

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

BY WALTER D. ADAMS.

That we meet to-day on foreign soil, in the hospitable midst of the land which forms the northern boundary of our United States, is indicative of the peace and harmony which exist between two great nations, and of the unity of purpose, the unswerving quest for knowledge, the unfaltering desire to be of service to humanity, which forge bonds even deeper than patriotism between and among the members of the glorious profession of pharmacy, in no matter what land, of no matter what race, subscribing to no matter what creed.

Here we are assembled who have been part and parcel of a depression so widespread as to leave unaffected no country, large or small; no human being, of much



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consequence or little. Thus I might have come before you, with little report of progress, and accepted your expressions of sympathy over the inevitable. We might have said, "Progress for American Pharmacy during the economic depression was not to be." And we might have consoled ourselves with the thought that clouds do not hover above us forever, nor professions long stand still.

It is, however, my happy privilege to point out to the members of this convention that American Pharmacy is a militant profession. It is my good fortune to be able to come before the membership of this ASSOCIATION and report that American Pharmacy during the depression has made substantial progress, has accomplished much, has not for an instant been idle.

ST. LOUIS DRUG STORE SURVEY.

During the world's worst economic upheaval there has been conducted one of the most extensive, one of the most intelligent undertakings of which any profession or industry may boast. The St. Louis Drug Store Survey represents one of the longest strides forward which American Pharmacy has taken. The fruits of that Survey are varied and many, its results are fundamental and far-reaching. The A. P. H. A. has been represented on the Committee which has coöperated with the Department of Commerce in conducting the Survey by the Chairman of its Council, and has been gratified to see its request granted, that the professional operations of the drug store be included in the study.

Wide publicity has been given to the completion of the Survey and to the Conference held in St. Louis in April last, when preliminary reports on the Survey were submitted and tentative plans made to put into effect the information resulting from the Survey.

* Toronto, Canada.

Your president was assigned a place on the conference program but was unable to attend on account of illness. Our Secretary, who was present, was called back to Washington before the Conference began, by a Congressional hearing on legislation dealing with the Headquarters Building. However, the ASSOCIATION was represented by a number of members and will cooperate in every possible way in promoting a sound use of the very significant and important data gathered during the Survey. The profession and industry of pharmacy are to be commended for lending themselves to such a searching study of their professional and commercial operations, with considerable expense to themselves, and the Department of Commerce is deserving of our appreciation for the splendid cooperation that has been given. We also owe much to the committee which has directed the Survey and especially to its chairman.

It is, of course, too early to draw conclusions from the Survey. It is encouraging, however, to note that drugs and medicines and professional services constitute such a large proportion of the operations of the modern drug store. This is the work and service for which pharmacy exists and is licensed by the states. When and if it becomes the lesser responsibility of the drug store, we may expect to see the wisdom of giving pharmacists a licensed position in society seriously questioned. The data which are the product of that Survey help to assure the high destiny of Pharmacy in America.

COMMITTEE ON THE COST OF MEDICAL CARE.

During this period of economic stress American Pharmacy has helped to bring to a successful conclusion, as its large share of the work of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, a survey on the costs of medicine which, in its scope and wide vision, leaves Pharmacy wealthier and wiser. The Committee has recently issued, as one of its important findings, a comprehensive study of pharmaceutical service, one of the authors of which is a representative pharmacist. Time does not permit extended comment on the conclusions and recommendations of this study. They are important, however, and our ASSOCIATION should give them the attention which they deserve. Although, as in the St. Louis Survey, it is inevitable that any worth-while study will bring out certain conditions and trends that are more or less unsatisfactory, particularly from the standpoint of those interested in pharmacy, decisions as to correction should not be too hastily determined nor put into effect too rapidly. Here again, we can be encouraged by the relative importance of pharmaceutical service as a part of medical care and especially by the confirmation that the public still looks to pharmacy for pharmaceutical service, about 88 per cent of all drugs and medicines being furnished by the drug stores.

It should be mentioned that in addition to the prominent pharmacists that are members of this nation-wide committee and of its research staff, our secretary was invited to serve on the committee selected to act in an advisory capacity in the preparation of the final report of the Committee.

THE U. S. P. AND N. F. PRESCRIPTION INGREDIENT SURVEY.

The U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey is now approaching completion and will soon be published. For the first time, we can know authoritatively what drugs and medicines are prescribed and the character of prescription practice.

Opinions that the writing and dispensing of prescriptions have deteriorated in number and in character have disturbed both medicine and pharmacy for some time. Preliminary reports on this Survey already released, demonstrate that most, if not all of these opinions, are unfounded.

