

# HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN ADOLPHUS HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS, AUGUST 25-28, 1936.

The First Session of the House of Delegates was convened by Chairman Roy B. Cook, at 2:00 p.m., Tuesday, August 25, 1936; he welcomed the delegates present. The roll call showed that a quorum was present and the House of Delegates was declared organized for business.

The names of delegates and organizations represented follow. The name of the organization or state is in *Italics*, names of delegates in capitals and small capitals, and the names of voting delegates in bold face.

Secretary Kelly explained that all delegates voted except in a record vote, when only the voting delegates are recorded. The delegates can be changed, if desired, by advising the *Chairman*.

Secretary Kelly announced fraternal delegates from Columbia University, Long Island University, Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, Pharmacists Society of the District of Columbia—they extended greetings and the privileges of the floor were extended the delegates.

*The minutes of the House of Delegates are printed here, and to avoid duplication in printing will also answer for the reports of the transactions made to the General Sessions—the reports are abstracts of the minutes.*

The names of the delegates follow:

## A. PH. A. SECTIONS.

*Scientific*—E. V. LYAN, Boston, Mass.  
*Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing*—H. M. BURLAGE, Chapel Hill, N. Car.  
*Education and Legislation*—L. W. RISING, Seattle, Wash.  
*Commercial Interests*—Henry Brown, Scranton, Pa.; JOSEPH H. GOODNESS, Boston, Mass.  
*Historical Pharmacy*—C. O. LEE, La Fayette, Ind.  
*Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries*—Charles J. Clayton, Denver, Colo.  
*Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials*—F. C. A. SCHAEFER, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
*National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research*—Geo. D. Beal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WM. J. HUSA, Gainesville, Fla.; HEBBER W. YOUNGKEN, Boston, Mass.  
*Plant Science Seminar*—Frank H. Eby, Philadelphia, Pa.; LOYD E. HARRIS, Norman, Okla.

## A. PH. A. BRANCHES.

*Baltimore*—Glenn L. Jenkins, JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., C. JELLEFF CARR.  
*Chicago*—Lawrence Templeton, S. W. MORRISON, WM. B. DAY, R. E. TERRY, WM. GRAY, I. E. BECKER.  
*Detroit*—H. A. K. WHITNEY.  
*Philadelphia*—AMBROSE HUNSBROKER, J. C. MUNCH, J. M. McDONNELL.  
*New York*—Hugo H. Schaefer.  
*Northern New Jersey*—R. W. Rodman, ERNEST LITTLE, GEO. C. SCHICKS.  
*Northern Ohio*—Franklin J. Bacon.  
*North Pacific Branch*—A. O. Mickelsen.  
*Northwestern*—MAX MENZEL, CHAS. V. NETZ, CHAS. H. ROGERS, GUSTAV BACHMAN.  
*Pittsburgh*—C. Leonard O'Connell, L. K. DARBAKER, LOUIS EMANUEL, GEO. D. BEAL.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

*National Association of Retail Druggists*—JOHN W. DARGAVEL, Rowland Jones, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; CHARLES EHLERS, Cincinnati, Ohio; GEORGE L. SECORD, Chicago, Ill.; HUGH P. BEIRNE, New Haven, Conn.  
*National Wholesale Druggists Association*—J. M. Penland, Dallas, Texas; B. B. GILMER, Houston, Texas; F. Z. Williams, Dallas, Texas; E. L. NEWCOMB, New York, N. Y.  
*American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy*—C. B. Jordan, La Fayette, Ind.; EDWARD SPEASE, Cleveland, Ohio; ROLAND T. LAKEY, Detroit, Mich.  
*National Association Boards of Pharmacy*—Arthur D. Baker, Denver, Colo.; A. L. I. WINNE, Richmond, Va.; LAWRENCE C. LEWIS, Tuskegee, Ala.; H. C. CHRISTENSEN, Chicago, Ill.

*American Drug Manufacturers Association*—F. E. Bibbins, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. O. TAYLOR, Detroit, Mich.; J. P. SNYDER, Norwich, N. Y.  
*Proprietary Association*—G. F. Reddish, St. Louis, Mo.; S. T. HELMS, Baltimore, Md.; EDWARD MURRAY, Baltimore, Md.; JAMES F. HOGE, New York, N. Y.; F. A. BLAIR, New York, N. Y.

## STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

*Alabama*—Paul Molyneux, L. C. LEWIS, N. G. HUBBARD, C. B. GOLDTHWAITE, JR.  
*Arkansas*—C. B. Counts, HERBERT W. PARKER, VINCE M. HARRINGTON, L. K. SNODGRASS, FRANK WARD, IRL BRITE, PURCELL SMITH, HAROLD LAWSON.  
*Colorado*—Chas. J. Clayton, ARTHUR D. BAKER, JOS. P. MURRAY.  
*Connecticut*—Alice-Esther Garvin, HUGH P. BEIRNE, EDWARD J. MURPHY, WM. J. DUNPHY, GEORGE F. BLACKALL, CHAS. J. GUSTAFSON.  
*District of Columbia*—Augustus C. Taylor, CHARLES J. FUERBMAN, SAMUEL L. HILTON, W. PAUL BRIGGS.  
*Florida*—W. J. HUSA, B. V. CHRISTENSEN, P. F. FOOHE, E. J. IRELAND, J. H. HUGHTON, JOHN K. CLEMMER, W. M. HANKINS, N. H. HUNTER.  
*Georgia*—R. C. Wilson, CHAS. H. EVANS, HAROLD HERMAN.  
*Illinois*—Ralph E. Terry, WM. GRAY, IRWIN A. BECKER.  
*Indiana*—R. B. Rothrock, C. B. JORDAN, E. H. NILES.  
*Iowa*—R. J. Allen, J. W. SLOCUM.  
*Kansas*—Walter Varnum, KELSEY PETRO.  
*Kentucky*—Gordon L. Curry, J. W. GAYLE.  
*Louisiana*—John F. McCloskey.  
*Maine*—Alfred P. Manson.  
*Maryland*—Andrew F. Ludwig, GEORGE A. BUNTING, JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.  
*Massachusetts*—Harry S. Berinstein, C. FRED WRIGHT, CARL G. A. HARRING, JOHN F. CUSICK.  
*Michigan*—Otis F. Cook, NORMAN A. WERBS, M. N. HENRY, FRANK T. GILLESPIE, CLARE ALLAN, BEN S. PECK.  
*Minnesota*—Charles V. Netz, GUSTAV BACHMAN.  
*Mississippi*—Thos. H. McMillion, S. B. KEY, S. J. McDUFFY.  
*Montana*—Leon W. Richards.  
*Nebraska*—Rufus A. Lyman, H. L. BELLAMY.  
*New Hampshire*—George A. Moulton, PERCY J. CALLAGHAN, THEO. J. BRADLEY.  
*New Jersey*—Robert P. Fischelis, ERNEST LITTLE.  
*New York*—C. P. Wimmer, H. H. SCHARFER, R. S. LEBMAN.  
*North Carolina*—P. J. Suttlemyre, J. G. BEARD, H. M. BURLAGE, I. W. ROSE.  
*North Dakota*—W. F. Sudro, P. H. COSTELLO, N. M. BRAKER.

Ohio—M. N. Ford, C. A. Dyr, F. H. FERRICKS.  
 Oklahoma—J. W. Stunkle, THOS. ROACH, PRTE  
 WAVER, COLMAN DAVIS, JOHN D. HEBBY.  
 Oregon—Lewis C. Britt.  
 Pennsylvania—HENRY BROWN, THEODORE CAMPBELL,  
 JR., NATHAN ZONIES.  
 South Carolina—W. H. Zeigler, J. M. PLAXCO.  
 South Dakota—George W. Lloyd, E. C. SEVERIN, KEN-  
 NETH JONES, L. D. HINER, CLARK EIDSMOB.  
 Texas—B. B. BROWN, HENRY HEIN, EDWIN REESE, W.  
 F. GIDLEY, WM. R. NEVILLE, E. M. JOSEPH.  
 Virginia—A. L. I. Winne, H. S. FALCONER, W. F.  
 RUDD, W. G. CROCKETT.  
 Washington—Russell A. Cain.  
 West Virginia—J. Lester Hayman, ROY B. COOK.  
 Wisconsin—Ralph W. Clark, ARTHUR H. UHL.  
 Wyoming—Tarvin A. Hoops, R. C. SAULTZ.

## THE COUNCIL.

S. L. Hilton, E. F. Kelly, E. G. Eberle, A. G. DuMez,  
 P. H. Costello, Frank A. Delgado, J. Lester Hay-  
 man, H. C. Christensen, Roy C. Cook, C. Thur-  
 ston Gilbert, R. P. Fischelis, W. D. Adams,  
 R. L. Swain.

## FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Columbia University—H. V. ARNY, C. P. WIMMER,  
 C. W. Ballard.  
 Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and Kings County Phar-  
 maceutical Association—F. C. A. Schaefer, Rob-  
 ert S. Lehman.  
 Pharmacists Society of the District of Columbia—Vincent  
 B. Norelli.

Vice-Chairman Gilbert presided during the reading of Chairman's Address. (The Ad-  
 dress is published in September JOURNAL, pages 774-776.) The address was referred to the Com-  
 mittee on Resolutions.

Chairman Cook resumed the Chair. He appointed the Committee on Nominations and  
 the Committee on Resolutions. (See First General Session—report of the House of Delegates.)  
 Chairman Cook called for the Annual Report of the Council.

