclined to suggest any different arrangement.

The financial accounts in the care of the General Secretary are confined to receipts for sale of the National Formulary, Journal Advertisements and Subscriptions, Proceedings, Badges and Bars.

During the fiscal year ending December 31, 1912, the cash receipts of the General Secretary's office were as follows:

From sales of the National Formulary.....	\$3,520 50
Journal Advertising and Subscriptions.....	2,667 89
Proceedings .....	147 64
Badges and Bars.....	60 87
Miscellaneous .....	29 64
Total .....	\$6,426 54

Itemized statements of the above receipts and corresponding remittances to the Treasurer are submitted herewith, together with a Report of the Auditing Committee which checked and compared the statements with the books and accounts of the Treasurer.

The cash received by the General Secretary, and remitted to the Treasurer, during the first half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1913, was as follows:

From sale of the National Formulary.....	\$1,311 89
Journal Advertising and Subscriptions.....	1,667 49
Proceedings .....	65 51
Badges and Bars.....	4 75
Miscellaneous .....	27 00
Total .....	\$3,076 64

Itemized accounts of these receipts will be submitted to the Auditing Committee in regular order, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.