

# THE EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MADISON, WIS., AUGUST 28-SEPTEMBER 2, 1933

## ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The sessions of the Eighty-First Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were held in Hotel Loraine, Madison, Wis. A partial list of members will be found on page 927 of the September JOURNAL and a continuation of the list in this issue, October, of the JOURNAL.

Some of the Committee Reports referred to in the Proceedings have been printed in the Council Minutes, on pages 902 to 919 of the September number; some are included in these minutes or will be printed in later issues of the JOURNAL under "Committee Reports" or under "Addresses."

### FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

The First General Session of the Eighty-First Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President W. Bruce Philip at 9:00 A.M., Wednesday, August 30, 1933, in Hotel Loraine. President Philip invited the former presidents of the ASSOCIATION and the honorary presidents to seats on the platform in the order of their seniority. Of those present, they are: Eugene G. Eberle, William B. Day, A. R. L. Dohme, S. L. Hilton, Julius A. Koch, H. V. Army, L. L. Walton, T. J. Bradley, D. F. Jones, H. A. B. Dunning, H. C. Christensen, Walter D. Adams, and former *Honorary President*, Louis Emanuel. The officials of other organizations were invited to seats on the platform and also the officers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

On account of illness, former President C. W. Johnson had to return home before reaching Madison.

The President called for the report of the House of Delegates which was presented by Chairman J. W. Slocum. On motion duly seconded it was approved. (The Minutes of the House of Delegates will not be reprinted in the minutes of the General Sessions as they would duplicate the minutes of the House of Delegates.)

The next order of business was the reading of the President's Address. It is printed in the September number of the JOURNAL, pages 851 to 860. Actions on the President's Address are embodied in the Resolutions on page 879 of the same issue of the JOURNAL. During the reading of the President's Address First Vice-President Rowland Jones presided. The address of the President was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, in accordance with the By-Laws.

Under the head of new business Secretary Kelly submitted a written motion to amend Section A of Article 1 of Chapter V of the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION to provide representation in the House of Delegates for the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research. This motion was laid over for action at the next General Session.

Secretary Kelly read communications from the senior member and senior past-president, John Uri Lloyd; life-member, Sir Henry S. Wellcome; chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Herbert Skinner, of London; Dr. R. B. J. Stanbury, secretary, Canadian Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Olin West of the American Medical Association; Dr. Wm. A. Pusey; Dr. Eben J. Carey; Rufus C. Dawes, president of A Century of Progress; former President and Mrs. Charles H. LaWall; Mrs. John G. Godding; Mrs. A. R. Bliss, Jr.; President John A. Goode, N. A. R. D.; California Pharmaceutical Association; Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy; West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association; A. G. Whiteside, Deputy Administrator, NRA; Samuel S. Dworkin. Secretary Kelly asked that these messages be entered into the records of the meeting and it was so ordered. They follow:

### MESSAGES.

"To one and all I extend cordial greetings with best wishes for a successful meeting from every standpoint. My unavoidable absence is much regretted, especially sorry to miss the past-presidents' dinner. Hoping to be with you next year, I am, sincerely yours.—JOHN URI LLOYD.

"As a Life Member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, I very deeply regret that it is impossible for me to attend the Annual Meeting this year, especially having regard to the important connection of our distinguished fellow member, the late Fredrick B. Power, LL.D., Ph.D., with the University of Wisconsin.

"It was Dr. Power, having already gained renown in the field of chemical and pharmaceutical research, who organized the pharmaceutical department of the University at Madison. The high scientific standards and ethics which he established are, I understand, being fully maintained by the present Director.

"Please convey to the President, the Council and Members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, my cordial greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting."—Yours sincerely, HENRY S. WELLCOME.

"Success to conference."—SKINNER, London, England.

"Canadian Pharmaceutical Association sends greetings to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. We recall our delightful conference in Toronto last year and trust as a result of your present deliberations great benefit may accrue to the druggists of the United States."—R. B. J. STANBURY, *Secretary*.

"Regret very much neither Doctor Leech nor I can go to Madison to-morrow because of tremendous press of work."—OLIN WEST.

"Your annual meeting affords occasion to congratulate you on your splendid exhibit at A Century of Progress."—RUFUS C. DAWES, President of A Century of Progress; DR. WILLIAM ALLEN PUSEY, Chairman of Medical Advisory Committee; DR. EBEN J. CAREY, in charge of Medical Section.

"We both send greetings to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and hope that our great organization will rise to new levels of efficiency under the successive administrations of Presidents Philip and Swain. We regret that we cannot be with you but we hope to join you next year."—CHARLES H. LAWALL and MILLICENT R. LAWALL.

"Hearty greetings to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in convention assembled. Keen regret I cannot be present. Best wishes for a very successful meeting, loyally."—MRS. JOHN G. GODDING.

"We got as far as Chicago where Doctor Bliss became suddenly ill and consequently much to our disappointment we are forced to return to Memphis. Please convey greeting of Doctor Bliss and his regrets to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."—MRS. A. R. BLISS, JR.

"The officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists extend greetings and best wishes to your ASSOCIATION and pledge their fullest coöperation to its deliberations for the material and professional betterment of its membership. I sincerely regret my inability to be in attendance. As a last word from Washington, may I say that a conference has been set for next Wednesday at which time I am in hopes progress will be made on our Code. We are encouraged to believe that our proposal on hours and wages will be accepted. Dr. Swain will be with you and give a more complete report. Regards to all."—J. A. GOODE, *President*.

"Extend greetings and best wishes of the California Pharmaceutical for a most successful convention. Trusting to see you all at the N. A. R. D. in September."—EDNA E. GLEASON, *President*.

"Will not be able to attend the convention on account of having the flu. A successful convention and much good may be accomplished is the wish of your friend."—C. M. BREWER, *Secretary*, Board of Pharmacy.

"Greetings from the smallest Pharmaceutical Association to the largest. Adding our invitation to that of the Hotel Greenbrier to choose this as your meeting place next year."—G. B. MERRIAM, *Secretary*.

"I have received your telegram and it will be given immediate consideration personal."—  
A. D. WHITESIDE, Deputy Administrator.

"Only few days ago at the hearing of the druggists' Code general denial was registered by many that Pharmacy is a profession, what a tragedy. The hope of the true pharmacists is in you to eradicate this mistake of classification. First let us make ourselves pharmacy conscious. Wishing you a most successful convention."—SAMUEL S. DWORKIN.

It was brought to the attention of the ASSOCIATION that former President Dr. C. W. Johnson who had started for this convention had to discontinue his trip on account of serious illness.

President Philip announced that the report of the Committee on Headquarters Building would be made by Chairman H. A. B. Dunning.

Dr. Dunning stated that this was his tenth report. He displayed pictures of the Headquarters site and building, from the ground-breaking up to the present, and also showed drawings of the ground and landscaping. He interspersed his remarks with references to the amounts contributed and further requirements needed. The report follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES ON THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JULY 31, 1933.

Those to whom was intrusted the responsibility of securing the funds for and erecting the Headquarters Building are very pleased, indeed, to report that the project is now an accomplished fact. The building is practically completed and will soon be ready for the property of the ASSOCIATION to be moved into it. The plans for landscaping and grading have been approved and bids on the work have been invited; it should be completed during October. Part of the furniture has been ordered and all now required will be installed in November. All questions about property have been adjusted and the deeds are now being prepared for signature. (See Council Letter in this issue of the JOURNAL.)

It is planned to have the building occupied and in operation by the first of the coming year and plans can now be definitely made for the dedication exercises.

Although it has necessarily involved sacrifices of time, thought and labor for many and particularly for those who have had to conduct the tedious negotiations and direct the project, it has been a splendid experience and we feel entirely satisfied with the final result, as the first unit in what will, in time, become a great institution of credit to our calling and of real service to the people of America.

No effort to describe the building and its surroundings can do them justice. Photographs can impart but an idea of the beauty of the building or of its wonderful setting. Our architect has conceived a gem of a building, one of unique design and material and eminently suited to its location and purpose. The builders have carried the plans into execution with great skill and fidelity. The landscape architect has provided a setting appropriate as to simplicity with the building itself, and designed to bring out its peculiar beauty. Those who are furnishing the building are doing their part in carrying out a plan of creating here an effect in full keeping with the magnificent surroundings. We owe a great deal to those who have given us such a beautiful and serviceable structure and especially to Mr. John Russell Pope and his associates, who have not only designed the building and supervised its construction but have also coöperated in the landscape plans and furnishing so that there should be harmony in the final result.

We are confident that all those who see the building will understand its purpose. It is intended to express pharmacy and its service; to acquaint the people and government officials with the important work which pharmacy does as a public health profession. It is difficult to estimate the effect which such an institution can exercise on public thought as the years go by; because of its location, it will increase in this influence so long as our Government continues.