Secretary Kelly said, in presenting this report, that Council Proceedings are regularly  
 published in the JOURNAL. This report is an attempt to very briefly summarize the more important  
 actions taken by the Council during the year, and particularly those actions that have been taken  
 recently or at the sessions of the Council in Dallas.

The report follows:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, 1935-1936.

The Council membership consisted of nine *elected* members: H. V. Arny, H. C. Christensen,  
 W. D. Adams, H. A. B. Dunning, S. L. Hilton, W. Bruce Philip (deceased), J. H. Beal, R. L.  
 Swain and C. H. LaWall, and eight *ex-officio* members; President Costello, *Vice-Presidents*  
 F. A. Delgado, J. Lester Hayman, former President, R. P. Fischelis, Secretary E. F. Kelly,  
 Treasurer C. W. Holton, Editor Eberle, Editor DuMez and Chairman of the House of Delegates,  
 Roy B. Cook.

The Council has supervision over the property, funds and publications of the ASSOCIATION  
 and acts for the ASSOCIATION and the House of Delegates in the *interim* between meetings.

The business presented to the Council was transacted at three meetings held in Portland,  
 Oregon, on August 9, 1935; at Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1935; and at Dallas, Texas,  
 August 23, 1936; and by mail.

Twenty-seven Council Letters, covering 78 pages and submitting 171 items of business  
 and 80 motions were sent to the members of the Council. All of these letters have been published  
 in the JOURNAL and this report is a summary of the important actions taken. S. L. Hilton served  
 as *Chairman*; H. C. Christensen, as *Vice-Chairman* and E. F. Kelly as *Secretary*.

At the first meeting, E. G. Eberle was elected *Editor* of the JOURNAL, A. G. DuMez, *Editor*  
 of the YEAR BOOK, and W. L. Scoville and John C. Krantz, Jr., members of the Committee on  
 Research. The Committees on Finance, Property and Funds, Publications, Standard Program  
 and on Proprietary Medicines were either appointed or elected. The Committee on Recipe Book  
 was continued and the President's appointment of the Standing and Special Committees and  
 Delegates of the ASSOCIATION were approved.

E. Fullerton Cook's resignation as a candidate for the presidency was accepted, and  
 \$17,400.00 of called Liberty Bonds, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, were exchanged at par for U. S. Treasury Bonds,  
 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, 1945-1947.

It was decided to issue the National Formulary, Sixth Edition, on December 16, 1935, and  
 to have it become official on June 1, 1937. A number of requests to use the text of the N. F. VI  
 have been granted on the basis of charges heretofore approved. In order that the Committee on  
 National Formulary could plan the work of revision from year to year, it was voted that one  
 dollar from the sale of each copy be allotted to revision expenses, and one dollar to the Research  
 Fund as heretofore. Arrangements were made to distribute copies of the N. F. for review to the  
 pharmaceutical and medical publications.

On recommendation of the Committee on National Formulary, the Council approved the  
 issuance of fifty-four corrections to the first printing of the book which numbered 25,000 copies.

The corrections were given wide publicity and are being furnished without charge except postage, to all who request them. Similar corrections were made in the plates before the second printing which is now in process and which numbers 10,000 copies. Approximately 21,017 copies of N. F. V were sold during the first year of the preceding decade.

The contract for printing and distributing the JOURNAL was again awarded to the Mack Printing Company. It was decided to increase the number of pages devoted to pharmaceutical abstracts to forty-eight monthly and to increase the budget of the JOURNAL by \$4000.00 to cover the additional cost. The monthly publication of the abstracts has met with a favorable reception.

At the meeting in December, consideration was given to the proposed publication. After a lengthy discussion, a Committee on Content, Scope and Style and a Committee on Ways and Means were appointed to make a study of the project and to submit recommendations to the Council. Attention was also given to the recommendations of the Committee on Pharmacy Week with respect to the future observance of Pharmacy Week to avoid, if possible, certain developments that have interfered and to increase interest in this important movement.

The Council approved the recommendation that the nominees for president and the two vice-presidents be reduced from three to two in each case. Dr. J. H. Beal found it impossible to serve as a member and as Chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Medicines. Roy B. Cook was elected Chairman and H. H. Schaefer as a member of the Committee to fill these vacancies. The Secretary of the ASSOCIATION was given permission to serve as secretary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and was authorized to consider pending activities in order to determine which of them might be inaugurated through the use of funds now or later available. Legal opinion was secured to the effect that the Articles of Incorporation do not limit the number of members of the Council.

The contract for the manufacture and distribution of the YEAR BOOK, Volume 23, which completed the series, was awarded to the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., and the book will be issued this fall.

In December, the Committee on Finance submitted an estimate of receipts for 1936 amounting to \$45,300.00 and a budget of expenses amounting to \$44,700.00, which were approved. W. Albert Johnson, who has served since 1922, audited the accounts of the ASSOCIATION for 1935 and his report was published in the April 1936 issue of the JOURNAL. The Treasurer's report for 1935 will be published in full in the YEAR BOOK, Volume 23.

The establishment of three Student Branches, at the Louisville College of Pharmacy, and the Universities of Lower California and Mississippi were approved.

Walter D. Adams was elected *Local Secretary*, the Hotel Adolphus was chosen as the headquarters and the week of August 24th to 29th selected as the time, for the 1936 meeting. The General Program of the meeting was later approved.

Through the assistance of the Chairman of the Committee on Maintenance, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, the loan of \$36,400.00 made necessary to purchase Lot No. 7 of our property was transferred from the George Washington University, at 5½%, to the Maryland Trust Company, at 4%, for a period of three years. The loan is covered by a bequest which is to be paid later.

Consent was given to the exchange of certain property belonging to the estate of the late George M. Beringer from which \$2500.00 is left to the Permanent Endowment Fund of the Headquarters Building.

The J. B. Lippincott Company terminated their contract with the ASSOCIATION for the distribution and sale of the National Formulary V and the Recipe Book I, and turned over the stock of 389 copies of the former and 121 copies of the latter to the Secretary of the ASSOCIATION who will fill orders for these and previous editions.

The Second Session of the Council was held in Dallas on August 23rd with an afternoon and evening meeting. Reports were received from the Committees on Finance and Property and Funds and on Publications, from the Editors of the YEAR BOOK and the JOURNAL. Those reports covered the activities of the ASSOCIATION during the year with respect to its property, funds and publication, all of which are in good condition and were given careful consideration. Special attention was given to the report on the National Formulary, the Sixth Edition of which has met with a splendid reception. More copies were sold during the first six months than during the first year of the last decade. Arrangements were made to organize the Research Laboratory

in the Headquarters Building in Washington as early in 1937 as is possible, which will be of great assistance in the revisions of the N. F. and R. B. The second Edition of the latter is almost completed and will be issued, it is hoped, during September or October of this year. Another important report was that of the Committee on Contents, Scope and Style of the proposed popular publication. This committee has given careful study to what should be included in the proposed publication and submitted a complete report which is to have further study by the Council. The committee on Ways and Means has not submitted a report due to the absence from the Country of Chairman Holton and to the fact that the work of the Committee on Contents, Scope and Style had not been completed.

It was voted to submit the report of the Committee on Contents, Scope and Style to the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries with the request that it be read and considered.

Roy B. Cook was elected to vacancy for 1936-1937 through death of W. Bruce Philip, Willis S. Gregory, *Honorary President*; E. F. Kelly, *Secretary*, and C. W. Holton, *Treasurer*.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*.

On motion of F. H. Freericks, seconded by Charles H. Avery and a vote, the report was accepted.

The report of the Treasurer was called for. (It is printed in the August JOURNAL, pages 730 and 731 and was distributed at the Dallas meeting.)

Secretary Kelly expressed Treasurer Holton's regrets, because of absence, and his greetings. The report was accepted.

The Secretary's report was called for.

It follows:

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1935-1936.

A continued effort has been made to provide for complete reports, by the officers, committees and delegates of the ASSOCIATION covering their activities during the year, and to avoid repetition. The Secretary's report will be limited to matters not included in other reports except as they may seem to require additional comment.

The routine work of the Secretary's office has been carried on as promptly and effectively as was possible. The increase in this work requires an addition to the force and it is important that the organizations which expect to occupy the building should do so as promptly as arrangements can be made in order that they can give attention to such of the work as falls in their particular field and in order that the ASSOCIATION may have the benefit of their advice and coöperation. As was stated last year, every effort should be made to concentrate in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY all of the organizations and agencies interested in professional and scientific pharmacy; otherwise, it will be necessary in the near future for the ASSOCIATION to create somewhat parallel divisions to those already in existence.

The library, the museum and the equipment have been better organized and put into much more usable shape during the year. A number of valuable additions have been made to the library and the museum, and during the year the material has been arranged so as to make an inventory possible.

Fortunately, the Historical Records Survey of the Public Works Administration has recently become very much interested in the records of the ASSOCIATION, and has offered to make a complete inventory of them, beginning in September, from the historical as well as research point of view. The inventory will be made under the control of the ASSOCIATION and by trained workers furnished and directed by the Survey officials. A copy will be furnished to the ASSOCIATION and to libraries and other agencies for the benefit of historians and research workers generally, as well as in pharmacy. Further details will be given in the report of the Committee on Maintenance. This inventory will provide an estimate of the value of our library, museum and historical records and a good indication of how they should be improved and enlarged. It is hoped that any who contemplate giving to the library or museum will do so promptly in order that the material may be included in the inventory.