Prescription practice is not so extensive nor entirely of such character as we should like it to be and as we believe would be to the best interests of the public. However, pharmacy can take hope from the results of this Survey also. It indicates clearly the lines along which physicians and pharmacists should coöperate.

Briefly noted, this Survey shows that officially standardized drugs and medicines are prescribed much more than unofficial; that dispensing does not consist in transferring from one container to another; that more than two-thirds of the prescriptions contain more than one ingredient; that more than two-thirds require expert training to compound them; that the average charge is certainly not excessive; and that only about ten per cent of prescription ingredients are used to the extent of one-tenth of one per cent, 0.1, which should lead to extensive simplification in prescription stock with corresponding saving to pharmacists and to their patrons.

The U. S. P. authorities and the A. PH. A. have rendered a great service to pharmacy in these studies which will have definite results for all branches of pharmacy. Chairman Gathercoal of the Committee on N. F. has very efficiently directed the study with the coöperation of Chairman Cook of the U. S. P. Committee and many others.

PHARMACY EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

During this era of economic misfortune American Pharmacy has continued the plans for its exhibition at the World's Fair to begin in Chicago in 1933; has continued with unabated enthusiasm to labor that the exhibition may be the greatest and most informative of the kind in the four thousand years of our profession's history. It is not necessary to review the history of the proposed World's Fair in Chicago in 1933. Although the depression undoubtedly has and will have its effect, those in charge of the Fair have so wisely organized and guided it as to insure success. In any exposition to illustrate scientific progress, as this will, the medical sciences, particularly medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, would have an important part.

It will be recalled that former President Christensen took the lead in organizing in 1930 a committee on the Pharmacy Exhibit, representing the entire profession and industry, and of which he has been the chairman. The Committee has had to mark time and change its plans to correspond to the many modifications that have been found necessary in the plans for the exposition. Finally it was decided to separate the professional from the industrial exhibits. The profession was then allotted a splendid space, equal in size and location with those allotted to medicine and dentistry, and the A. PH. A. was requested to assume supervision of the assembly and management of the exhibit.

Chairman Christensen and his committee have about completed the plans for the exhibit, which will be much less costly than originally believed and which should be carried through. Pharmacy cannot afford to miss this opportunity to coöperate, on an even basis with medicine and dentistry, in impressing on the public the value of pharmaceutical service in medical progress and medical care.

GROUND BROKEN FOR HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

It is my exceedingly happy privilege to report that ground has been broken in the nation's capital for the erection of the Pharmacy Headquarters Building, which will stand as an inspiring monument to pharmaceutical research and progress, not merely in this country, but in all the countries on the face of the earth. We have come to think of this structure as representing in steel and stone the progress of pharmacy and of our ASSOCIATION, and as being the future home of pharmacy in our country. Our faith in the value of pharmacy and our confidence in its continued advancement have been strengthened by the enthusiastic support which the project received from every division of our calling and of every section of our country. In completeness of organization, in wide-spread interest and in the amount subscribed and paid in, our project has set a record for the professions at least. It is strictly a pharmaceutical effort, although we are happy to acknowledge the splendid advice and assistance of others, particularly of the members of Congress and of the Governmental agencies with which we have worked.

It has been difficult to await with patience the delays that have prevented the completion of our plans, although it was evident to those who were directing the effort, that the beauty and value of our institution was being tremendously enhanced by the very developments that were delaying us.

The Congress in the session just closed unanimously approved a joint resolution, closing the short street that interfered with the proper location of our building and authorizing the transfer to the ASSOCIATION of such an area of Government property adjoining that we own, as to locate the building to the best advantage.

A contract for the erection of the building has been awarded and an impressive ground-breaking ceremony was held on July first. The work is now in progress with the expectation that the building will be completed and occupied before our next annual meeting.

The reports of Chairman Dunning and others will give the details of progress. This building, important as it is, is but the first unit of an institution that will grow in importance and in usefulness to pharmacy and to the American people. I am indeed grateful that its erection should have been begun during my administration.

PROGRESS AND CHANGE OF POLICY SHOULD BE APPROACHED CAUTIOUSLY.

It has been my duty to give serious consideration to the work of the ASSOCIATION, to its management, and to such changes in policy and in administration as may appear to be required for its progress. To a few of the more important of these questions, comment will be directed in other parts of this address.