It is surrounded by institutions with which ours should develop close contact; the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, the Public Health Service, the National Institute of Health and the great Naval Hospital. Other governmental and semi-governmental institutions and departments with which pharmacy must coöperate are nearby. It is at the junction of the two main arteries of traffic for the thousands and thousands of people who visit this area annually.

The project has already stimulated interest in and support of the work being done to

advance pharmacy and to place it on the proper basis, and has improved the public and official attitude toward our profession.

Very few changes have been found necessary in the contract for erecting the building and to date the total cost is less than the contract cost. It was necessary to use marble and we were fortunate to obtain a selected lot of Imperial Danby Marble at a very reasonable cost. The result is very satisfactory in every respect. The settlement of the area of land to be deeded to the ASSOCIATION under Public Resolution No. 18 required a number of conferences but was finally adjusted satisfactorily. A sufficient area to protect our building has been deeded to the ASSOCIATION and we have been given the use of the park area between our property and Constitution Avenue on the same terms as the National Academy of Sciences in the adjoining square to the east. This arrangement provides a splendid approach to the building and frontage on one of the most important avenues in Washington.

The landscape and planting plans have also required a great deal of time and thought. Mr. A. F. Brinckerhoff, of New York, was chosen to cooperate with Mr. Pope in developing the plans and in supervising the grading and planting. After many changes, the plans were approved and the work will be completed this Fall.

The plans for furnishing the building have not been completed nor approved. The desire is to select a simple style of furniture in thorough keeping with the building and which can be added to from time to time, as required. It will thus be possible to install—at this time—only the furniture required and to purchase additional pieces as found necessary. Mr. Pope is assisting also in selecting the most suitable type of furniture.

This plan will enable us to place in the museum, the library and the offices such exhibits, books and equipment as will make them serviceable, and to add to this slowly and with time to give careful thought to each selection.

The Committee on the Procter Memorial are cooperating with us and the tentative plan is to place the statue of Procter in the entrance hall of the building. If this plan is carried out, the statue will be a splendid addition to the building. The architect suggested the placing of about twenty names of prominent pharmacists, co-temporary with or prior to Procter, in panels on the walls of the hall. This was not done as it is too early to make such decisions. It is believed to be too early to even decide upon the form of acknowledging the assistance of those who contributed to the fund for erecting the building. All such questions should be given extended consideration after the building is occupied.

Three State associations have contributed special funds for designated purposes. The Texas Pharmaceutical Association for furnishing the offices of the Editor, the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for furnishing the offices of the Secretary and the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association have not as yet decided for what their fund is to be used. Suitable acknowledgment will be made of these splendid contributions and it is hoped that the other state associations will make contributions for special purposes, thus emphasizing the close relations between them and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and associating the name of each of them with the project.

The next step before us is to bring the scattered activities of the ASSOCIATION and its related organizations together in the building and to coordinate them as far as possible. We must develop a worth-while historical museum and reference library and make them of service to pharmacy. We must secure such endowment as is necessary and an increased membership so that the work of the ASSOCIATION can be extended.

As previously reported, the research laboratories, chemical, physical and biological, will be housed in a separate building which has been provided for and which will be erected as soon as the present building can be occupied and the questions in connection with it settled. The general plans for the laboratory building are already under consideration.

We now have ready for occupancy and use the first unit of an institution which will, we believe, develop rapidly and will become the real headquarters of professional pharmacy in this country. This unit is a credit to the ASSOCIATION and to all those who have cooperated in providing it. It illustrates what it is possible for pharmacy to do and should stimulate all of us to see that our profession is provided with such a home as is appropriate to its purposes and as will enable it to function most effectively for the American people and American pharmacists.

Chairman Walter D. Adams asked those on the Nomination Committee to attend a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the General Session.

President Philip asked the Chairman of the Council, Dr. S. L. Hilton, whether he would like to make some further remarks relative to the Headquarters Building.

Dr. Hilton stated that he had made almost daily visits to the Headquarters site and building. He referred to the many difficulties that Chairman Dunning and Secretary Kelly had met with and overcome. There had been considerable delay on account of legislative matters. The building is resting on a rock of the same strata that the Lincoln Memorial rests on. The building is now ready for occupancy and the grading and landscaping in front of the building will be started shortly. (See also Council Letter in this issue.) He referred to favorable publicity which had appeared in the past and this evidenced that more will be given. He knew that it will be a great relief for Secretary Kelly and Editor Eberle to have a place where they can carry on the work of the ASSOCIATION, without the discomfort of the present office.

Chairman Dunning stated that he did not emphasize or go into detail regarding the men who had aided the working Committee in this undertaking but he would have a serious qualm of conscience if he did not make it clear that much of the responsibility of the burdensome and heart-breaking times that have been borne by the Chairman and his Committee during the past years has been carried on the shoulders of Secretary Kelly.

President Philip called on Secretary Kelly, who said it was needless to assure the members of his interest in this undertaking and the great satisfaction he has in the fact that it is so near completion. While it has taken a great deal of time, he wished to give assurance that it has been a labor of love for all. He referred to a remark Chairman Dunning made some time ago when viewing the building, which he thought illustrated the devotion and thought that has been put into this project by him and that was: "He would probably take more satisfaction from this effort and endeavor than anything else he had done in his life."

Secretary Kelly proceeded by saying that the building typifies or represents to the people that pharmacy is an important vocation in life and has an important work to do; this, President Philip had well expressed in his address. He said a million or more people visit the Lincoln Memorial annually and every one who visits this area is bound to be impressed by a building of the type of the Headquarters. He stated that Dr. Dunning had referred to the consideration of economy in the erection of the building as well as of the up-keep. The building has no elevator, the heat is automatic and requires no attention. In other words, every effort has been made to hold down expenses. He stated that Editor Eberle and he and others privileged to work in this structure are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure and sincere appreciation to those who have made it possible. The Headquarters should be a central point for professional pharmacy in this country and he believed that many avenues of effort, such as this laboratory building Chairman Dunning had spoken of, will be opened up as soon as people realize that American Pharmacy has a home and that these projects can be brought together and promoted. He thought that there would be many developments from this building that are unknown to even those who have been so intimately associated with it. This building will place pharmacy permanently before the people—the laboratory building has come out of just such an idea. When the building was first designed it was intended to have a small chemical laboratory. He could assure the governmental agencies that it is a unit in a large institution which will develop there.

Secretary Kelly concluded by saying that it had been a real pleasure to work with Chairman Dunning and those who have given such splendid assistance in this building and to the governmental agencies who appreciate what pharmacy is endeavoring to do and the very finest support has been given. He realized that a word of thanks would not be complete without saying that every person who has given the smallest amount of money to this project has made a contribution to a fine effort.

President Philip stated that all members who have the opportunity should visit the building and invite men of prominence and others to see the building with them.

President Philip then introduced Dr. W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He spoke on the proposed revision of the Food and Drugs Act. The address follows:

THE BILL TO REVISE THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

An address delivered before the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at Madison, Wisconsin, August 30, 1933, by W. G. Campbell, Chief, Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Time, with its changes, has proven the value of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, but it has also demonstrated its limitations. In that law the definition of drug is too restrictive. There is no provision for legal food standards. Adequate penalties are lacking. These deficiencies were as real a quarter century ago as they are to-day. At various times they have been the subject of comment by administrative officials seeking legislative correction. Both public service and industrial experience have proven the need for amendments to this law designed for the protection alike of the public and the honest manufacturer, but characterized by these and similar fundamental omissions. Not all the abuses, however, to be found in the present-day methods of marketing food and drugs are as old as the statute. Developments of recent years have produced their crop of marketing innovations by which the public may be stung and competition stifled. Jurisdiction over collateral representations and the requirement of informative labeling are imperative if some of the most vicious current abuses are to be eradicated.

The authors of the law could not have seen in 1906 and previously that the regulation of advertising was essential to the promotion of honesty and fair dealing in the sale of food and drug products. Originally the label was its own advertisement for these commodities. The last generation remembers well the list without number of drug products with slight, if any, therapeutic value branded as treatments or cures for cancer, tuberculosis, syphilis and other serious diseases. With the advent of a statute prohibiting on labels false statements fraudulently made, it became necessary, if the sphere of criminality was to be avoided, to provide some other means for the advancement of these misleading, extravagant and untruthful claims. Bill-board posters, highly decorative pages of magazines and the columns of the daily press were and are employed. When the radio, that invaluable boon to mankind, made its appearance, its facilities also were commandeered. Now, when the human voice through this medium can be carried to every home in the land, we listen to the modulated tones of the announcer as he tells us a miraculous story about the healing properties of this medicine or the nutritive value of that food.