The ASSOCIATION is called upon more and more each year to furnish information and advice about all phases of pharmacy especially to the various divisions of the Government. It is correct to state that the ASSOCIATION is now looked upon as the headquarters of professional pharmacy

in this country. Considerable correspondence is now referred directly to us for attention, much of it from abroad. All of this indicates that the purpose intended in erecting and equipping the building is being carried out and the recognition the service brings to pharmacy is very valuable. On the other hand, it becomes necessary to increase the facilities and the personnel of the ASSOCIATION.

A number of important meetings have been held in the building during the year. Among them may be mentioned the visit of a group of German pharmacists, a meeting of the health officers of the Latin American countries to discuss pharmacopœias and a meeting of a section of the American Physical Society.

*1935 Meeting.*—Although the proceedings of this meeting were more voluminous than ever before, the JOURNAL carried a complete report in the August, September and October issues. The transactions of the Sections and Conferences and the large number of papers presented have been covered in succeeding issues.

The resolutions were again promptly furnished to the state and national associations, to the boards of pharmacy, to the schools and colleges of pharmacy and to the pharmaceutical publications, with the request that the resolutions of joint interest be supported. The response has been very encouraging.

However effective this publicity may be, it is very necessary that the delegates to our meetings make a good report of the proceedings to their respective organizations. Every delegate here is requested to see that an opportunity is given at the next meeting of the organization he represents, to present a report of this meeting, even though it be a brief one. The secretary will be pleased to cooperate with any delegate in carrying out this request.

*1936 Meeting.*—The program of our meetings is so complicated and continuous as to make it difficult to arrange for the meeting at a long distance and especially when held in a section not heretofore visited. Local Secretary Adams and his associates have done splendid work and are entitled to the thanks of their visitors for the time, thought and effort they have given to insure that we will be comfortable and properly entertained and that the sessions will go smoothly. It is much more of an undertaking than the average attendant appreciates.

The local and state pharmaceutical associations have assisted materially and we are also indebted to their officers and members as well as to the pharmacists of neighboring states who have taken an interest in the success of this meeting and have attended in such numbers.

Many individuals, firms and organizations have contributed to the success of this occasion in one way or another and the Local Committee has or will pay credit to them by name.

It is hoped that the Symposium on Education and Registration on Thursday afternoon will prove to be so interesting and valuable as to set a precedent for future meetings because it would seem worth while to devote at least one General Session to a discussion of one or more important questions affecting pharmacy and in which the members will feel free to take part in an informal way. Much valuable information about pharmaceutical education and registration will be made available and it is hoped that each delegate will feel free to express an opinion.

*Pharmacy and the Government.*—Another important step has been taken during this year toward the recognition of pharmacy by the National Government in the enactment of legislation providing commissioned rank for pharmacists in the U. S. Army. In view of the long effort of the ASSOCIATION to bring this about, it might be said that the hardest step has now been taken. The details will be reported by the committee which had the legislation in charge but I should like to emphasize that the bill was proposed and supported loyally by the Surgeon General and his associates and by the War Department and that it did not receive a single adverse vote or any criticism in either House of Congress.

The ASSOCIATION has many contacts with other divisions of the Government and has received courteous treatment and attention from all of them, even when it has been necessary to oppose measures in which they were interested or to request special service. It would be interesting to recount many experiences to show that pharmacy is now accepted as a professional activity but time permits only one. A citizen of Canada who graduated from an American college of pharmacy was refused admittance to this country to accept a position and it was understood that the refusal was based on the position that he was not a professional. A request to the State Department brought a prompt assurance of attention with the statement that pharmacy was recognized as a profession and later the applicant was admitted.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the State Department accepted an invitation extended to the Government by the Belgian Government to be officially represented at the International Pharmaceutical Federation of which the A. Ph. A. is a member and arranged for Major Hume, Librarian of the Surgeon General's Library, to act as the delegate. Major Hume presented a splendid report of the meeting which was published in the JOURNAL for December 1935, and which is a real tribute to our profession.

Another important contact has been developed with the Pan-American Union especially in respect to pharmaceutical education and registration in Latin America and the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy in those countries. The ASSOCIATION has furnished information about pharmacy through the Union to several Latin American countries, notably Mexico and Nicaragua which are studying professional education and registration. The Union is arranging a conference to be held early this fall for the consideration of such additional information about the professions as is desired and the best means of obtaining it.

*American Association for the Advancement of Science.*—A session of Section N2—Pharmacy was held during the recent semi-annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y., and the program was undoubtedly the best so far. Dr. Krantz was in charge and Dean Lemon of Buffalo acted as Local Secretary and Drs. Rudd and Lyman served as advisors.

The A. Ph. A. has been invited to have an exhibit at the annual meeting in Atlantic City in December, with other scientific and professional associations, and the arrangements are being completed. It is expected that the National Bureau of Standards will arrange as the principal feature of our exhibit, to prepare an exhibit based on the research work being done at the Bureau under a grant from the National Formulary Committee on color naming. This is an effort to develop more accurate color names as applied to drugs and medicines.

The recognition accorded pharmacy in this national scientific association is very encouraging to the ASSOCIATION.

*Exhibits.*—Professional exhibits have been made by the ASSOCIATION at recent meetings of the American Medical Association in Kansas City, the American Dental Association in San Francisco and the Catholic Hospital Association in Baltimore, and one will be made at the American Hospital Association in Cleveland in September. These exhibits have had a very favorable reception and we are particularly indebted to Professors Nichols, Templeton, Andrews and Spease for the valuable assistance given in connection with these displays. It is expected to continue the displays each year in an effort to bring pharmaceutical service to the attention of the members of these leading health organizations.

The ASSOCIATION has received splendid cooperation from these organizations in its efforts to improve pharmaceutical practice in dispensing pharmacies, in hospitals and institutions and in the government service.

A section of the Catholic Hospital Association meeting was devoted to pharmaceutical service and an inquiry was received just a few days ago as to when our standards for hospital pharmacies would be ready.

The ASSOCIATION has been invited, and has accepted, to send representatives to a meeting of the Committee on Pharmacy of the American Hospital Association to consider standards and other matters of mutual interest.

The indications are that the effort the ASSOCIATION has made to improve pharmaceutical service and the recognition of pharmacy in hospitals is about to bear fruit. To assist in this effort it is recommended that a Section on Hospital Pharmacy be created or a Sub-Section of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing so that the hospital and institutional pharmacist may have a definite part in our ASSOCIATION.

Through Professor Andrews a membership campaign has been carried on with representative hospital pharmacists and many have expressed the necessity for a section devoted to their special problems.

*Pharmacy Exhibit—Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Texas.*—Upon the invitation and request of the United States Public Health Service, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has sponsored a Pharmacy Exhibit in the U. S. Government Building—Federal Building—and the exhibit was in full operation when the Centennial opened on June 6th. Although the space available did not permit such an extensive exhibit as that at the Century of Progress in Chicago, in 1933-1934, the Texas Exhibit is based on that experience and was very carefully designed to

bring pharmacy and its public health services to the attention of the millions who will visit the Centennial.

The Pharmacy Exhibit is one of a group portraying scientifically the "Story of Life" beginning with the geological investigations in Utah and other sections by the Smithsonian Institution. The story is carried through the evolution of animal life and finally to man and includes man's diseases and the methods he has developed for preventing and treating them. The exhibits of the public health professions are arranged to show their relation to each other and to the laity. Pharmaceutical relics and equipment obtained from Texas pharmacists will also illustrate the development of pharmacy in that state.

Dr. R. C. Williams, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, is in charge of this group and has cooperated splendidly in arranging for the Pharmacy Exhibit. The success of the Chicago Exhibit was due largely to Dr. H. C. Christensen who installed and directed it, and to the splendid cooperation of Miss Esther Barney and Mr. Thaddeus Niemiec who were in attendance. Dr. Christensen with the assistance of Miss Barney and Mr. Niemiec, designed and installed the Texas Exhibit, and these three experienced pharmacists were present at the opening.

*Publications.*—The publications of the ASSOCIATION have required unusual attention during the year and represent a great contribution to pharmaceutical progress.

The Sixth Edition of the National Formulary and the Second Edition of the Professional Pharmacy have been issued since the last meeting and the Second Edition of the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book is now being printed and is expected to be issued in October. The business management of these publications is now an important undertaking and required a great deal of time and attention. Their use is beyond our expectations and is most encouraging. Arrangements are being made to publish the Monograph on Aconite as the first of a series of professional monographs and the ASSOCIATION is cooperating with the Smithsonian Institution in the publication of the Badianus Manuscript which is the first herbal and possibly the first book written on this continent.

*State and National Pharmaceutical Associations.*—As reported for several years past, the relations of the A. P. H. A. to these organizations grow closer and more cooperative each year. They are making more use of the A. P. H. A. and its facilities and have a better understanding of what this ASSOCIATION stands for and is doing. May we ask again that the delegates here present and who will have a first-hand contact will take back a message to their organizations of what the ASSOCIATION means to American pharmacy, what it is doing for pharmacists and the type of service it can give them?

You can assist also in bringing into our membership the pharmacists who are interested in promoting and improving professional pharmacy.

*Legislation.*—The ASSOCIATION is being drawn more and more into the field of legislation, national and state, and attempts to limit its participation to legislation affecting professional pharmacy, at the same time supporting the N. A. R. D. and other organizations in their efforts to improve economic conditions, keeping in mind that economic conditions affect professional practice. The relations with other organizations in this connection have been frank and helpful.