Certain changes are so necessary as to be self-evident; others are suggested by a study of our organization and its functions. The organic changes should, in my opinion, be subjected to most careful study before adoption, such, for instance, as in our policy with respect to membership, to dues, to publications, to the possible extension of service features and many others. Our ASSOCIATION has been of value largely because it has kept above a consideration of temporary conditions and has centered its attention on basic questions.

From a study of the recent proceedings of the ASSOCIATION, I gather the thought of many that our present problem is to complete the Headquarters Building, to bring together our conflicting functions, to concentrate our scattered activities.

Then, to carefully appraise them and the work ahead, before making radical changes. With this thought, I am in hearty accord and for this reason will not discuss certain matters which otherwise I would feel obligated to present. And may I add that this policy has the complete approval of those most directly concerned with the management of our ASSOCIATION. My experience, limited as it has been, impresses me that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is approaching its greatest usefulness, that preliminary work of a basic character is being carried out, that the thought of American pharmacists is returning to a sound appreciation of the purposes and functions of pharmacy, and that we should bend our every energy to complete our facilities for greater service in the Headquarters Building. I am convinced that nothing will so advance our cause as the consolidation of work and influence that can follow its completion.

NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK.

There was organized in the United States and successfully concluded the most wide-spread observance of National Pharmacy Week, the profession's outstanding event. It is evident that this movement has steadily gained in interest and influence and that each succeeding observance has been more successful. In large part, this has been due to the leadership and enthusiasm of the Father of Pharmacy Week, Dr. Robert J. Ruth, to whom our profession is deeply indebted for this opportunity to annually impress upon the public the value of pharmaceutical service.

Following our last annual meeting, Dr. E. L. Newcomb took up the work as acting-chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy Week and carried it on successfully through the seventh observance during the week of October 11 to 17, 1931. We are indebted to Dr. Newcomb and those who coöperated with him in completing, for the year, the unfinished task which Dr. Ruth laid down at his untimely death.

It then became my duty to select a chairman of the Committee to succeed Dr. Ruth. Dr. Anton Hogstad, Jr., accepted the responsibility and has brought to the work splendid enthusiasm and a firm belief in the value of Pharmacy Week. His effort will be to carry on in general as Dr. Ruth had planned. I wish to acknowledge the coöperation he has had from the other members of our Committee, from the members of the N. A. R. D. Committee, and from the profession and industry at large, and to urge continued support in his difficult task of carrying forward this important effort. The adoption of Pharmacy Week by our friends in many of our foreign countries has been to us most gratifying and for this action upon their part we are profoundly thankful.

The feature of the last observance was the coöperation of the state associations in the National Window Display Contest. Many of them offered prizes for the best state display and this served to bring into the national contest a number of contestants and such splendid displays as to make the award of the national prize a really difficult task. The National Prize is again offered, the state associations will be requested to continue their coöperation and it is hoped that each state association will take an active part.

Two phases of Pharmacy Week observance seem to warrant special comment.

The movement was intended to interest the public and it has been remarkably successful. It cannot be fully successful until every pharmacist coöperates. As yet, but a small proportion of our pharmacists have taken part in the observance, al-

though everything reasonably possible has been made available for their use. We must appeal for more wide-spread coöperation from pharmacists.

Pharmacy Week was intended to emphasize the value of pharmaceutical service. It was to be an effort to illustrate what service pharmacy rendered, as a profession, in promoting public health and in contributing to the comfort and well-being of our people. If the movement is employed even unintentionally for any other purpose it is bound to fail in its major purpose. Those who direct its observance, should constantly be on guard to insure that Pharmacy Week is devoted to the altogether fine purpose for which it was established.

It is both my duty and my pleasure to recommend that the observance of National Pharmacy Week be continued annually in undiminished enthusiasm; that we spread the gospel of this annual occasion far and wide, to the furthestmost villages in our land and to all our sister nations everywhere. Long centuries ago the profession of Pharmacy came into its own. It is no small part of our task to see that the profession of pharmacy clings to its own. An ever-increasing observance of National Pharmacy Week will aid us in this respect in no unimportant measure.

PHARMACY AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The ASSOCIATION has been able to announce each passing year some forward step in securing for pharmacy a wider opportunity for service and better recognition as a public health profession, by our national Government.

Early last fall, the Veterans' Administration issued Supplement No. 8, Revised Regulations for Positions in the Field Service, changing the grade of Pharmacists from the Sub-Professional to the Professional Classification and changing the designation of Assistant Pharmacist to Pharmacist's Assistant. This was in response to a request from this ASSOCIATION and the changes are in accordance with the recommendations of the Personnel Classification Board with respect to the classification of Civil Service Employees in the Field Service of the Government.