It is an interesting and amazing fact that offenders frequently frustrate their own plans. If quick to seize a popular development adapted to the furtherance of their program, the greedy will in all probability use it with sufficient intemperance to effect their own undoing. That, precisely, is what is happening in the radio advertising of certain foods and drugs. It is impossible to mistake the popular adverse reaction. At first interested, perhaps beguiled, the public listens to the fantastic claims made for these products. As the truth which invariably attends extensive publicizing gradually becomes known, interest gives way to suspicion which is, in turn supplanted by resentment. But, unfortunately, the enterprise meanwhile becomes a financial success. This trusting, purchasers without number have guaranteed, blissfully ignorant of the fact that they are being defrauded.

Had Congress foreseen that the present skilful high-pressure advertising would in large measure annul the requirement for truthful labeling, and that this could be made possible because there was no provision compelling informative label statements, it is reasonably certain that the terms of the law would have dealt adequately with these features. The authors failed to anticipate the commercial trend of things. The initial shortcomings of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, and the subsequent changes in methods of production and sale, operate to give us a law no more suited to current mercantile practices than a vehicle of the same vintage would be to the high-speed traffic which to-day courses our thoroughfares from one end of the country to the other.

A new bill, Senate 1944, introduced by Senator Copeland in the closing days of the special session of this Congress, undertakes to preserve all of the meritorious features of the existing law and to provide for new legislative authority to deal effectively with those abuses which cannot now be regulated. This measure was drafted at the direction of the President and under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Your interest is in that portion of it which applies to drugs. A satisfactory discussion of it inevitably calls for a comparison with the existing statute. Let's see how the bill would control the production and sale of drugs.

First, may I mention the fact that the bill is not a food and drug measure exclusively. It applies also to cosmetics. It is definitely in the interest of society that cosmetics be subject to regulation. This fact has been recognized for years. The Department of Agriculture has advocated the necessary legislative measures to make this possible. The bulk of cosmetic manufacturers subscribe to such action. A repetition of the well-known and much-heralded injury caused by the use of "Koremlu," a depilatory containing thallium acetate, should be prohibited by law.

There are only two requirements for cosmetics under the section defining adulteration. The first is that a cosmetic shall not be injurious to the user under the conditions prescribed in the labeling, and the second is that it shall not contain poisonous or deleterious ingredients in excess of the limits of tolerance prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Cosmetics are subject only to the general misbranding provisions of the bill which proscribe, as does the existing law, the use of any label statement which may be false or misleading. It requires, furthermore, that cosmetics in package form bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller or distributor, and a statement of the quantity of the contents.

The definition of drug in the present law covers, in addition to official products, "any substance or mixture of substances" used in the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease. There is a serious legal question whether this definition includes certain important medical adjuncts, like sutures and surgical dressings. It is certain it does not include devices. There should be no question about the authority to regulate them. Section 2 (b) of the bill makes subject to its requirements "all substances, preparations and devices" to be used in the treatment or prevention of disease.

The succeeding paragraph in the same section extends the definition of drug, for which there is a well-recognized need, to certain products at present subject to no regulation. In the absence of such therapeutic statements on the label as would bring them within the purview of the Sherley Amendment, fat reducers cannot be regulated even though they be composed of highly potent and dangerous drugs such as thyroid extract, the use of which should depend upon expert advice and be under expert observation.

One of the most important features of the new bill is to be found in the definition of adulteration of drugs, Section 4, paragraph (a). This defines a drug as adulterated if it may be dangerous to health under the conditions of use prescribed on the label. This paragraph has no counterpart in the present statute. It may be employed effectively for the protection of the public in such instances as the indiscriminate and unscientific use of radium. Every one remembers the comparatively recent and tragic death of a prominent Pittsburgh man from the excessive consumption of "Radithor," a radium water. Despite warnings against the general use of such products issued on several occasions by the Food and Drug Administration, supplemented by similar precautionary expressions from time to time by Federal and State health agencies, the use and consumption of such products is large. There is an inherent danger in all potent drugs. This paragraph will show upon casual consideration that it is not the purpose of the drafters of this measure to impede in any way the legitimate sale of legitimate drug products. It merely imposes upon the manufacturer of such drugs a determination of the conditions of use without danger and the conveyance of such information to the purchasers thereof. This is an observance of that care consistent with public rights and public health. Both the preservation of public health and the avoidance of opprobrium by the industry, constitute an urge for an amendment of the present act in this particular.

The status of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary will not be impaired by this bill. The requirements of these authorities have been emphasized. At present, as you know, drugs must conform only to the standards of strength, quality and purity as determined by the tests provided in these references and then only when they are sold under the identical name recognized therein. The new measure exacts a compliance of products with the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary requirements if sold under a name that simulates that by which they are officially recognized. Section 4 will give the effect of law to some of the present advisory provisions of the Pharmacopœia and Formulary. Not only will it be necessary to conform to the standards of strength, quality and purity announced, but to the definition, formula and description set forth. When the protection of the consumer and the interest of the drug industry make necessary the expression of certain specifications in the preparation of official products, as is done for instance in the current U. S. P. monograph on bichloride tablets, no argument, I take it, is required in support of the statement that there should be authority to compel the observance of these precautionary provisions.

The new bill carries in slightly different form the provisions in the existing law authorizing the marketing of official products which are at variance with standard requirements. The specific terms of the present act are satisfied when the container bears a plain statement in which the strength, quality and purity of the drug are set forth. In order that such substandard prod-

ucts might not be confounded with the standard product, the Department, by regulation, has undertaken to interpret the word "plainly," as used in Section 7 of the act, to require an affirmative statement that the product is not a U. S. P. or N. F. article. There is a general observance of this interpretative regulation and the transposition of this requirement from the field of administrative expression to the text of the law will have slight, if any, effect on existing commercial practices.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide, as a supplement to Pharmacopœia and National Formulary requirements, tests or methods of assay where none have been prescribed or where those prescribed are found to be insufficient. Full recognition is accorded to the fundamental purpose of the Pharmacopœia and Formulary as texts of acceptable therapeutic agents. It is the responsibility of the Associations by which they are prepared to determine the conditions which should be imposed for an appropriate preservation of integrity and potency. In this it is not the wish of the Department of Agriculture to participate. The enforcement of the law which creates for the U. S. P. and N. F. a status of legality rests exclusively with the Secretary of Agriculture. This is a duty of which he cannot divest himself in any particular. Experience has shown that in certain emergencies there will be a furtherance of the purposes of the authors of these authorities, and certainly of the spirit of the Food and Drugs Act, if some provision is made for exigent supplementary requirements in the manner provided in this paragraph.

In the second paragraph of Section 7 of the present law, a drug is declared to be adulterated if its strength or purity fall *below* the professed standard or quality under which it is sold. This is an important provision, good as far as it goes. When certain drugs from which definite reaction is expected are administered in instances of emergency, fatal consequences may result when they possess only partial potency. Such results, however, are more likely when the potency is excessive and the drug is, as we sometimes have found, *above* the standard professed. While no court decision has been rendered on the point, there is a grave question whether the present law covers more than half the territory required for proper protection. In Section 4 (c) of the new measure, variation in strength above as well as below the standard declared is forbidden. The final paragraph of this section, defining additional forms of adulteration of a drug in terms typical of food laws, is a guarantee of the integrity of the product.

The general misbranding provisions apply alike to food, drugs and cosmetics. They forbid, as does the law now, the use of labels that will deceive and mislead. They require the package to show the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller or distributor. This was suggested at a conference by the Department with representatives of the drug industry before the bill was drafted and was intended to afford better regulation of the operations of itinerant drug vendors. The new requirement for declaration of net content of drugs in package form has been by general practice largely anticipated. A related feature is the subsequently appearing slack pack provision.

Section 8 defines particular forms of misbranding applicable to drugs. The paragraph by which this section is introduced deals with a question which has proven itself in our administrative experience to be troublesome and controversial. The drug industry is aware of the objection which has been repeatedly voiced by the Department of Agriculture to the enumeration of serious diseases on the labels of drug products, unless such products were in fact an effective treatment for such diseases. This position has been maintained despite the protests of manufacturers who asserted frequently that the ingredients of the drug product were those conventionally administered by the medical profession to victims of the diseases in question. Drugs may be prescribed and administered for alleviating effects, but that is not with the promise or expectation that they will exercise any influence on the course of the disease itself. We recognize as fundamental the principle that unadulterated foods and drugs may be marketed under labeling statements which express the truth. But our view is that a medicine which merely gives relief and is put forth as a treatment of a serious, perhaps incurable disease, can claim at best to have told no more than half the truth unless it is clearly labeled to show that it is a palliative only.