The report of the Committee on Legislation of which the Secretary was Chairman will furnish information about the work carried on during the year. It is increasingly important that this ASSOCIATION and the state pharmaceutical associations cooperate closely in studying proposed legislation for its effects on pharmaceutical practice as well as to promote pharmaceutical legislation. Legislation relating to alcohol and the control of narcotics is of particular interest.

It is a pleasure to state that the officials and legislators with whom we have come into contact have a high regard for pharmacy as a profession and are uniformly interested in promoting and practicing it as a public health activity.

*Local and Student Branches.*—The increased interest in these organizations manifested during the year is indicative of what can be done to increase their number and to improve their effectiveness.

The appeal made by Dean Little, Dean Ziefle and others has led to the establishment of three student branches and several others are in the process of organization. We hope that in time a Student Branch will be active in each school and college. Nothing is of greater importance to the future of every pharmaceutical organization especially those interested in professional pharmacy, than that students should become acquainted with them and their work while being trained

and before entering practice. The prerequisite requirements now in operation in forty-four states mean that the recruits in future must come through the colleges.

A number of Local Branches have done good work during the year and they are of growing assistance in increasing membership and in bringing the ASSOCIATION closer to those who cannot attend its meeting. Local Branches can serve a very useful purpose in every locality that can support one.

The report of the Committee on Local and Student Branches should have careful attention.

*Membership.*—The Secretary wishes to thank Dr. Little for his splendid effort to increase the membership through the coöperation of the present members. Professor Andrews has assisted splendidly in bringing in hospital and institutional pharmacists. Mr. de Nevarre has done an outstanding work in bringing into membership a number of those interested in cosmetics. The Local and Student Branches have assisted. As an illustration, one Student Branch secured 31 new members. Many individuals responded to Dr. Little's request to add one member and others have assisted in a number of ways.

The result, while not as much as we could desire, is the largest number of new members in many years. And with very reasonable expense.

The plans now in operation will bring a larger increase next year, especially if we can have the help of every individual. That counts in numbers and in the quality of new members, both of which considerations are basic.

During the depression we not only lost members but also had to carry many who could not pay promptly and who desired to continue the membership. We have now either restored the latter through payment or have removed their names from the roster. This has meant a decided loss for the year. 453 names were removed from the rolls during the year; 34 members died and 19 resigned.

During the year 483 members were elected. The membership at present is approximately 3300, of whom 178 are Life Members, 24 are Honorary Members and 89 are in foreign countries.

*Receipts of the Secretary's Office.*—Attached are financial statements of the receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1936, from Dues, the JOURNAL, National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOKS, Prescription Ingredient Survey, Leaflet No. 14 and Miscellaneous Items. The remittances to the Treasurer and the balance on hand are also set out.

Attached are reports also giving detailed information in reference to the printing, binding and sale of the National Formulary, Recipe Book and YEAR BOOKS.

The Secretary's annual financial report for the calendar year 1935 was submitted with that of the Treasurer, and audited as provided in the By-Laws.

In conclusion, the ASSOCIATION is in the position now to give better service and to expand its activities reasonably than at any time in its history. It requires your advice, guidance and support to make its program effective.

May I extend my thanks to the officers and members for the interest they have taken in our work during the year just closing and the support they have so generously given me.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1936.

*Receipts.*

Balance on deposit January 1, 1936.....	\$ 1,638.61
<b>Dues:</b>	
Membership only.....	\$ 152.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1932.....	.....
Membership and JOURNAL, 1933.....	.....
Membership and JOURNAL, 1934.....	60.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1935.....	363.00
Membership and JOURNAL, 1936.....	5,494.56
Membership and JOURNAL, 1937.....	245.00
	\$6,314.56



JOURNAL.....	4,648.87	
National Formulary.....	72,221.74	
Recipe Book.....	144.00	
YEAR BOOKS.....	54.23	
U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey.....	12.29	
Leaflet No. 14.....	9.50	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts.....		83,405.19
Total Balance and Receipts.....		\$85,043.80

*Remittances to Treasurer.*

Jan. 16, 1936, Check No. 193.....	\$ 2,033.99	
Feb. 3, 1936, Check No. 194.....	1,126.80	
Feb. 3, 1936, Check No. 195.....	33,711.71	
Feb. 18, 1936, Check No. 196.....	23,599.96	
March 7, 1936, Check No. 197.....	1,251.65	
March 28, 1936, Check No. 198.....	1,042.25	
Apr. 18, 1936, Check No. 199.....	11,261.09	
May 26, 1936, Check No. 200.....	8,098.53	
June 30, 1936, Check No. 201.....	1,201.34	83,327.32
		<hr/>
Balance on Deposit.....		1,716.48
Total Remittances and Balance.....		\$85,043.83

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935.

*Receipts.*

Sales for quarter ending March 1, 1935, N. F. V.....	\$ 834.86	
Sales for quarter ending June 1, 1935, N. F. V.....	110.40	
Sales for quarter ending September 1, 1935, N. F. V.....	616.80	
Sales for quarter ending Dec. 1, 1935, N. F. V (Reported 1/1/36).....	.....	
Sales for year, Bulletins N. F. VI.....	45.00	
Sales for year, Notes on N. F.....	12.68	
Use of Text.....	5.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts.....		\$ 1,624.74

*Disbursements.*

N. F. V:		
Mack Printing Co., Printing and Binding.....	\$ 1053.54	
N. F. Display, Exhibits at A. M. A. Meeting.....	111.35	
N. F. VI:		
E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	682.49	
Florence J. Otis, Editing.....	200.00	
Miss Edith Smith, Clerical Services.....	933.32	
S. L. Hilton, Supplies.....	1.55	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins, etc.....	499.45	
Edward Lewis, Assaying.....	20.00	
Pioneer Publishing Co., Printing.....	16.73	
Adley B. Nichols, Committee Expense.....	52.16	
Hattie Dynewicz, Supplies.....	6.80	
Pilcher-Hamilton Daily Co., Binders, etc.....	63.75	
E. F. Kelly, Traveling Expenses.....	23.35	
L. A. Engel Press, Coupons.....	23.50	

Mack Printing Co., Insurance and Printing.....	306.81	
Nat'l Confer. Pharm. Research, Membership.....	25.00	
E. P. Douglas, Printing.....	18.36	
Ray Adamson, Research.....	250.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements.....		\$ 4,288.16

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1936.

*Receipts.*

Sales quarter ending December 31, 1935, N. F. VI.....	\$33,711.71	
Sales quarter ending March 31, 1936, N. F. VI.....	37,416.73	
Sales period ending Feb. 1, 1936, N. F. V.....	520.80	
Sales of National Formulary, I, II and IV.....	5.50	
Reference Samples.....	2.00	
Use of Text, N. F. VI.....	565.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$72,221.74

*Disbursements.*

N. F. VI:

E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	154.59	
E. N. Gathercoal, Research.....	800.00	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins, etc.....	182.89	
Geo. P. Illiau Co., Tubes.....	3.75	
Bernard Fantus, Research.....	500.00	
K. L. Kelly, Research.....	75.00	
Miss Edith Smith, Clerical Services.....	333.32	
Gladys Spurr, Clerical Services.....	150.00	
Adley B. Nichols, Medical Exhibit.....	157.90	
Mack Printing Company.....	20,538.32	
Lawrence Templeton, Expenses Dental Exhibit.....	168.09	
Chicago Medical Book Co., Book Covers.....	10.82	
	<hr/>	
		\$23,074.68

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. V—JAN. 1, 1935, TO FEB. 1, 1936.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1935	Buckram.....	352	\$2.40	\$ 844.80	
	Leather.....	0			
	Less Freight.....			9.94	\$ 834.86
				<hr/>	
June 1, 1935	Buckram.....	42	2.40	100.80	
	Leather.....	2	4.80	9.60	110.40
				<hr/>	
Sept. 1, 1935	Buckram.....	257	2.40	616.80	
	Leather.....	0			616.80
				<hr/>	
Feb. 1, 1936	Buckram.....	187	2.40	448.80	
	Leather.....	15	4.80	72.00	520.80
				<hr/>	
Total.....					\$ 2082.86

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI--DEC. 1, 1935, TO APRIL 1, 1936.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Jan. 1, 1936	Buckram.....	9,157	\$3.59	\$32,873.63	
	Leather.....	194	4.32	838.08	\$33,711.71
April 1, 1936	Buckram.....	10,319	3.59	37,045.21	
	Leather.....	86	4.32	371.52	37,416.73
Total.....					\$71,128.44

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF N. F., JANUARY 1, 1926, TO JUNE 30, 1936.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1926.....	\$ 45,318.21	\$ 20,958.56
1927.....	17,460.75	8,389.38
1928.....	14,565.15	3,560.41
1929.....	12,718.40	3,556.60
1930.....	9,940.05	6,123.32
1931.....	8,271.00	3,702.38
1932.....	4,243.27	2,087.20
1933.....	3,957.36	4,231.01
1934.....	4,729.36	3,401.77
1935.....	1,624.74	4,288.16
1936.....	72,221.74	23,074.68
To Research Fund.....		26,796.54
Totals.....	\$195,050.03	\$110,170.01

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1936.