The Office of Education of the Interior Department has prepared and issued Booklet No. 14, "Pharmacy," as one of a series devoted to the professions as a career. Of the public health group, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing and pharmacy are represented. The booklets fill a long-felt need for an authoritative publication on the requirements to enter, the standards to be maintained, and the opportunities offered by each of the professions.

The most significant statement in the booklet devoted to pharmacy is that "As the educational requirements for entering the profession of pharmacy have increased, there has been a corresponding recognition on the part of the Government of the professional qualifications of pharmacists."

The Government distributes these publications to a limited list and our ASSOCIATION was invited to coöperate in a wider distribution as the American Bar Association had done in the case of the booklet on Law. This invitation was promptly accepted with the suggestion that before such distribution the booklet be rewritten to comply with the four-year course. The suggestion was as promptly accepted and the work has been done with the coöperation of the Colleges, the Boards and many others. The rewritten booklet is ready for printing but this has been delayed by the unusual demands made upon the Government Printing Office by the recent session of Congress. It is hoped that they will soon be available.

The ASSOCIATION plans to distribute about 45,000 copies to the public and private high schools, to superintendents of education and to public and private libraries. Upon hearing of the value of the publication and with his usual generosity Carl Weeks has offered to mail one to each independent drug store in the country.

I suggest that a resolution of thanks be adopted, including the Office of Education, Mr. Weeks, and all who have coöperated with our office in rewriting the booklet.

The situation in the Navy and in the Public Health Service remains practically as it was reported at the Miami meeting. Our officials have overlooked no opportunity to improve the pharmaceutical service in any branch.

PHARMACY CORPS.

There has been no let-up in the efforts of the ASSOCIATION to bring about a more adequate and dependable pharmaceutical service in the United States Army. Several conferences have been held with the Surgeon General, and all of the various elements involved have been given diligent and candid consideration. The matter was also discussed with members of Congress and others who had shown an understanding interest in the efforts of the ASSOCIATION. A general survey has been carried out by the Medical Department for the purpose of ascertaining the exact number of pharmacists now in the army as well as to provide an estimate of the number which a proper pharmaceutical service would require. This information is essential to our efforts, and will be most helpful in working out the problems which exist. The Surgeon General has been coöperative, and has shown a real interest in the whole matter. In frankness, I think, it can be said that there is no lack of sincerity in his desire to bring about the changes necessary to place pharmacy on a firmer and sounder basis. However, in equal frankness, I think it should be said that the Surgeon General is committed to the plan of incorporating pharmacy as a distinct division in a general medical administrative unit, and that he is much opposed to setting up a separate Pharmacy Corps. The Medical Administrative Corps, from the Surgeon General's point of view, is more suited to the general medical needs of the army, and would be in keeping with broadly conceived plans for a more efficient medical service. The Pharmacy Corps, as a separate unit, would be more expressive of pharmacy's public health and professional function, and, in the opinion of many, would be the most effective means of providing a professionally responsible pharmaceutical service.

No aggressive support was given to either view. The financial crisis confronting the national treasury, and the imminent need for strict economy in the administration of the Government made any aggressive move impossible. The Surgeon General, in keeping with all branches of the Government, was held to a reduced budget for the operation of his Department. He had to face the realities of the situation and to conform to a policy of retrenchment and strict economy. He expresses his position in the following words: "Loyalty to the War Department and recognition of the present situation in our country make it highly improper as well as inadvisable to attempt to obtain action on a bill which would effect an increase in the medical department. While it is highly desirable that we have personnel in the Medical Department of the Army who have been trained in pharmacy in accordance with the highest civilian standards, the situation is not so urgent that it cannot rest until better times justify further steps, with the backing of the War Department."

It must be admitted that the present situation is not propitious for an aggressive move; nevertheless, a study of the progress so far made seems to suggest three possible courses of action. *First*, to support the Surgeon General in his efforts to bring about the establishment of the Medical Administrative Corps, in which pharmacy will find a place with other professional and technical groups; or *second*, to adhere to our previous plan of creating a pharmacy corps as a separate unit; or *third*, to continue the Committee, and to urge it to continue its efforts in securing a full and comprehensive knowledge of the many facts involved, with the power to take such action as its mature and deliberate judgment may dictate as wise.

I feel that the Committee, of which Dr. R. L. Swain is chairman and to whom is due much credit for the splendid progress made, together with those officers of the ASSOCIATION who have worked with it, have done excellent service and that a constructive viewpoint has marked all of the efforts which have been put into this difficult task.