By far the greater number of all prosecutions for the misbranding of drugs has been developed under the paragraph restricting the character of their remedial claims. You are too familiar with both the legislative and judicial history of the Sherley Amendment to make comment on that provision necessary. You know that the present law requires the Government to



show that the labeling is not only false but is fraudulent. This involves the disclosure of an element of intent. Under the most favorable circumstances the existence of a purpose to defraud is difficult to prove. The Department's long-time advocacy of a modification of this harsh requirement has been characterized as an attempt to create conditions which would make success for the government in future litigation more definitely certain. This is not the case at all. Accepting the repeated assertions of the courts that the law is for the protection of the consumer, it becomes necessary, if the public is to benefit by these decrees, that the present illogical and inconsistent situation created by this paragraph be radically remedied. Repeatedly, in the courtroom, I have witnessed the introduction of overwhelming expert testimony to show the lack of value of the products on trial. Repeatedly unbiased scientific witnesses, whose evidence was not and could not be refuted, have sworn that such products could not make good on their claims to cure. Repeatedly verdicts against the people have been rendered because of the Government's inability to prove that the manufacturer unquestionably possessed full knowledge of that fact.

The sale of a "white liniment" as a treatment for tuberculosis, cancer and locomotor ataxia, or the sale of an extract of an innocuous weed as a cure for diabetes, could be undertaken only by one wholly ignorant of the most elemental facts about medicine or by one who deliberately embarked upon a campaign to defraud. If such an article were marketed by the latter, that transaction would be in violation of law. In that case the public is protected. If by the former, relying upon local traditions which may ascribe magical properties to the product and believing that the promises held forth were capable of accomplishment by persistent use of it, there is no offense. The product in each case is the same. To the public the result is the same. If protection is contemplated in one instance, why not in the other? The courts have said that a manufacturer of a drug product should have superior knowledge. On no other assumption can his ministrations to the sick be justified. Hasn't the time arrived when we should give unmistakable expression to this requirement?

The second provision of paragraph (a) will eliminate the necessity to show fraud and authorize remedial action in all instances where claims for the curative properties of any medicine are made contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion.

The next two succeeding paragraphs, (b) and (c), relate to the declaration of narcotics and to alcohol, ether or chloroform. They are in form and requirement slightly different from those which now obtain.

Paragraph (d) requires on drug products other than disinfectants, for which special provision has been made, specific directions for use, with the proviso for exemption in those instances where protection of public health makes it unnecessary.

Paragraph (e) calls for informative labeling. It has its counterpart in the section defining misbranding of foods. In this the necessity for a disclosure of the complete formula is not imposed. Only the name and the quantity of each active ingredient must be given. I am aware of the opposition to formulas disclosures. It is asserted that such information on the label is of slight, if any, value to the consumer and that it requires divulgence of trade secrets. In my conversations with representatives of drug manufacturers I have had the opinion expressed frequently to me that manufacturers stress as a secret and property right not so much the composition of the product, which after all could be determined by competent analysts, but the method of preparation. While it is true that a full disclosure of all the ingredients of a drug product may be of no valuable import to all consumers, this necessarily will not be always true. Certainly it will be informative to a large percentage of consumers and, on the theory that opportunity for full and complete information should be accorded the purchaser as a right, this requirement in principle should prevail.

Paragraph (f), requiring on products which are marketed under names recognized in or which simulate those recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary to be packaged and labeled as required by these authoritative texts, is merely supplemental to the terms of the adulteration section relating to official products.

The provisions of paragraph (g) are of special interest to the distributing drug trade, particularly the retailer. A federal act based upon the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, as is the existing law and the one proposed, has jurisdiction over interstate transactions only. If a substandard condition rendering a product violative of the provisions of the act is due to deterioration and occurs subsequent to its interstate shipment, no offense has been com-

mitted by the manufacturer or shipper and no criminal action can be directed against him. This constitutional limitation makes the federal law an insufficient and ineffectual measure for complete public protection. How to avoid the consumption of perishable drugs whose potency has diminished or disappeared is a problem which has presented innumerable administrative difficulties. The marketing of ether is an illustration. Most of the remedial measures against shipments of ether have been by seizure. In the large number of prosecutions which have been recorded, very few involve action against the manufacturer simply because proof was not available or procurable to establish the fact that the substandard condition of the product existed prior to interstate shipment. In a recent ambitious survey of official drug products, designed to show the condition as produced by manufacturers, very few substandard articles were found. It is recognized that the results of this work did not show the condition, particularly of perishable products, when sold by the retailer for consumption. It is certain that stocks of such drugs have frequently been purchased in injudicious amounts and too often held under circumstances unfavorable to their satisfactory preservation. Unquestionably the retailer himself is entitled to protection against a transaction in which he would become an offender without knowledge. The incorporation in the bill of authority by the Secretary to impose upon drug manufacturers the adoption of precautionary measures in the marketing of drug products liable to deterioration should meet with whole-hearted approval by both the consumer and the retailer.

No class of drugs has so nearly escaped definitely effective regulation as antiseptics and germicides. To no class of drug products can existing legislative authority be applied with such little consequence. In our initial investigations, articles claiming germicidal properties were themselves sometimes found to be actually contaminated with viable organisms. In the later years in which most of the popularity of antiseptics is encompassed, great progress has been made in the improvement of the quality of such drugs. Admittedly, the standard by which they are now gauged is an arbitrary one. Admittedly also, a germicide of little value for the destruction or inhibition of the growth of the strain of organisms by which its worth is appraised may produce satisfactory results under certain conditions of use against other organisms of a pathogenic character. At present, generalization characterizes the labeling claims and advertising representations of such drugs. It is the purpose in the pending bill to have generalized assertions give way to those of a specific character. Labeling indicating the use or uses to which an antiseptic product may be put and the conditions and duration of time required to effect the results will promote discriminating buying and protect the public against the sale of those particular articles which would be of slight or no value in the treatment of a given condition.

I have commented, unnecessarily perhaps, on the individual paragraphs of those sections which define adulteration and misbranding of drugs. I have done so with the idea of conveying to you some understanding of the particularity with which our experience has indicated to us the character of legislative authority which should be provided for effective regulation of traffic in drugs. Too frequently, as has been exemplified by our operations on antiseptics and germicides, administrative officials are required to take advanced positions in an attempt to protect the public and to standardize trade. In such instances they are condemned for the adoption of bureaucratic methods and the assumption of power they do not possess. It is immeasurably better, if well-known and well-established abuses are to be exterminated, that the law shall, in principle, contemplate this and make, where possible, specific provision for an exercise of the power necessary to accomplish that end.

There are other features of this measure general in application which may be termed innovations.

The extent to which false and misleading advertising has prevailed in the promotion of trade in food and drug products is recognized by every one. It is admitted by manufacturers, advertising agencies, publishers and broadcasting organizations. No matter what the competitive situation is, there can be no justification for resort to statements in the press and over the radio which the law of our land forbids on the label. This proposal to prevent advertising statements not consistent with the truth is merely a much needed extension of the principle enunciated in the existing law in its limitation of the assertions which can appear upon the labeling of the product itself. A continuation much longer of present advertising practices, and certainly any further extension of them into the field of unbridled fancy, will do the industry no lasting good. This is known by those awake to the promotion of their own welfare. Isn't it significant that,

according to current press reports, two associations of manufacturers of package medicines, independently and simultaneously, filed with the National Recovery Administration codes of fair competition which prohibited the publication of any false, untrue or deceptive advertisement?

This bill, in prohibiting false advertising, is taking with enthusiastic public approbation a chapter out of the book of ethics which the industry has written for itself.

There is another general feature which has been the subject of extensive speculation and that is control by permit. This is a resort to the system of regulation by license employed so prevalently during the period of the War. It is potent for more specific direction of manufacturing operations than are measures whose remedial powers depend upon the visitation of penalties. It has at times been advocated as the appropriate means of supervising the drug traffic by those whose special interests are within that sphere. For certain specialized drug products it is a control method now authorized by existing laws and employed satisfactorily. From several sources it has been endorsed by those speaking with the consumer's interest in mind. At this time there are several obstacles to its adoption in a general way, among them the very great cost that would be involved. In the bill, resort to such regulation is authorized where a protection of public health makes it necessary and then only when the injurious character of the product cannot be adequately determined after entering interstate commerce.

The remedial provisions are materially different from those set forth in the existing law. Extreme penalties are not necessary for the regulation of the conduct of the vast majority of our people, no matter in what enterprise they may be engaged. Most of us prefer to observe the requirements of law if we only know what those requirements are. To that element a legislative prohibition is sufficient to effect observance without regard to penalties. This fact, however, merely emphasizes the need for adequate provisions to compel compliance by the minority who do not do so voluntarily. A perusal of the indexes of published notices of judgment will disclose the names of certain offenders with such frequency as to suggest that the smallness of the fines now attaching to violations of the law may be paid as a form of insurance to perpetuate a practice involving ruinous competition and an imposition on the public. The greatest severity in penalty provisions is for the deliberate offender.