Series.	Buckram.	Leather.	Total.
A.....	19,561	500	20,061
B.....	10,023	..	10,023
C.....	5,000	..	5,000
D.....	5,000	..	5,000
E.....	5,000	..	5,000
F.....	4,479	..	4,479
G.....	1,488	..	1,488
Total.....	50,551	500	51,051

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. V—DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., TO FEB. 1, 1936.

	Buckram.	Leather.	Total
Copies used in copyrighting and for complimentary distribution through the Mack Printing Company.....	33	12	45
Copies distributed complimentary through the Chemical Catalog Company.....	32	..	32
*Copies sold by the Chemical Catalog Co.....	18,021	70	18,091
Copies distributed complimentary through J. B. Lippincott Company.....	23	..	23
Copies sold by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	32,423	48	32,471
Copies held in stock by J. B. Lippincott Co.....	19	370	389
Total.....	50,551	500	51,051

\* The Chemical Catalog Co., sold 107 copies leather of which 37 copies were returned by dealers to J. B. Lippincott Co. during quarter ending June 1, 1933.

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1936.

Printing.	Buckram.	Leather.	Leather. Inter- leaved.	Total.
First.....	24,653	408	40	25,101

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI—DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING CO. TO APRIL 1, 1936.

	Buckram.	Leather.	Leather. Inter- leaved.	Total.
Complimentary.....	88	41	..	129
For Review.....	106	...	..	106
For Copyright.....	2	...	..	2
Sold.....	19,476	280	..	19,756
In Stock.....	4,981	87	40	5,108
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,653</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25,101</b>

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPE BOOK.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1917.....		\$ 10.50
1918.....		19.26
1919.....		.....
1920.....		1.40
1921.....		23.98
1922.....		42.93
1923.....		.....
1924.....		470.70
1925.....		572.47
1926.....		336.38
1927.....		95.08
1928.....		766.66
1929.....	\$ 5,256.00	9,838.65
1930.....	1,920.98	51.00
1931.....	3,641.80	61.96
1932.....	1,356.64	.....
1933.....	894.94	130.51
1934.....	1,428.28	690.89
1935.....	425.34	681.77
1936 (to June 30).....	144.00	198.46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$15,067.98</b>	<b>\$13,992.60</b>

SUMMARY OF SALES OF RECIPE BOOK I—JANUARY 1, 1935, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1936.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 1, 1935	Buckram.....	65	\$2.78	\$180.70	\$180.70
June 1, 1935	Buckram.....	57	2.78	158.46	158.46
Sept. 1, 1935	Buckram.....	31	2.78	86.18	86.18
Feb. 1, 1936	Buckram.....	50	2.78	139.00	139.00
<b>Total.....</b>					<b>\$564.34</b>

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK I, PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1936.

	Buckram.
Series A.....	5000
Series B.....	506
Series C.....	142
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5648</b>

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK I, DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO. TO FEB. 1, 1936.

Copies Distributed Complimentary.....	101	
Copies Sold.....	5426	
Copies Held in Stock.....	121	5648

## ACCOUNT OF YEAR BOOKS, PROCEEDINGS, BULLETINS.

	Sales.	Expenses.
1935.....	\$3146.74	\$3996.42
1936.....	54.23	4824.77
Total.....	\$3200.97	\$8821.19

The report was accepted.

The meeting was adjourned.

## SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was called to order by Chairman Roy B. Cook, Wednesday, August 26th, at 8:45 p.m.

Robert P. Fischelis presented a verbal report for the delegates to the National Drug Trade Conference, which was accepted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman Cook called for resolutions to be submitted. There were none.

The report of the Committee on Cosmetics was called for, it was presented by H. C. Muldoon. The report will be published under Committee Reports.

*The same procedure will be followed with most of the other reports, on account of the large volume of proceedings. The action on these reports will be given.*

The Chairman desires to state that in signing this report Dr. DuMez, *Editor of Pharmaceutical Abstracts*, remarks that he doubts the wisdom of attempting to include abstracts of articles on cosmetics in *Pharmaceutical Abstracts* since such abstracts are now being carried in *Chemical Abstracts*. He feels certain that the workers under Editor Crane of *Chemical Abstracts* will sort out the worth-while articles from the literature on the subject and that it will not be necessary for us to survey the field.

Mr. de Nevarre strongly suggests that some one from the cosmetic industry be asked to pass upon such abstracts as are to be published in the JOURNAL and that the articles abstracted should be those that may be helpful to manufacturers of cosmetics as well as to pharmacists.

On motion the report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The latter suggested that the report be referred to Council, as it had to do with finances and publications. It was so ordered.

The report on Pharmacy Week was called for. As Chairman Hogstad was absent, it was deferred.

The report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Practice was presented by Chairman E. Fullerton Cook. To be published under Committee Reports.

There was no discussion. The report was received for record and the Committee extended.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy Corps in U. S. Army was presented by H. Evert Kendig.—Will be published under Committee Reports.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances was called for.

Chairman Hugo H. Schaefer stated he had an ambitious program at the beginning of the year, but soon after an incident occurred which made it necessary not to bring in a written report and also makes it necessary for the incoming president to appoint some one else as chairman of this Committee.

The incident referred to a case in court in which his testimony was given and explained the reason for no report and his request to be relieved as chairman. He had tabulated the results of work which he would gladly turn over to the next chairman. In lieu of a report, Chairman Cook stated the remarks of Dr. Schaefer would be received.

S. L. Hilton was interested in these remarks. He had occasion to use a report of Dr. Schaefer (published August 1934, pages 841-845) at a conference. He was of the opinion that Dr. Schaefer's point was well taken, but he hoped the work would be continued.

Chairman Anton Hogstad presented the report of the Committee on Pharmacy Week; it follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK.

The Twelfth annual observance of the National Pharmacy Week movement will be held during the week of October 19th. During the course of the past year suggestions as tendered the Chairman of the National Pharmacy Week Executive Committee were presented in a series of recommendations to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for action by said Council. I shall not attempt at this time to outline the various recommendations but to present but a few that are concerned with enlargement of scope of activities.

Beginning with this year, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will offer as additional prizes, two banners with appropriate standards. One of these will be offered that college of pharmacy which prepares and exhibits the best College of Pharmacy professional window display. The other banner will be awarded that Local, County or State Pharmaceutical Association that likewise prepares and exhibits the best ASSOCIATION professional window display.

Consideration has been given to the question of the manufacturer in relation to professional window displays. The Chairman has likewise asked for the appointment of a radio committee for the purpose of making a comprehensive study of radio broadcasts in relation to Pharmacy Week activities. In this connection it is to be hoped that at some time in the future, the annual Pharmacy Week observance will be ushered in by means of a 60-minute Pharmacy program over a nation-wide hookup.

Your Chairman has asked that an office be established at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY in connection with Pharmacy Week. At the present time, mailings in this connection are from Washington, D. C.

For the 1937 observance, the Committee will distribute a booklet outlining the activities of the movement, which will likewise include among other things, notes concerning the activities of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Detailed study has been given to the question of rules and regulations for the National Pharmacy Week Window Display Contest. Various modifications of the present rules and regulations will greatly facilitate the work in the selection of the winner, and which will likewise remove some of the present objectionable features.

The work in connection with preparation, mimeographing and distribution of human interest appeal Pharmacy Week stories has also received consideration in connection with these recommendations.

Arrangements will be made at some time in the future for the purchase of a suitable frame at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, which will be used for the purpose of exhibiting photographs as submitted in the National Pharmacy Week Window Display Contest.

The study of the National Pharmacy Week movement will continue and additional recommendations will be made to the Council from time to time. It was thought best to give consideration to certain features this year and to allow additional time for those features that are somewhat difficult to properly define.

It has been the aim and purpose of the Committee to proceed in somewhat of a conservative manner in order to keep the movement within professional bounds. The Committee is not necessarily concerned with the idea of attempting to enlist the support of the entire group of 60,000 retail pharmacists, especially in connection with the activities of the National Pharmacy Week Window Display Contest. The Committee feels that with a more or less limited number of professional window displays as prepared and featured by professionally minded pharmacists, much more of a lasting achievement will have been accomplished than by attempting to attach a professional window display to a retail Pharmacy that is not primarily concerned with the professional aspects of the problem.

As in the case of any movement, there is at first an outburst on the part of many, which in the years to follow subsides in keeping with the strength of character of those concerned. In the case of the Pharmacy Week movement, it is being resolved gradually to an activity on the part of those who have a love of the profession at heart, and who are not merely concerned with attempt-

ing to capture a prize. Many may be prone to feel that all concerned should participate. Such individuals may or may not be aware of the lurking dangers attendant with the setting up of a superficial false state of affairs.

The Committee is desirous of securing the whole-hearted coöperation of the pharmaceutical educators as an important activity, in order to build a sound basic structure. It is gratifying to note the response by Colleges of Pharmacy in connection with "Open House" nights, lectures and radio talks by members of the Faculty as well as in connection with the preparation of professional window displays. The Committee is likewise desirous of enlisting the support and coöperation of local, county and state pharmaceutical organizations in addition to that of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists and other national organizations.

#### ROBERT J. RUTH MEMORIAL TROPHY.

As in years past the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association through its Secretary, R. E. Lee Williamson, will again offer the Grand Prize in connection with the National Pharmacy Week Window Display Contest. Many local, county and state organizations are likewise offering various types of prizes. In addition to the Grand Prize, the Robert J. Ruth Memorial Trophy, merit certificates will be awarded for additional professional displays as judged worthy of these certificates by the Window Display Contest.