The ASSOCIATION should give close and earnest study to the matter, and aid the Committee in coming to the soundest conclusion. Once the proper course is decided upon, every effort should be given to bringing about an early solution of the difficulties.

PLANT SCIENCE SEMINAR, CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES, CONFERENCE PHARMACEUTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

The ASSOCIATION has been fortunate in its relations with the several organizations that meet at the same time and place with it. We are pleased to have the three organizations mentioned above demonstrate their value and progress to the extent that they are recognized as permanent divisions of the ASSOCIATION, by being given representation in the House of Delegates. It has been the purpose to provide each group with an organization of its own and yet to closely associate these organizations with the parent body. We may soon reach the point, if we have not already reached it, where time alone will make some simplification necessary in the program of our annual meeting. If so, a way to the required rearrangement can be worked out, I am confident, without lessening the advantage of having all groups of pharmacists allied with the A. PH. A.

NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.

The A. PH. A. has taken a very prominent part in legislation by the several states to control the distribution and use of narcotics, and in the drafting and passage of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. Since the passage of the Federal law, we have believed that state legislation should be so amended as to be supplementary to it and with such added provisions as to control conditions and abuses which might be local in character.

During recent years there has been persistent agitation, accompanied by questionable propaganda, for more stringent legislation by the states for the control of narcotics. In some instances, this has led to the enactment of laws which are apparently not required and which add unnecessarily to the tax burden and to the restrictions on those licensed to use and distribute narcotics.

About five years ago, a special Committee on Uniform Narcotic Act was appointed by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to prepare a satisfactory draft for submission to the states. Four tentative drafts have been

prepared and a final draft is supposed to be approved at the fall meeting of the Conference. Pharmacy was represented for the first time at a meeting of the committee during the 1931 meeting of Conference in Atlantic City and the representatives presented the views and recommendations with respect to such legislation as is necessary. We should respectfully request that there be a conference of all interested groups before the final draft is approved and that the final draft be made available at the coming meeting of the Conference.

The control of narcotics is one of the important questions before the Conference of Law Enforcement officials at this meeting. Officials of the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics will attend and confer with those charged with the enforcement of such legislation in the several states. This should lead to an understanding as to what is most advisable so far as pharmacy is concerned, with respect to additional legislation by the states. I trust that a resolution expressing the views and wishes of this ASSOCIATION can be adopted during this meeting.

EDUCATION AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

As I have read the early history of the ASSOCIATION I have been impressed with the recognition by those who founded it, that the future development of pharmacy would depend in a great measure upon the education and training of those who entered its ranks. Education and practical training have been among the important questions to which the ASSOCIATION has given constant and earnest attention.

With the establishment of the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the parent ASSOCIATION has looked to these organizations to regulate and advance pharmaceutical education and training, giving them her counsel and support in the discharge of the basic functions for which they were created. It is my belief that candid students of the past will clear the ASSOCIATION of any lack of interest or leadership in promoting sound and effective education and training, and registration in pharmacy. The ASSOCIATION has attempted to make vocal the views and wishes of the practitioners of the profession, those who know by every-day experience what is required in the way of preparation for those who render pharmaceutical service. Education and training should be in advance of practice but not too far in advance; they should never be on a level or behind practice. The ASSOCIATION has attempted, and successfully so, I believe, to act as a leveling influence between those who might go too slowly and those who might go too rapidly, bearing in mind that ours is a profession of service and of great responsibility with respect to its technical training.

Standards are as necessary to education as to drugs. There probably will never be agreement as to the fairness or correctness of standards in either field. We reach workable agreements in these fields, as in all others, by compromise and thereby progress results. The very essence of progress in such efforts is a willingness to abide by and support the decisions of the majority, and at least to give them a fair and honest trial. The present-day standards of professional education are well known and unquestionably represent the views of the large majority of educators and educational institutions. If we wish recognition as a profession, we should meet the requirements, whether we agree with them in every respect or not, so long as they do no violence to the responsible duties which the state has placed in our keeping.

This year we approach a mile-stone in the history of pharmaceutical education and it deserves more than passing recognition on our part. This year we will place pharmaceutical education on a recognized professional and collegiate basis and on a parity with education in other professions, sciences and arts. From this time, the men and women who enter pharmacy will receive an education comparable to that in other activities for which a standard collegiate training is required. No step that we could take will so surely give pharmacy a place among the recognized professions.

PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS.

The Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus has met here in Toronto to reach final decisions, looking to the early issuance of the fourth edition covering the four-year course. This has been a heavy task and one requiring careful thought and investigation. Although it is disappointing that the Syllabus could not have been made available in time to be a guide to our schools and colleges in working out the four-year course on a more uniform basis, we are indebted to Chairman J. G. Beard and his associates for the constructive and hard work that they have given to this revision of the Syllabus.

With these advances, pharmaceutical education and training, and pharmaceutical registration are placed on a sound basis and I desire to congratulate the entire profession and industry on having reached such an accomplishment.

We shall look with confidence to our teaching institutions, to our Syllabus Committee, and to our boards of pharmacy, to see that the requirements are fully and honestly met and with no lessening of the sound technical and practical training so necessary to the success of the pharmacist and to the protection of the public.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The adoption of the four-year course makes possible another forward step, the formation of the American Council of Pharmaceutical Education representing the A. A. C. P., the N. A. B. P. and the A. Ph. A.—the teaching institutions, the boards of pharmacy and the practicing pharmacists. Our Council fortunately, is to have the advice and coöperation, through an associate member, of the American Council on Education, the body that includes in its membership most of the higher educational institutions of the country. Our Council will set up minimum standards for schools and colleges of pharmacy, will approve those maintaining these standards for the guidance of the boards of pharmacy and others, and will coöperate for the improvement of pharmaceutical education and registration.

The placing of the education of the practitioner on a collegiate basis makes it possible for our schools and colleges to establish sounder relations with the graduate schools of their institutions and to offer to those who wish it, graduate instruction in pharmacy leading to the master's and doctor's degrees on the same basis now open to students in other professions and sciences.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

As a result of economic conditions American Pharmacy has suffered not least from unemployment. Thousands of our deserving pharmacists have been in want. Local associations and committees have, by heroic endeavors, been able in innumerable instances to relieve the pressure of adversity. Yet the responsibility is a national one, and as such comes within the realm of this ASSOCIATION to consider. It

is my recommendation that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION create a committee on employment, to study ways and means for securing employment for pharmacists, not merely in times like these, but in times more nearly normal. Such a committee, functioning permanently, can advise us definitely on the state of employment and clearly point out to us our course of action.

THE EMBLEM OF PHARMACY—THE SHOW GLOBE.

It is my privilege to report that the Show Globe, universal symbol of Pharmacy, has come back once more to its rightful place in the pharmacies of our country. This symbol we must never again permit to be relegated to the past. It is a light that has been handed down to us by the pioneers, our predecessors, who so zealously laid the foundations of the profession it is our high honor to carry on. Let us keep that torch burning.

The profession of pharmacy is a profession of service. Pharmacy belongs to no group of individuals, to no group of nations. Pharmacy belongs to the world; it belongs to humanity. We who are engaged in its practice have solemn obligations; and not the least of these is to insure that the light and the warmth from its spiritual flame are carried to those highways and by-ways in which, often under severest handicaps, pharmacy is practiced. Membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is a warrant of one's belief in pharmacy. Membership in the ASSOCIATION is a warrant that what is right, that what is new in pharmacy, will be known to and by every member. Our organization is sound in its science, sound in its idealism. But we who now are of the organization must not forget that on the highways and by-ways are those small places to which the word of pharmacy's progress is slow to penetrate. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be greater, the profession will be stronger, if and when the membership of the ASSOCIATION is developed in our small towns and villages. Toward this end I pledge my continued efforts in behalf of the membership campaign which was initiated during the year, and in which we have received the whole-hearted coöperation of the pharmaceutical press. Toward this end I recommend further activities on the part of the present membership.

SECRETARY AND EDITOR.

The services of our Secretary, E. F. Kelly, and of E. G. Eberle, the Editor of our JOURNAL, to whom has been awarded the Remington Medal for 1932, have been many and great. With inspiring loyalty they shoulder the true executive burden of our ASSOCIATION. Unselfish; unremitting in their labors; no seekers after glory, but always intent in their watchfulness of Pharmacy's welfare, they find us, year after year, ever deeper in their debt.

CONCLUSION.

From the small town of Forney, in the great state of Texas, you called me to assume an honor I little deserved, to bear a responsibility which many others were more qualified to accept. In my humble way I have endeavored to do my duty, confident always that the strength of an association lies fundamentally and finally in the rank and file of its membership. No man can serve as president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION without understanding that pharmacy has recognized him beyond his merit. I shall carry with me to the end of my days the memory of the trust you placed in me.