I am aware of the fact that there is in your own mind some concern about the extent to which the various sections in this bill confer upon the Secretary power to make certain determinations and decisions. If it were possible to incorporate in a law to regulate diverse products of such varying character as found in all types of foods, drugs and cosmetics, specific requirements which would meet all known and all anticipated situations, all of us, including the Secretary of Agriculture himself, would prefer to have that done. This is impossible. Congress is concerning itself in this proposed legislation with an enunciation of a series of prohibitions. In principle, they are definite. To determine whether and when they apply, it is necessary for some agency to ascertain the facts and make a formal finding thereon. Failure to provide for that flexibility created by this delegation of power to some responsible agency would result inevitably in the enactment of a law which could deal effectively with the practices of to-day but which, as such practices change, could not prevent the abuses of to-morrow. In a comparatively short time such law would become obsolete and the public would demand the enactment of a revision in the same way that that demand is manifesting itself now. If provision for this administrative power must be made—and that conclusion is inescapable—on whom more properly should it be placed than the head of that executive branch of the Government which is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law? The highest court in the land has declared that the present Food and Drugs Act was enacted in the interest of the consumer. Its revision by the pending bill will not modify that purpose. In such determinations of a factual nature as the Secretary of Agriculture may be required to make, he will of course bear this object in mind. Protection of public rights, however, does not require unjust treatment of any firm or person. A sufficiently disinterested attitude will so characterize his decisions as to guarantee justness and fair dealing to all. Conclusions on important questions can be made only after hearings at which all parties in interest may appear and present their views. If, by any chance, an improper motive were to exist and the Secretary were to make decisions capriciously and manifestly unfair, the restraining power of the courts is always available to protect the rights of the manufacturer and dealer.

I have always entertained an exalted conception of the value of the pharmacist to society. The responsibilities which his calling imposes in preparing and dispensing medicines for the relief

of the ailing must forcefully develop in him that standard of ethics which justifies the confidence so universally accorded him. From boyhood experiences in a small town I recall the respect in which he was held by the populace. Whether he administers to a village or to an urban clientele, his obligations are the same. I am sure that he is conscious of them, and I can lend myself enthusiastically to the furtherance of any cause which has, as one of its objectives, his protection. In the pursuit of a vocation of such important significance to the health of mankind, he would not become an offender wittingly, and if we do not have, we certainly should have laws which will prevent him becoming one unwittingly. He should be protected against an infraction of those standards of action which the importance of his vocation and his own inclinations have formulated. In various respects which you and I both well know the present Federal Food and Drugs Act is insufficient to extend this guarantee. It is to his advantage, as definitely as it is to that of the public, that the present law be revised and that the bill introduced to supplant it be passed.

I participated in the drafting of the provisions of this measure. I have read it carefully several times subsequently, and I fail to find in it anywhere the imposition of an intolerable burden upon an honest manufacturer or merchant. In undertaking to maintain the integrity of food and drug products—in seeking to insure that they possess the qualities and strength which they purport to have—in preventing resort to false representations in any respect, both the existing law and the pending bill contemplate a protection of the purchaser by giving to him only those things which are his by right. It not only encourages, but it requires honest dealing. There can be no burden imposed and consequently no ground for meritorious complaint by an industry when nothing more is required or expected than that.

A question was asked Dr. Campbell relative to Section 9 which deals with false advertising. He replied that Paragraph C of that Section says this—"To discourage the public advertisement for sale in interstate commerce of drugs for diseases wherein self-medication may be especially dangerous, or patently contrary to the interests of public health, any advertisement of a drug representing it directly or by ambiguity or inference to have any effect in the treatment of any of the following diseases shall be deemed to be false." He continued: "Of course, the diseases mentioned in there are diseases about which different opinions may exist, but they are supposed to call the roll of more or less incurable diseases or those where an undertaking at self-medication will be injurious to the individual. The whole purpose of that item is the preservation of public health. There is no prohibition, you must notice, against the sale of these products properly labeled. Even though you may advocate them as of advantage in the treatment of such diseases, it is only the advertising feature that is covered.

"You can sell the product, but the whole concept behind the particular author of that amendment, who is one of the individuals participating in its drafting, was that it is not to the advantage of the public, nor is it to the particular advantage or credit of the package medicine manufacturers of this country, to create an impulse or an inclination for self-medication in instances where self-medication would not be of obvious advantage, but might be of serious consequences and should not be undertaken.

"Let me briefly say this on the subject of self-medication. I hold no brief for or against it. In the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, I have said repeatedly that it is not the province of that organization to undertake to suppress or to discourage self-medication. I have maintained that the terms of that law, by implication, legalize self-medication. Its only requirement is that in those instances where products are sold for self-medication they be free from the conditions imposed under the adulterated section of the act, and the conditions imposed under the misbranding section of the act.

"But I submit there are times when we would not encourage our own families, or those in whom we have a very particular or definite interest, to undertake to cure their own ills if they are of the type contemplated by the list of diseases included in this particular paragraph. That relates only to advertising, and doesn't prohibit the sale of the product labeled properly as an alleviative, for instance, of some of these conditions if described purely as an alleviator.

"There is no joker in it. It is merely a reflection of the convictions of those who have seriously addressed themselves to this undertaking in a fair-minded spirit, both to the consumers and to the manufacturers."

The thanks of the ASSOCIATION was tendered Dr. Campbell.

Local Secretary Emerson D. Stanley was introduced by President Philip. He and Dr.

Richtmann made several announcements relative to entertainment features. President Philip called on Dr. E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the N. W. D. A., who spoke very briefly of his interest in the Headquarters Building. In closing the first General Session, President Philip stated that the next General Session would be called to order promptly at 2:00 P.M. on Thursday afternoon.

#### SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

The Second General Session was convened by President Philip on Thursday, August 31, at 2:00 P.M. He announced that former President Lucius L. Walton, who was taken ill a day or two ago was very much improved.

The report of the House of Delegates was read and approved. (See minutes of the House of Delegates.)

#### *To the Association:*<sup>1</sup>

As Chairman of the House of Delegates I am pleased to report that the First Session of the House was held on Tuesday, August 29th, with a splendid representation from the state pharmaceutical associations and from the other organizations entitled to membership.

The House was organized for business and heard the Chairman's address and the annual reports of the Council Resolutions in accordance with the By-Laws.

Under the head of New Business the Secretary submitted a written motion to amend Section A of Article 1 of Chapter V of the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION to provide representation in the House of Delegates for the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research. This motion was laid over for action at the next General Session.

A number of communications were read and referred for publication.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates will be held this evening and later reports will be submitted.

(Signed) J. W. SLOCUM, *Chairman*.

Secretary Kelly stated that the nominations other than those for the House of Delegates will be submitted by mail to all the members.

President Philip called on Dr. Richtmann who gave the members information regarding the painting of the Honorary President Dr. Edward Kremers, presented by the Alumni of the University and other friends. The portrait will be placed in the Pharmacy Departmental Library of the Chemistry Building. (A half-tone of the painting appears in the September JOURNAL, page 806.)

President Philip called on Secretary H. C. Christensen to speak of the pharmacy exhibit at the Century of Progress, who stated that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had sponsored this project. He said a space of 1700 square feet was allotted for this exhibit and this space would have cost \$17,000. The space has been given without charge on an equal basis with medicine and dentistry and the basic associations which occupy all of the second floor of the Hall of Science. The proposition of building the fixtures, planning the exhibit and installing it along with the troubles and tribulations have occupied over 1½ years, but the Local Committee, composed of Secretary Frank Kirby and Treasurer Julius Riemenschneider and H. C. Christensen as Chairman, has had splendid support. Especially good coöperation has been given by the universities of the middle west including the University of Wisconsin, Purdue University and the University of Illinois.

The purpose of the Century of Progress Exhibit is indicated by the name. The exhibit had to be restricted to the historical, educational and professional studies and it was necessary to exhibit this so as to attract the public. Among the items selected for this were digitalis, iodine and cinchona. In the exhibit it was attempted to show the progress made in the preparation and standardization of drugs. In the Educational Department the sciences entering into pharmacy and the educational qualifications required of those who enter it were outlined. In his opinion the exhibit of pharmacy had been well worth while because it has interested the visitors. He thought that this exhibit would better acquaint the public with the professional standing of pharmacy.

The proposition of securing funds for this project, in times like the present, was a rather difficult one. This part of the work was in the hands of Treasurer Riemenschneider and Secretary Kirby. The exhibit up-to-date has cost between six and seven thousand dollars; the budget

<sup>1</sup> Presented at First General Session—see page 1008.

was planned for fifteen thousand but that much will not be necessary, but considerably more than we have on hand will be needed. He spoke in behalf of the attendant, Miss Esther Barney, that she is exceptionally well fitted for that position. She speaks several languages and is constantly up and doing and is not afraid to speak out when it is necessary. He cited several examples of her watchful care. She has made a remarkable record in handling the crowds and in keeping them good-natured and securing registrations of pharmacists as they come in. He spoke of the general attendance and referred to one day when 130 pharmacists registered and these were from 31 states.

Treasurer Riemenschneider spoke of the difficulties in raising money and the amount that would be necessary in order to defray all of the expenses of the exhibit.