Beginning with this year the National Pharmacy Week Window Display Contest Committee will not be made known until after a decision has been reached by this Committee as to the winners in the national contest.

#### PHARMACY WEEK MAPS.

Secretary E. L. Newcomb, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has informed the Chairman that his organization will have an additional 10,000 copies of the Medicinal Plant Map of the U. S. prepared this year. Retail pharmacists and others are urged to secure the desired number of copies of this map as well as other maps available through the service wholesaler. Many educational institutions in addition to colleges of pharmacy have requested copies of these interesting and valuable maps for various departments of these institutions, which speaks well for the activities of those charged with the preparation of these interesting and valuable maps.

As mentioned previously in this report, a prize will be awarded that college of pharmacy as well as that local, county and state pharmaceutical organization that prepares and exhibits the best professional window displays in these two classes. These prizes to be awarded by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be attractive banners together with appropriate standards.

#### BRONZE PLAQUE AWARD.

The *American Druggist*, through Editor Stephenson, will award a bronze plaque to the outstanding pharmacist in each state. This activity has been well organized through the appointment of state committees as well as a national award committee. This activity should serve as a stimulus to pharmacists to achieve greater success in their chosen callings, and will likewise serve as a means of expressing in a concrete measure a token of appreciation for their splendid activities as pharmacists.

#### SPECIAL PHARMACY WEEK ISSUES.

A number of pharmaceutical journals will issue Special Pharmacy Week issues. These special issues of the past have been of much interest and value and add considerable impetus to the Pharmacy Week movement. At this point the Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the pharmaceutical press for the splendid support and coöperation rendered in connection with this movement.

#### REMINGTON MEDAL AWARD.

One of the outstanding activities of Pharmacy Week is the award of the Remington Medal during Pharmacy Week. This year the Remington Medal will be presented to Professor E. N. Gathercoal who has labored unceasingly in connection with the revision of the National Formulary in addition to his regular duties at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy.

In conclusion, the National Pharmacy Week Executive Committee desires to express its

thanks to all who have assisted in making the Pharmacy Week movement an activity that year by year continues to grow in value and service to the profession of Pharmacy. Space would not permit of a complete listing of all individuals, organizations, colleges, editors and others who kindly cooperated.

The report was duly received and the report of the Committee on Development of Pharmacy Laws and Restrictive Legislation was presented by Chairman R. L. Swain.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACY LAWS.

BY ROBERT L. SWAIN, *Chairman.*

This Committee was appointed pursuant to the following resolution adopted by the 1934 Convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*"Resolved* that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION give serious study to the matter of pharmaceutical legislation and that some agency be set up to study this important subject so that it may be modernized and made consistent with the advances made educationally and professionally."

Incorporated in this report is also a report of the Committee to Draft a Model Act Restricting the Distribution of Drugs and Medicine to Pharmacists and this Committee also was established pursuant to a resolution adopted at the 1934 annual meeting which reads as follows:

*"Resolved* that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION re-affirm its time-honored position that drugs and medicines be distributed by registered pharmacists only and that a carefully selected committee be appointed to bring this condition about in every state."

This latter committee was under the chairmanship of the late W. Bruce Philip and upon his death in July, President Costello asked that the work be merged with the Committee first referred to and this report will discuss the problems met with in accomplishing the purpose of the above resolutions.

It must be apparent to those who follow pharmaceutical legislation that a much more aggressive policy has come into vogue during the past two or three years. Its tone has almost entirely changed since the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1934. As Chairman of the Committee, I look to the modernization of pharmacy laws and I think the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should take the leadership of the movement. However, considering the interests of other groups, it might be well to revamp this Committee so as to give membership to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The modernization of pharmaceutical legislation must of necessity include every phase of pharmaceutical work.

As Chairman of this Committee, I have purposely adopted a more or less watchful attitude because I thought it wise to first ascertain the public reaction to the pharmaceutical legislation enacted in the past two or three years. There has been much sound experimentation in the legislative field. For instance, in Maryland the pharmacy laws have been substantially rewritten so as to bring the manufacturing and dispensing of drugs and medicines under the supervision of the Board of Pharmacy.

Under the new Maryland legislation, all manufacturing of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, cosmetics and dentifrices, may be carried on only under permits issued by the Board of Pharmacy and the manufacturing itself must be under the supervision of a registered pharmacist or some other person meeting the requirements of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy. The Board has authority over sanitary conditions and the equipment which manufacturing plants must possess. Retail drug stores are also required to operate under annual permits and to be equipped with such professional and technical apparatus which the Board of Pharmacy prescribes. Wide powers of inspection are given to the Board with respect to all places where drugs and medicines are manufactured or stored. Underlying this legislation is a sound conception of public policy which recognizes the significance of pharmaceutical practice to the social and economic life of the State.

In New Jersey legislation of great significance has been enacted. The pharmacy law of that state has been amended so as to empower the Board of Pharmacy to require one year of



practical experience subsequent to graduation from an approved college of pharmacy, this experience to be obtained in those pharmacies designated by the Board as acceptable for the purpose. Thus, the long cherished dream of supervised experience seems to have become a reality.

In New Jersey also the pharmacy act was amended so as to empower Courts of Chancery to grant injunction against habitual violators of the pharmacy laws. This provision simplifies to a very great degree a very difficult enforcement problem.

In New York during the past few years, legislation has been enacted which is equally far-reaching. For instance, all drugs and medicines manufactured in that state must bear the name of the registered pharmacist under whose supervision the manufacturing was carried on. Also, under the law of that state, all drugs containing harmful, deleterious or habit-forming ingredients, may be sold only by the registered pharmacist himself and in these cases, the registered pharmacist is saddled with the responsibility of informing the purchaser of the dangerous qualities of such preparations.

The legislative advancement in these three states is mentioned because it is certain to have an important bearing upon pharmaceutical legislation in this country in the near future. It is my belief that an essentially model pharmacy act can now be built around the legislation which is in effect in New York, New Jersey and Maryland. Of course, the subject matter would need to be rewritten and probably rearranged and coördinated. I mention this fact as indicating the great progress which has been made and to suggest that if a suitable committee can be appointed it should be possible to bring to the 1937 meeting of the ASSOCIATION at least a tentative copy of what might become a model pharmacy act.

Heretofore, the difficulty with the Committee has been that the members have either not been versed in the objective of the Committee or else have been too much preoccupied with their own problems to give attention to it. This Committee must be made up of members deeply interested in pharmaceutical legislation and sufficiently close to it to know its trends and aims. With this background, the work becomes relatively free from difficulty.

It has been proposed that the aid of the American Bar Association be secured in properly working out this legislation. Frankly, I can see no reason for this at this time, although it might be well to have the legislation critically analyzed by legal scholars before being finally accepted. Pharmacists, however, should know what they seek to bring about by legislation and they should know the problems which require legislative correction and certainly the initial step should be expressive of the pharmacists' own point of view. The model act when written, should interpret pharmacy in the light of public needs and should be broad enough to regulate and control every phase of pharmacy to the end that the public might receive that degree of protection and that high type of service which the very name of pharmacy would seem to carry with it. Developments recently have been of such far-reaching character that through the efforts of a few states a model pharmacy act is fast emerging.

Connected with all discussion of pharmaceutical legislation is the long cherished hope that the distribution of drugs and medicines might be limited to drug stores. There have been several legislative efforts to do this but for the most part, it can be said that no law has been passed restricting the sale of drugs and medicines to pharmacists which has withstood attack in the courts.

Legislation restricting the sale of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations to pharmacists has failed to stand up largely because the requirement has been considered too sweeping. Acts have also been passed restricting the sale of patent and proprietary medicines to pharmacists and these have failed simply because, in the courts' view at any rate, no burden was placed upon the pharmacist to exercise his professional skill in the sale of these products and the effect was merely to confer a monopoly upon one group at the expense of other groups. Just recently press reports have been to the effect that the law in Montana restricting the sale of packaged medicines to pharmacists has been declared unconstitutional.

While there is no need to make a critical analysis of the reasons underlying the decisions in these cases, it is my feeling that the matter has not been approached from the proper point of view and that if the whole situation is re-studied so that there can be some relationship shown between the sale of medicines and the public welfare then there would be some legal basis upon which to support legislation of this type. There are any number of approaches to the subject which might be considered. At the Miami Conference of the Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials it was urged that some agency be set up to actually tabulate the various transactions

which occur daily in the drug store so that we might show the social significance of pharmaceutical practice. For instance, it would be of tremendous value to know just wherein the usual every-day work of the pharmacist touches public health. If a picture of the actual service which pharmacy carries on could be obtained in various sections of the country and thus a composite picture built up, there would be no difficulty in showing that the drug store occupies an essential relationship to the public welfare. Once this relationship is accepted it would certainly afford a sound basis for new legislation.

I also suggested at that meeting of the Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials that some study be made of those cases where harm has resulted from drugs purchased from unregistered dealers. Frequently, there occur in the public press, reports that death has resulted from the improper handling of poisons, the most recent being the case of Bicarbonate of Soda contaminated with Arsenic, and which caused many deaths on the Pacific Coast. I recently ran into a case where a poorly written note was delivered to a general store asking for powdered Boric Acid. The storekeeper gave powdered alum with results that were extremely serious.

At the last meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference this matter was the subject of discussion. The National Drug Trade Conference is made up of representatives of all branches of the drug industry. The principle of restricting the sale of drugs and medicines was approved but was considered impractical and unobtainable. However, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to study the whole general situation and to collect all factual information possible showing the ill-effects of drugs and medicines when obtained from sources other than retail drug stores. It may be that this will result in information of the greatest value.