Secretary Kirby referred to the continuous work of Secretary Christensen and he hoped that contributions would be forthcoming from the members who had seen the exhibit. He stated that pharmacists might well be proud of it.

Secretary Slocum of the Iowa Association thought that an appeal to the State associations would be productive of funds sufficient for the purpose. He was authorized to contribute \$25 on behalf of the Iowa Association.

F. H. Freericks did not want to let the opportunity pass without saying a word for the exhibit: "It is impressive and hardly anyone comes into the Hall of Science without seeing first the American Pharmacy exhibit. Chairman Christensen and his associates have rendered a service which American Pharmacy can hardly repay." He moved a rising vote of thanks to Chairman Christensen and his associates which was given.

Dean C. B. Jordan stated that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy had contributed \$50 to this worthy project. If every State pharmaceutical association would do likewise the needed \$2500 would be collected.

George Judisch stated that in his opinion Iowa should give \$50, and hoped that every state would contribute according to its ability.

Dr. Dunning was certain that Maryland would contribute \$50. Secretary Kelly said he would like to write into the records that Maryland had already contributed \$25 and Dr. Dunning remarked that the \$50 was in addition. (We have since been advised that more had been given.) President Philip stated that after the completion of the program the subject would be opened again and all those who wished the opportunity of contributing could have it.

The next order of business was the symposium on "Professional Pharmacy," Part I of which is "The Foundation of Success for Professional Pharmacy," by E. F. Cook of Philadelphia. He said that he had seen the exhibit at Chicago, having spent four days at the Fair and came back to the pharmaceutical exhibit many times. He concurred in all that had been said. The exhibit presents a splendid opportunity to impress the public with the fact that pharmacy is a profession, serving in the interest of public health. He said that what Chairman Christensen and his co-workers have done and are doing is a demonstration of what pharmacy is doing. There is evidence of scientific development. He referred to the various exhibits connected with pharmacy and the wonderful influence for good through these exhibits.

The symposium which had been prepared on "Professional Pharmacy" for the Second General Session was splendidly carried out and will be separately printed in the November issue of the JOURNAL, including discussions and the introductory remarks by Chairman E. Fullerton Cook.

#### SYMPOSIUM ON PRACTICING PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY.

##### PART I.—MEETING THE PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS OF THE PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.

The Foundation of Success for Professional Pharmacy, E. Fullerton Cook.

Extending the Use of Official Products, E. N. Gathercoal.

The Purpose and Influence of the "New and Non-official Remedies," by a representative of the A. M. A.

The Value of the A. P. H. A. Recipe Book, J. Leon Lascoff.

The Growth of Professional Pharmacy, C. B. Jordan.

Coöperation between Physicians and Pharmacists of the Northwest, George Bender.

The Finds Concerning Professional Pharmacy in St. Louis, Frank H. Delgado.

Pharmacology in the Medical Curriculum and the United States Pharmacopœia, John C. Krantz, Jr.

"Selling" Professional Service, Anton Hogstad, Jr.

PART II.—THE HOSPITAL PHARMACY.

The Western Reserve University Plan for Hospital Pharmacies, Edward Spease.

The Hospital Formulary, Robert A. Hatcher and Wendell J. Stainsby.

The Benefits to a Hospital through Efficient Pharmaceutical Service, Harry E. Bischoff.

General appreciation was expressed by the members.

President Philip stated that the members undoubtedly consider this a worth-while program and he thanked the speakers on behalf of himself and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for the contribution.

The Local Secretary made an announcement relative to the entertainments.

The Second General Session of the ASSOCIATION was then adjourned.

THIRD AND FINAL GENERAL SESSION.

The Third and Final General Session of the Eighty-First Annual meeting of the A. PH. A. was convened by President Philip at 8:35 P.M., September first. Secretary Kelly read the minutes of the Second General Session. (The minutes are not reprinted because they would duplicate the minutes of the General Session as printed.) There being no objection, the minutes were approved.

President Philip called for communications. The Secretary stated he had none.

Mrs. Philip referred to the Headquarters Building in Washington and said she desired to present for the Museum a thesis from which she read several paragraphs. She stated that in this thesis there are one hundred fifty pages. It gave her great pleasure to present "The Human Soul Is Tangible" to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for the Museum.

President Philip, on behalf of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, accepted the thesis and stated that he knew this had been a labor of many years on the part of the donor.

President Philip called for the final report of the House of Delegates: it was read by Secretary Kelly. (These are not published here as they are part of the minutes of the House of Delegates in this issue.)

Secretary Kelly stated that there were no items of business that required special comment except to say that reports of standing committees of the ASSOCIATION were received. Another item of business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions; this Committee presented a series of resolutions which were discussed, adopted *serialim*, and the report of the Committee was adopted as a whole. Mr. P. H. Costello, of North Dakota, was installed as Chairman of the House and S. A. Williams, of Alabama, as Vice-Chairman by proxy, W. E. Bingham representing him.

Secretary Kelly respectfully requested that Acting Chairman Fischelis be given time to read the resolutions by title so that the members attending the General Session, who did not hear them in the House of Delegates, would know what the resolutions cover. The Acting Chairman read the resolutions by title.

President Philip inquired whether anyone desired to have the resolutions read in full. There being no request President Philip asked for the adoption of the report. A motion was accordingly made by R. C. Wilson and duly seconded. The resolutions were adopted.

Secretary Kelly reported that a motion was submitted at the previous General Session providing for membership in the House of Delegates for the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research. The motion reads:

"It is moved that Section A of Article I of Chapter V of the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION be amended by the addition of the words 'The National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research.'" The Secretary moved adoption of the motion. It was duly seconded and carried by vote.

President Philip stated that the next item of business was the presentation of the Ebert Prize and inquired whether the Chairman or Secretary of the Scientific Section was present. The Secretary stated that he had understood provisions were made at the session of the Scientific Section for this presentation.

Secretary Rowe reported that Chairman Husa was designated to make the presentation, not being present, action was deferred.

The President stated that the next order of business was the presentation of a fellowship in the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research. The presentation was made by Secretary John C. Krantz, Jr., who spoke in part as follows:

"One of the functions of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research is to correlate and stimulate research along pharmaceutical lines in America. For the past two years this Conference has awarded a fellowship to a student pursuing work for the doctorate degree in pharmacy or one of its combine sciences in schools of pharmacy in this country. This year, after examining the credentials of all candidates applying for this fellowship, the Committee has elected Mr. Ivor Jones of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Washington as a recipient of this fellowship."

Dr. E. V. Lynn represented Mr. Jones, and Secretary Krantz presented the \$500 fellowship of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research.

In accepting the fellowship Dr. Lynn stated that it gave him a great deal of satisfaction to be able to accept this fellowship on behalf of Mr. Jones, who is one of his honor students and in his opinion would be one of the leaders of American Pharmacy in the not too distant future.

President Philip called on Local Secretary Stanley for announcements. He explained the arrangements for the trip to The Dells and also presented the golf tournament prize to Dean Wilber J. Teeters.

President Philip called on Chairman W. J. Husa to present the Ebert prize. He spoke in part as follows:

"It is generally recognized that in order to maintain the high standing of our profession research must be encouraged and the results made available by a program of publications." "These facts," he stated, "were recognized by that far-seeing pharmacist Albert E. Ebert when he established this prize, which is awarded for the most valuable paper presented during the year." He stated that the prize for 1933 had been awarded to Ewin Gillis and H. A. Langenhan of the University of Washington for their paper presented last year, entitled—"The Study of Hydrastis Canadensis." He called on Dr. E. V. Lynn of the University of Washington to receive the medal for his colleagues. Dr. Lynn said he did not know what Dr. Gillis and Dr. Langenhan would say under the circumstances, but it gave him a great deal of pleasure and gratification because he had some little part in this work, to accept the medal.

President Philip was pleased to announce that former president L. L. Walton who had been taken sick during the convention had improved and was getting along very nicely. He requested the Secretary to convey best wishes to the former presidents, L. L. Walton, C. W. Johnson, also to Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., whose illness had been reported.

President Philip announced that this concluded the business of the ASSOCIATION with the exception of installation of officers; he had hoped that Vice-President Jones would preside at this session, but he was not present.

Walter D. Adams and H. V. Army were invited to the platform; they had been elected members of the Council and also H. C. Christensen, who had returned home. They were duly installed.

President Philip called on Mr. Adams to present Secretary E. F. Kelly, Dr. A. G. DuMez, Editor of the YEAR BOOK, and E. G. Eberle, Editor of the JOURNAL, for installation.

The foregoing responded briefly expressing thanks for the honors conferred.

President Philip stated that the Treasurer, Charles W. Holton, had not returned from a visit to Europe; he was declared duly installed. Proceeding with the order of installation, Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., Second Vice-President, was introduced. In acknowledging the honor he said that he was not unmindful of the high privilege of serving the ASSOCIATION and pledged his support to the officers and members.