Reference has already been made to the legislative approach in New York resulting in laws restricting to pharmacists the distribution of drugs and medicines containing harmful, deleterious or habit-forming ingredients. It is my understanding that this is working satisfactorily and is accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended. Then, too, it would seem highly desirable to restrict to pharmacists the sale of poisons, certainly those which may be referred to as household poisons. The legal basis for pharmaceutical legislation is the police power of the State and the police power of the State may certainly be invoked to throw every possible safeguard around the distribution of poisons. This has been done in many states but not in all.

Another basis of approach to this question might be the deterioration of drug products. There are many drug products that are inherently prone to deterioration. This deterioration may, however, be retarded very greatly by proper conditions of storage and handling. To determine what are proper conditions of storage and handling, it is necessary to first know the chemical, physical and pharmaceutical peculiarities of the preparations themselves. This knowledge is almost entirely restricted to the pharmaceutical profession. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Spirit of Ethyl Nitrite, Hydrogen Peroxide, Solution of Magnesium Citrate, are but few of the preparations in this class. If our pharmaceutical institutions would undertake research studies to determine the effect of storage and handling upon medicinal preparations, a very wide list indeed might be obtained. It would seem that there should be no difficulty in restricting to pharmacists the sale of preparations of this class.

The same general reasoning would apply to the sale of exempt narcotics. A more accurate conception would be had of exempt narcotics if we viewed them as conditionally exempt. No exempt narcotics may be sold unless they are sold for legitimate medical needs and not for the purpose of drug addiction. Certainly what constitutes legitimate medical needs is a technical question and one entirely beyond the knowledge of the general merchant. To permit general merchants to sell exempt narcotics and at the same time saddle them with the responsibility of selling them only for legitimate medical needs is a contradiction in terms.

The sale of exempt narcotics should be restricted to those persons who by training are familiar with their properties. This phase of the subject has become of greater importance because of a provision in the revenue law of 1936, which predicates the right to obtain a federal narcotic license upon the right to obtain a license under the laws of the State. In other words, the states are now in a position to set up their own requirements for registration and these requirements are made binding upon the government itself. Therefore, if general merchants are not permitted under state law to handle exempt narcotics then they would be automatically shut off from obtaining class five registration under the Federal Narcotic Act. It is interesting to record that exempt narcotics may be sold only by pharmacists in Pennsylvania.

I have given thought to still another approach to this subject. It seems that it might be possible for the legislature to outline a legislative policy in this respect and to leave to the Board of Pharmacy the administration of this policy. While I think Boards of Pharmacy could not be legally authorized to determine what drugs and medicines may be handled by other than pharmacists, it might legally be possible to permit the Boards of Pharmacy to carry out the express legislative policy. My thought is that some such provision as the following might meet the demands of the courts: General merchants may sell Epsom Salt, Castor Oil, Glycerine, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar and such other household or domestic remedies as the Board of Pharmacy may, from time to time prescribe. While this might be criticized as being a delegation of legislative authority, my own view is that it would be interpreted as empowering the Board to administer and apply a legislative policy definitely set out by the legislature itself.

An effort is now being made by the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials to develop a legally sufficient definition of patent medicines and proprietary remedies. For years these terms have been considered synonymous and in court decisions have been used in this sense. In practice, however, we look upon the patent medicines as the ordinary secret preparation advertised direct to the layman and sold by pharmacists, general dealers and anyone who may feel so disposed. Proprietary remedies have taken on a new significance and have been defined as "ethical proprietaries" and as "manufacturers' trade-marked pharmaceutical specialties." Many of these are extremely potent and are for the most part not advertised to the layman but are dispensed through the medium of physicians' prescriptions. If it is possible to legally differentiate between patent medicine and proprietary remedies, a legal basis may be at hand for restricting the distribution of proprietary medicines to the pharmacist himself.

This subject has been treated in this report more or less at length for the purpose of indicating the various avenues of approach which have not yet been tried. While it is highly probable that no legislation can be passed which as a blanket measure will restrict the sale of all drugs and medicines to pharmacists it is my view that a more critical analysis of the situation will develop a basis upon which to rest legislation which will greatly improve the situation.

The Committee will proceed in accordance with these general principles when dealing with this phase of the so-called model pharmacy act.

W. J. Danforth (Texas) inquired whether Chairman Swain could inform him how States deal with restriction of the sale of drugs. The amended Texas pharmacy law requires that a pharmacist be employed "continually" in an establishment using the name "pharmacy," etc. The first case was thrown out because of the word "continually" instead of "continuously." Another case will be brought and hence the inquiry.

Chairman Swain advised that Secretary Danforth contact with states that have given study to the subject and referred to "Compilation of State Laws" for the constitution of laws. He thought there must have been some highly technical reason for throwing the case out.

Secretary Danforth stated that the judge drew a distinction in the meaning of the two words—*continuously*—employed from opening of the store until its close; *continually*—for a time this day and another for next day, etc.

Chairman Swain's view was that neither construction would necessarily follow.

Secretary Danforth said they thought of using the words—*at all times*.

The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on A. PH. A. Branches, by Chairman Adolph Ziefle, was submitted by Lewis C. Britt.—Committee Reports.

Secretary Kelly complimented the work of Chairman Ziefle, which represents much correspondence and contact. In his opinion work has been begun that has opportunity for development. He desired to express his sincere appreciation on behalf of the ASSOCIATION for the fine work.

Secretary Kelly presented the report of the Committee on Legislation; it will be published under Committee Reports.

The report was received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Kelly presented the nominations of the Council for *Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer*. In the order named—Willis G. Gregory, E. F. Kelly, C. W. Holton—on motion made and seconded they were elected.

Chairman J. W. Slocum presented the report of the Committee on Nominations as follows:

*For President:* E. N. Gathercoal, Chicago; E. R. Serles, Brookings, S. Dak.; D. B. R. Johnson, Norman, Okla.

*First Vice-President:* Mac Childs, Eldorado, Kansas; James C. Munch, Philadelphia; E. V. Lynn, Boston, Mass.

*Second Vice-President:* George C. Schicks, Newark, N. J.; F. C. Felter, Portland, Ore.; Glenn L. Jenkins, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Council:* H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore; S. L. Hilton, Washington; Roy B. Cook, Charleston, W. Va.; P. H. Costello, Cooperstown, N. D.; C. L. O'Connell, Pittsburgh; H. Evert Kendig, Philadelphia; Adolph Ziefle, Corvallis, Ore.; L. W. Rising, Seattle; A. O. Mickelsen, Portland.

There being no further nominations it was moved by T. J. Bradley, seconded by Henry Hein that the names be placed on the ballot.—Carried.

The names of Robert C. Wilson and Andrew F. Ludwig were presented, respectively, for Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the House of Delegates. In due and regular order they were elected.

Chairman T. J. Bradley of the Committee on Place of Meeting presented the report by stating the notice from the Committee on Transportation on page 646 of the July JOURNAL.

The Chairman gave an interesting account of the work of the Committee, which differs with the time and place, depending on the attractions. Information is secured from members relative to best transportation. Some years the certificate plan is advisable, this year the rates were lower on account of the Centennial. The principal railroads have offices in Boston and these send representatives to the Chairman for conference; usually the roads desire to be designated the official route, but this is not allowed.

The Committee on Place of Meeting, with the exception of one member has been in existence for 20 years; its work is always in the interest of the ASSOCIATION, no other consideration governs the members. The Committee has been embarrassed by the multitude of invitations, but the 5-year plan is adhered to. The country is divided into five districts. The Chairman said:

"We have the 5-year plan in mind now. During recent years, we have met in Madison, Wisconsin; in Washington; in Portland and here in Dallas. We have swung completely around the country, and looking ahead we feel the next meeting should be held in the northeast, and that two years from now the meeting should be held in a north central point."

In 1940 the meeting is to be in the neighborhood of Washington. Boston stepped aside for Maine and will be in the listing the next time the ASSOCIATION meets in the northeast.

The Committee recommended New York City for the 1937 meeting, the time to be fixed by Council.

The report of the Committee was approved by vote.

Hugo H. Schaefer expressed the thanks and appreciation of the New York members. Chairman Cook thanked the members for remaining to close this meeting; it was adjourned.

#### THIRD AND FINAL SESSION.

The Final Session of the House of Delegates convened at 2:20 P.M., Friday, August 28th. The roll call was dispensed with.

Secretary Kelly presented the report of the Scientific Section.

*To the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A.*

The Scientific Section held three sessions in addition to the Joint Session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

Sixty-two papers were presented by the authors and discussed by the section, also twenty-eight papers were presented by title for publication.

The following officers were elected and installed:

*Chairman,* Glenn L. Jenkins.

*First Vice-Chairman,* B. V. Christensen.

*Second Vice-Chairman,* Justus C. Ward.

*Delegate to the House of Delegates,* H. M. Burlage.

F. E. BIBBINS, *Secretary.*

The following reports were presented and accepted. These will be published under Committee Reports:

Committee on Weights and Measures, M. N. Ford, *Chairman*. Committee on the Study of Pharmacy, R. P. Fischelis, *Chairman*; Physiological Testing, James C. Munch, *Chairman*; the latter follows:

Studies by this Committee upon A. Ph. A. Tincture of Digitalis, made in 1929, packaged in 1-oz. amber, blue and flint-glass bottles, and assayed by the U. S. P. X 1-hour frog method, have been completed and are being prepared for publication. The results suggest that the Probable Error (P. E.) of this assay is greater than previous studies have indicated. After losing strength for some time, a reasonably constant potency was found, followed by an apparent increase in strength.