On behalf of the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association, Andrew F. Ludwig presented Dr. Krantz with a bouquet of flowers.

The First Vice-President, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, was introduced and installed. He expressed his appreciation for the honor conferred; he was, especially, pleased to serve under President Robert L. Swain.

The President-Elect was then introduced. President Philip referred at some length to the work of Dr. Swain in various divisions of pharmacy and transferred to him the gavel of the ASSOCIATION. He, then, asked Mrs. Swain to pin the badge of office on the President.



The audience rose and applauded in approval of President Philip's beautiful conclusion to a well-conducted ceremonial and expressive of their regard for Dr. and Mrs. Swain and the esteem in which the former is held.

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT R. L. SWAIN.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: It is my happy privilege to have been a member of this ASSOCIATION since 1909, and becoming a member was one of the first acts I did after graduating in pharmacy from the University of Maryland. I have been an interested member of this organization during those years, although I was not in position to attend any of its national gatherings until the Asheville meeting in 1923. Since that time, it has not only been my privilege but it has been a very great pleasure to take some part in the work which this ASSOCIATION has done, to play some little part in the work which it has carried on, and at no time, in my participation in the affairs of this ASSOCIATION, have I wavered in my earliest conception of what the ASSOCIATION was, the most fundamental and the most intrinsically fine influence in American pharmacy.

"It goes without saying that a person cannot ascend to this office without being mindful of the honor which it confers, and I take it a man cannot accept this honor without an equal realization of the duty which it carries with it, and the responsibility which it imposes. I assure you that in accepting the honor, I do not separate it from the duty and the responsibility, and it shall be my intention, to the limit of my abilities, to perform the duty as best I can, and to discharge the responsibility for the next twelve months.

"I have taken a great deal of pleasure, and derived much real profit as well, from a rather careful study of the work which this ASSOCIATION has done during the eighty-one years of its history. Some of the most interesting reading I have been in position to do in recent years has been to go back through the YEAR BOOKS of this ASSOCIATION and follow step by step, sometimes a rather deliberate step, what this ASSOCIATION has done in the achievement of its great purposes.

"The reading of the Code of Ethics of this ASSOCIATION and also the other great principles to which this ASSOCIATION has adhered since the very earliest days, convinces one that at no time has the ASSOCIATION been concerned with anything except matters of great importance. It is to its credit, I think, that it has never allowed itself to be particularly concerned with mere passing things of the moment, trivial things. It has never lent its name or its great influence to things which were of no fundamental relationship to pharmacy. At no time, however (and this is very clearly set out in its history), has it wavered in its adherence to the principles to which it first became devoted, and it has kept true to them throughout the whole eighty-one years of its existence.

"Reading these YEAR BOOKS and going back to the addresses which my predecessors in this great office have made, I have been impressed with the fact that certainly in their day the men whom you have called to this office must have been (and this, of course, will have no relationship to myself) the most outstanding men in pharmacy at the time of their election. I know of no more profitable task than to go back through those early records and follow year by year the work which those great men have done. It seems to me that as I try to evaluate the services which they have rendered, I am rather conscious of the fact that at no time has the Presidential robe been badly worn. To me, it is a very stimulating thing to know that such a high standard of performance, such a high standard of principle has been set. I can assure you I shall not suffer from any greater ambition nor shall I be the subject of a more cherished desire than to maintain the standard which my predecessors have set.

"I doubt whether any man ever assumed the Presidency of this ASSOCIATION during a period when all forces, which have heretofore been accepted as rather stable forces, are more confused. I have often thought of the time through which my very dear friend, Bruce Philip, passed during his term of office, and I have often tried to visualize what his mental attitude must have been to a great many things which must have occasioned him great concern. No man trained in the law as he is trained, and no man having had the experience such as he has had, could view casually the great drama which is now being unfolded in our American life.

"I doubt very much that the changing scene will be confined entirely to our political life. Certainly, it is going to have a profound effect, and is meant to have a profound effect, on our

economic existence. I am rather inclined to feel that the changes which are taking place in our political government and the changes which are taking place in our economic life, will be reflected in such organizations as this.

"I do feel, however, that I am in a better position than President Philip was, because I can imagine that he, who at that time was just about to assume the duties which he has just relinquished to me (because I can recall quite clearly that small band of persons who met at the site of the headquarters building in Washington and saw Dr. Samuel Hilton break the ground for the building of the edifice which is now in actual existence as the American Institute of Pharmacy), may have had some grave doubts as to the final consummation of that wonderful undertaking. I say I am in a bit more fortunate position because the doubts which beset him cannot, so far as that is concerned, beset me.

"It was my happy privilege on Monday of this present week to be in the headquarters building of this ASSOCIATION, and I must admit that my heart filled with pride. When I looked upon that edifice of classical design, of matchless white, in such an unsurpassed environment, my heart swelled with pride when I realized that that institution was to be made a great instrumentality for the furtherance of the work of this ASSOCIATION.

"I congratulate President Philip and his co-workers (and he had many) in that this building was actually begun in his administration and brought to such a beautiful consummation within the same period. I rather imagine that whatever additional honors may come to him, or what additional burdens he may be called upon to assume, he will regard the successful consummation of this one great project as perhaps the most outstanding work of his life.

"You have chosen me to serve as President of this ASSOCIATION, and I can't tell you that it was altogether unforeseen, because I have been the President-Elect for a year. I might tell you, however, that being President-Elect has its advantages and disadvantages. There are some persons (and this refers particularly to some of the pharmaceutical press) who don't distinguish as they should between the President-Elect and the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Sometimes you slip into rather confusing situations because of their failure to make this distinction.

"However, the advantages derived from being the President-Elect are many, and I have been denied none of those advantages. It has been my privilege to work closely with Bruce Philip. He has been most courteous. I have been asked to participate in conferences and in consultations which perhaps would not be the lot of every President-Elect, because of the fact that I was close to him, he being in Washington and I being in Baltimore.

"It has also been an unusual privilege to work closely with my very dear friends, Dr. Kelly and Editor Eberle. So I might say, without the slightest spirit of egotism, that I have been through a period of training, as it were, during the last twelve months. At any rate, while I was most meticulous in my observance of the proprieties so far as the Presidency was concerned, and at no time allowed myself to be put in the position which might in any sense be regarded as an invasion of the prerogatives of the President himself, I have, nevertheless, been able to formulate some plans which I would like to put into effect this coming year.

"As I say, you have elected me to the Presidency of this ASSOCIATION, and I am going to take a few moments (and I assure you the moments will be few) to give you some idea of the things I hope to do during the next twelve months.

"First of all, let me say that we owe a duty to this ASSOCIATION which far transcends our responsibility as a mere member. Every pharmacist owes this ASSOCIATION a tremendous debt. As I said before, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been the nurturing ground, has been the very foundation as it were of the professional aspects of pharmacy. For years—going on a century now—it has bent its every energy toward the development of professional pharmacy. The early ideas which actuated this ASSOCIATION found their way eventually into the laws of the various states. Those ideas have also found their way into some of the federal statutes, and in actual fact, as well as in contemplation of law, pharmacy is a professional undertaking engaged in administering to public health.

"If this is true; if professional pharmacy is the intrinsic thing in pharmacy; if professional pharmacy is the outstanding mark of distinction which has been placed upon the drug store both by custom and by law, then it seems to me the ASSOCIATION which represents professional pharmacy is entitled to a great deal more at the hands of the profession than it has received.

"It seems to me a most unfortunate thing that this ASSOCIATION should be compelled to stress the necessity for membership. I could almost state that it is an indictment of professional pharmaceutical opinion that the membership of this ASSOCIATION has reached so low a figure. I don't wish to alarm you. The ASSOCIATION is in no special danger, but there is a vast inconsistency between the support which we have given the ASSOCIATION and the position of importance which the ASSOCIATION occupies. For that reason, I am going to devote as much of my time and my efforts and my energy during the next twelve months to doing what I can to build up the membership of this group.

"Again, don't consider this in any sense an egotistical statement. It is far from it. I want you to also bear in mind as I make these remarks about membership that I am quite familiar with the membership arrangements which have been in effect for some time. I know there is a national Membership Committee. I know also that the states have been divided into groups, and a chairman for each group, and that there have been sub-chairmen appointed for the various states. I must admit I don't know how the arrangement came about.

"I can well see that when it was first established it was a very fortunate arrangement, and may still be. I am going to ask, in case it is my privilege or duty to appoint these committees, even though I do appoint a national Membership Committee and also the various sub-committees, that the committees even after they are appointed grant me more or less the personal privilege of doing what I can to build up the membership.

"Frankly, I can't say I have given this all the thought it deserves because within the last two or three days, during our stay here, some things have come to the surface which would have a bearing upon any plan had I worked any plan out. However, I am going to ask some of the men in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, with whom I have worked intimately for a number of years, to assume some of the responsibilities of this work. I am going to select, as judiciously as I can, from the persons upon whom I think I can make a personal demand to undertake in the various states the work which I may suggest to them.