Studies are now under way to determine the relative potency of U. S. P. X and U. S. P. XI tinctures of Digitalis. The strength of the A. Ph. A. Tincture is being determined against Ouabain U. S. P. XI Standard Digitalis Powder, and a Canadian Standard Powder.

Clinical studies of the 1929 A. Ph. A. Tincture have shown it to be of the same value as a freshly prepared U. S. P. X Tincture of Digitalis.

E. E. SWANSON

L. W. ROWE

J. C. MUNCH, *Chairman*.

The report of the Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature was presented by Chairman Heber W. Youngken; it follows:

The committee has completed the Association List of Plant Names and its chairman has forwarded it to Harlan P. Kelsey, Secretary of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature for the use of its Revision Committee in compiling the second edition of "Standardized Plant Names."

The list as completed comprises almost 41 pages containing about 800 items representing medicinal, spice, dye and aromatic plants.

The Latin or drug title, botanical origin and chief drug synonym are given for each item.

Your committee requests that its same personnel be continued during the revision of "Standardized Plant Names," second edition.

The report of the Committee on the William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund, James E. Hancock, *Chairman*, was presented; it follows:

At the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which was held in Portland last year, this Committee reported a model for a full length figure of William Procter, Jr., which it proposed to develop and erect in the rotunda of the Headquarters Building in Washington, D. C.

This model had been approved by your Committee and it was expected that the architect who designed the building would furnish the specifications for the relative heights of the pedestal and the bronze figure. Unfortunately, however, we have not been able to obtain these required details, and in the meantime Mr. Berge, the sculptor, has developed a life-size head for the proposed monument which could be easily elaborated as a bust memorial of William Procter, Jr.

Under the circumstances your Committee asks permission to consider as an alternative a bust memorial if such will meet with the approval of its architect. We are anxious to complete the work in the most commendable way but are opposed to unnecessary symbolism or other gauds which we feel would not comport with the dignified professional character of William Procter, Jr.

Secretary Kelly stated: The difficulty that the Committee is experiencing, so that the members will know about it, is adapting a statue which was designed originally for the outside, to an inside position. It may be found that a bust statue or figure or just the bust instead of the full figure is more suitable.

In order to bring the matter before the delegates for action quickly, he moved that the report be received, and that the permission which the Committee requests be granted. It may be found necessary to abandon the idea of a full-size statue because of the structure, and to use a bust instead. He said further, "I think we can depend on their judgment, and the artist and architects working with them, to do a good job. Furthermore, the Commission of Fine Arts is involved in it, so you can be sure we will get a memorial there that will be highly dignified and a credit."

In the absence of objections, the report and comment were accepted.

Report of the Committee to Study Courses in the History of Pharmacy was presented by

C. O. Lee. After some discussion it was decided that Chairman Lee and W. J. Husa confer with the Section on Historical Pharmacy and submit the report to Secretary Kelly.

The report of the Committee on Professional Information Pertaining to Dental Pharmacy by George C. Schicks. The report was received. It will be published under Committee Reports with comments by the author.

Chairman R. W. Rodman reported for the Committee on Press Relations. He said that the news items had appeared in the papers and exhibited the clippings of articles that had appeared in the papers, but regretted that it was not possible to mount them on the bulletin board. News items had not only been carried in the daily papers but also feature material. He continued:

"The Associated Press, every day of this week, has carried two features a day in newspapers from coast to coast. The same may be said of the coöperation of the United Press and also the International News Service. We have had reports of the meeting included in news briefs which have been broadcast by radio stations in New York, through the United Press, three days of this week.

"I do want to take this opportunity, however, on behalf of the Committee on Press Relations, to extend our thanks to Dr. Munch and the dozens and dozens of others of this convention who have coöperated with the Committee by interviewing members of the press and giving them sidelights on what has been going on here, the various problems that were under consideration, in order that the public may gain a better appreciation of pharmacy and of our ASSOCIATION."

Chairman Cook thanked Mr. Rodman; he thought the results spoke for the work of the Committee.

Chairman Cook stated that he had reports of other committees, of which the chairmen are not present. These reports will be entered in the proceedings by title, and the papers or reports themselves made a part of the record and published as occasion may arise. (Under Committee Reports.)

Chairman Cook called for the final report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman R. L. Swain thought it would expedite matters by reading the resolutions and adopting them seriatim after due action on them separately. This course was followed. The resolutions are published in the September JOURNAL, pages 829-832.

Chairman Swain referred to the resolution relating to the observance of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been invited to participate in the celebration. The resolution was approved.

The resolution on food and drug legislation was brought up by Chairman Swain. The suggestion of W. F. Rudd was stated by Secretary Kelly as follows:

"This resolution is to be referred to the respective committees of the House and Senate, when they are organized; to the various state associations, and to other agencies which could promote this legislation, with the request that they join with us in securing its enactment."

Chairman Swain moved the adoption of the report as a whole. The motion was regularly seconded, put to a vote and carried.

Secretary Kelly said: "Dr. Fischelis has brought to my attention a matter which I would like to bring to your attention. It has been referred to heretofore. Those who attended the convention in Portland last year will recall the visit we had from the incoming President of the American Medical Association, Dr. W. Tate Mason, and the very fine address that he made at our banquet.

"Dr. Mason's death represents, we feel, a very distinct loss to the medical profession and to ourselves. I would like the delegates to know that an appropriate letter was addressed to the Secretary of the American Medical Association expressing the regret of this ASSOCIATION and of pharmacists in general in the loss of this leader in medicine. We had a very splendid reply from the Secretary of the American Medical Association. I mention it here, first of all, to pay tribute to a very fine gentleman who did a great deal for medicine, also to let you know that there is a growing coöperation and interest between these two associations. I feel that we can take great satisfaction from that. Dr. Mason's attendance at our sessions last year will tend to promote this coöperation. No action is necessary, but I did want it to appear in the records of the ASSOCIATION and of this meeting."

#### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

Chairman Cook announced as the next order of business the installation of officers. He said: "When I was a boy, some years prior to the Civil War, we studied a great deal about the

profound influence on the world, of certain cities, particularly the City of Sparta and of Rome and of Athens. They were supposed to have set up ideals in the field of scholarship and philosophy that had a profound influence throughout the world.

"After that great, ancient state along the shores of the Mediterranean fell more or less into disuse in the way of nations, they finally sent across the ocean a man by the name of Columbus. All the Indians ran down to the coast of Florida, threw up their hands and said, 'We are discovered!'

"Some miles north of that, subsequently, there came people of our own race who founded a splendid settlement, which in the course of time became the State of Georgia. Georgia, in order to keep up that fine tradition that characterized the ancient nation, named some of her cities for those in that ancient and more or less expired nation, and those cities, in turn, have had a profound influence not only on the history of America but on the history of pharmacy."

He directed that President Costello bring to the platform Robert C. Wilson, a citizen of the State of Georgia.

After further remarks he introduced Robert C. Wilson of Athens, Georgia, who had been elected Chairman of the House of Delegates.

Chairman-Elect Wilson, after responding to the introduction said:

"I want you to know that you have paid me a very high honor in electing me to this position, and I properly and highly appreciate it. I recognize, also, that the position carries with it a great responsibility which I hope to discharge in a manner acceptable to you and in such a manner as would be a tribute to the cause of pharmacy in America.—I thank you."

Owing to the absence of Vice-Chairman Ludwig, he was installed by proxy.

Chairman Cook said: "This brings to a close this meeting of the House of Delegates. To those of you who have stayed throughout all the sessions, I am deeply indebted. To all of you I want to extend my finest feeling of appreciation for the honor that you have conferred upon me, a little bit of faith, hope and charity. You had faith enough in me to elevate me to this position. You had hope enough that I would in some way go through with it."

On motion duly seconded and carried the meeting of the House of Delegates was adjourned.

#### CONTACT COMMITTEE HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING.

A two day's session of the Pharmaceutical Contact Committee was held at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., on October 5th and 6th, which was attended by twenty-nine representatives of member firms of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. Chairman J. P. Snyder, of the American Drug Manufacturers Association group, served as presiding officer at the conference and Chairman Charles E. Vanderkleed of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association group, served as secretary.

Matters pertaining to proposed interim revisions of the U. S. P. XI took up most of the time at the meeting.

The conference had as its guests on Monday afternoon, Chairman E. Fullerton Cook, of the U. S. P. Revision Committee; Chairman C. B. Jordan, of the U. S. P. Sub-Committee on Proximate Assays; President George D. Beal, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and Chairman of the U. S. P. Sub-Committee on Organic Chemicals; and Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., of the U. S. P. Sub-Committee on Inorganic Chemicals.

The Contact Committee adopted the following resolution endorsing Chairman Cook's plan for the preparation of yearly supplements to the United States Pharmacopœia:

"*Resolved:* That the Contact Committee is in hearty agreement with the program as outlined by Professor Cook for the development of suitable and necessary interim revisions of the United States Pharmacopœia, and wishes to record its desire to coöperate in the program and to express thanks to Professor Cook for this development of a procedure which promises to be of material aid in the field of pharmacopœial revision."

The practice of pharmacy demands knowledge, skill and integrity on the part of those engaged in it.—CODE OF ETHICS, A. P. H. A.