"I don't in any sense look upon this as an ambitious plan. It may not work and, to fall back upon the rather safe language of President Roosevelt, if I can realize seventy-five per cent of my ambition in this respect, I assure you I will be most happy indeed.

"I shall also frankly ask the deans of the colleges of pharmacy, with whom I have close personal acquaintance, to assist in so far as they can in this membership undertaking. I shall have no hesitancy at all in making what some of my friends in the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy may think an unreasonable demand upon them.

"I sincerely hope I may emulate the work done by our good and dear friend, Dr. Walton, during his presidency, when he made it his business to see to it that every member of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was also a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"I am not undertaking this membership project, if you please, for any personal reason. I feel, and I feel very sincerely, that the inconsistency in the membership of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the vastly important work which it has done, and which it must do, simply must be faced, and we must put the ASSOCIATION in the place where it will not be embarrassed when it seeks to speak for professional pharmacy, as it has spoken in the past and as it must speak again in the future.

"So when I do ask you, as ask you I undoubtedly shall, to undertake a portion of the work of building up the membership in this ASSOCIATION, I can tell you very frankly I shall not expect many refusals to undertake the task.

"There are a number of other things which I have given my thought to, and I might refer briefly to the publications of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. I know there have grown up in the ASSOCIATION probably two or three schools of thought regarding its official publication, the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"Let me say at this point that there is no man alive for whom I entertain a higher regard than Dr. Eberle, Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. You have in him not only a faithful servant but one who gives of his services long after he should be in bed, and you have no idea of the work which he does. It has been our privilege at our home on a number of occasions to entertain Dr. and Mrs. Eberle at dinner, particularly on

Sundays, and at eight o'clock we are already ready for his customary statement, 'I will have to go now. I have to get some proof ready for the mail,' or 'I have to do this, or that.' I doubt very much whether there is a night of his life that he can't be found in his office at midnight. I say that because I know. I make this statement so that nobody can possibly misunderstand what I am going to say. I don't think anybody could.

"There has grown up in the ASSOCIATION the feeling (and I think the justified feeling) that perhaps the time has come when we should give serious thought to the publications of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and to me that takes on added emphasis when we begin to consider the increase in membership, because it is perfectly obvious whatever increase in membership we are able to effect will be in the practicing group of pharmacists.

"It can be said to the everlasting credit of the educational institutions that from the very beginning they have almost had a complete membership in this body. The same thing is true of the research workers, and the various scientists interested in pharmaceutical endeavors. So I take it that the increase in membership is almost bound to come from the practicing class.

"Therefore, as I enter upon the Presidency of this ASSOCIATION, I look upon the necessity of working out this publications' problem as a bit more pressing maybe than heretofore. I subscribe totally to the feeling that the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should continue to be the highest exponent of professional pharmacy in the United States. I subscribe fully to the feeling that nothing should be done which would in the least detract from the high purpose that JOURNAL serves in various sections of the country, and in educational and professional service.

"I am also sympathetic with the view, however, of another school of thought which has grown up in the ASSOCIATION, and that is that even though the membership should be pretty nearly what it is now, the JOURNAL should give as much thought and as much space to professional and scientific material as possible, and at the same time give more popular expression to news and to matters not necessarily professional, and certainly not technical.

"At the present time, I think there has been a very happy medium established because the JOURNAL must, of necessity, appeal as widely as possible to all the members of the ASSOCIATION. But I do look forward to the time, and if the ASSOCIATION is permitted to grow as I sincerely hope it may, when we may give serious thought to another type of publication in addition to the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"In making these statements, of course you are not to assume that I am speaking from original thought at all. I know there has been a committee working in the ASSOCIATION for some time probably with the objectives in view that I have stated. I only present the matter at this moment, and in this way, feeling that it will be necessary in a comparatively short while to have two types of publications.

"At this point I want to state again, even at the risk of being guilty of repetition, that I have never had the slightest misgiving as to the soundness of the policy which the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has pursued. I have none now, and every statement I am making is looking ahead rather than looking back.

"It was my happy privilege about an hour or more ago to meet at dinner the Past-Presidents of this ASSOCIATION. I understand they broke their time-honored rule and let their good friend, Bruce, and myself come in. I was impressed, however, with the fact that some of the problems which concern us now have concerned other Presidents as being equally important as some of the problems which now confront us. I remember Dr. Dohme made a strong plea, when he was in the Presidential chair back, I think, in 1916 or 1917, for the unification and the federation or the amalgamation, if the term is more definitive, of the organizations in pharmacy. Doubtless the time was not then propitious.

"I was present also on the occasion when Dr. Walton delivered his Presidential address, and I remember with what earnestness he pled for a merger of the two national pharmaceutical organizations. Doubtless the time then was not sufficiently propitious.

"But I am impressed, from the experiences I have had in Washington in connection with Dr. Kelly, Bruce Philip and some of the rest of us, that perhaps the time has come when we should give serious attention to the unification of our forces. President Philip referred to this very courageously in his Presidential address. I say 'courageously,' because you always run the risk of your motives being misunderstood and your language misinterpreted. But we have

been confronted in Washington on a number of occasions recently with the criticism that our forces are not united and that, in fact, our forces are disunited. We have been led to believe there would be some very distinct advantages if we could eventually work out a real unification, a real solidification of our organizational forces in pharmacy in this country. I was greatly pleased to hear the Resolutions Committee report that the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had tentatively at least approved in principle the very thing of which I now speak.

"I also would like to see worked out, and for the same reason, a closer, a more workable affiliation between the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the state associations. I am hopeful that during the next few months the groundwork may be laid for doing this on a very practical basis. My interest in this, again, arises not from any personal consideration, as you might well know, but from my earnest and honest belief that it is going to be necessary for the professional forces in pharmacy to be organized on an effective workable basis.

"I feel as though I should apologize for intruding myself upon you at such length on this occasion, and yet I felt it would not be fair to myself and perhaps not fair to you to let the opportunity go by without giving you something in prospect of what I hope to do. I am careful not to say that these things will be fulfilled. I am careful not to do any more than place them on the basis of prophecy backed by personal appeal to those to whom I shall appeal for assistance.

"I remember reading some time ago in some popular magazine some discussion of the philosophy of government. I remember quite well the theme of the editorial went back to the days when the walls of Jericho were destroyed. The persons in authority worked out an ancient governmental idea. The walls of the city lay prostrated. The city was open to invasion by the enemies without, and perhaps from the enemies within. At any rate, the formula established on that occasion was that each man in the city was to be held responsible for the walls about his own house. The rebuilding of the wall around the city meant no more than a unification of action and coöperation on the part of all.

"I feel that in the emergencies which confront pharmacy in this country (and those emergencies are none the less real to you as pharmacists than they are to this ASSOCIATION as an organized body), we should assume our personal responsibility. I think we should assume that that responsibility holds us responsible for the wall about our own house. All I ask of you during this year, as your officers earnestly and diligently attempt to fulfil the duties which you have imposed upon them is that you measure up to your own individual responsibility. If you do, I am perfectly willing for you to hold me to strict compliance with my own."

Past-President Philip said, "May I respectfully remind you that during your year you are to do all the things I forgot to do."

Honorary President Kremers was not present and was declared installed.

Secretary Kelly expressed to the ASSOCIATION his sincere appreciation of the honor conferred for continuing him in office, and to Mr. Philip and the retiring officers his deep appreciation of their fine assistance. He assured President Swain of his heartiest coöperation and said that it was an unusual pleasure for him to work with him and another gentleman, on the stage, because he had some little part in bringing him up. He asked to return the privilege and for him to see that he is brought up right this year. He referred in a happy vein to Mrs. Swain—placing the President's pin on her husband, and also to the presentation of flowers to President Swain and the Second Vice-President, Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr. He said in part:

"We think down in Maryland that the rest of them, in addition to myself, have had something to do with your bringing up. We are very proud, sir, of the honor which has come to our state in the election of yourself (Dr. Swain) and Dr. Krantz. I assure you that these little tokens of appreciation express the sentiment not only of us who are here, but of every pharmacist in the State of Maryland to whom you gentlemen have been very good friends, and to whom you have rendered wonderful assistance. I should like to include, too, because we are supposed to be south of the Mason and Dixon Line, Mrs. Swain and Mrs. Krantz in this expression of appreciation, since we conceive that they, too, have had a part in your bringing up. For the pharmacists of Maryland I am very happy to offer you our congratulations and best wishes."

President Swain said he would make no attempt to express his thanks to the dear friends from Maryland; "we have a way down there of getting next to each other," he said "and they know how I feel and how Mrs. Swain feels, and, doubtless, how Dr. and Mrs. Krantz feel."

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to adjourn at 9:50 P.M.