

# HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

## ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The First and Third Sessions were held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on Wednesday forenoon, August 18th, and Friday evening, August 20th; the Second Session was held on the boat, "Peter Stuyvesant," returning from Bear Mountain, on Thursday evening, August 19th.

The First Session was called to order by Chairman Robert C. Wilson, who welcomed the delegates. As a quorum was present, the roll call was dispensed with and the House was declared organized for business. It was explained that all delegates could vote unless a record vote was called for, when only the voting delegate could vote, and that delegations could change or add other delegates by notifying the secretary. The list of accredited delegates follows. The name of the organization or state is in *Italics*, names of delegates in **capitals** and small capitals, and the names of the voting delegates in **bold face**.

### A. P. H. A. SECTIONS.

*Scientific*—H. M. Burlage, Chapel Hill, N. Car.  
*Education and Legislation*—C. Leonard O'Connell, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
*Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing*—L. W. Rising, Seattle, Wash.  
*Commercial Interests*—Henry F. Hein, San Antonio, Texas.  
*Historical Section*—Heber W. Youngken, Boston, Mass.  
*Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries*—Charles Clayton, Denver, Colo.  
*Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials*—F. C. A. Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
*National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research*—George, D. Beal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. J. HUSA, Gainesville, Fla.; ARTHUR OSOL, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Plant Science Seminar*—L. F. Jones, Indianapolis, Ind.; KATHERINE GRAHAM, Chicago, Ill.; FRANK H. EBY, Philadelphia, Pa.; PAUL D. CARPENTER, Chicago, Ill.

### A. P. H. A. BRANCHES.

*Baltimore*—A. N. Hewing, ANDREW F. LUDWIG, R. S. FUQUA.  
*Chicago*—Ralph E. Terry, WM. GRAY, I. A. BECKER, CHARLES LANWERMEYER, H. L. DAVIS, H. M. EMIG.  
*City of Washington*—A. C. Taylor, W. PAUL BRIGGS, PAUL C. REESE.  
*Detroit*—Roland T. Lakey, LEONARD A. SELTZER, HARVEY A. WHITNEY, LEWIS W. ROWE, MAISON G. DE NAVARRE, JUSTIN POWERS, WALTER M. CHASE.  
*New York*—Hugo H. Schaefer, CHARLES W. BALLARD, RUDOLF O. HAUCK.  
*Northern New Jersey Branch*—Cytus L. Cox, ERNEST LITTLE, GEORGE C. SCHICKS.  
*Philadelphia*—Ambrose Hunsberger, H. EVERT KENDIG, JAMES C. MUNCH.  
*Northern Ohio*—F. J. Cermak, EDWARD SPEASE, F. J. BACON.  
*Northwestern Branch*—Charles H. Rogers.  
*Pittsburgh*—C. L. O'Connell, E. C. REIF, L. K. DARBAKER, F. S. MCGINNIS.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

*National Association of Retail Druggists*—Rowland Jones, Jr., GEORGE L. SECORD, THOMAS S. SMITH, HUGH P. BEIRNE, JOHN W. DARGAVEL.  
*National Wholesale Druggists' Association*—Wm. J. Schieffelin, Sr., WILLIAM J. MURRAY, JR., WARNER JAMES.  
*American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy*—C. B. Jordan, R. T. LAKEY, J. G. BEARD.  
*National Association Boards of Pharmacy*—Hugh P. Beirne, New Haven, Conn.; HARRY R. RUDY, Hagerstown, Md.; E. J. PROCHASKA, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. W. PARKER, Jonesboro, Ark.  
*American Drug Manufacturers Association*—Francis E. Bibbins, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. O. TAYLOR, Detroit, Mich.; J. P. SNYDER, Norwich, N. Y.; F. W. NITARDY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Proprietary Association*—S. T. Helms, Baltimore, Md.; J. P. SNYDER, Norwich, N. Y.; C. L. BLACK, New York City; E. J. CULLEN, Washington, D. C.  
*American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association*—Carroll Dunham Smith, JOSEPH W. KOUTEN, GEORGE S. SCHNELLER, HAROLD FISHER, SALVATORE PERATORE, MILDRED MAE PFALZGRAF, C. GRYCQCIZ.

### STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

*Arkansas*—C. R. Counts.  
*Colorado*—Charles J. Clayton.  
*Connecticut*—Alice-Esther Garvin, WM. J. DUNPHY, HUGH P. BEIRNE, GEORGE F. BLACKALL, EDWARD J. MURPHY.  
*Delaware*—George W. Rhodes, JOHN O. BOSLEY, JAMES W. WISE, T. H. CAPPEAU.  
*District of Columbia*—Charles J. Fuhrman, S. L. HILTON, A. C. TAYLOR, JOHN W. LEE, W. PAUL BRIGGS.  
*Georgia*—Robert C. Wilson.  
*Illinois*—William B. Day, ALBERT ZIMMERMAN, SAMUEL SHKOLNIK.  
*Indiana*—F. V. McCullough, C. B. JORDAN, E. H. NILES.  
*Iowa*—A. E. Thomas, J. W. SLOCUM.  
*Kansas*—Walter Varrum, KELSEY PETRO, OTTO KUETHER.  
*Kentucky*—Frank H. Patterson, A. P. MARKENDORF, J. W. GAYLE, GORDON CURRY, JAMES WILSON.  
*Louisiana*—John F. McCloskey.  
*Maryland*—A. A. M. Dewing, L. N. RICHARDSON, H. R. RUDY.  
*Massachusetts*—James F. Finneran, H. C. NEWTON, LESLIE M. OHMART, WM. H. GLOVER, J. H. GOODNESS, H. L. REED, E. V. LYNN, C. B. GUSTAFSON, H. W. YOUNGKEN, WILL T. BRADLEY, RICHARD ST. CLAIR.  
*Michigan*—Otis F. Cook, BEN S. PECK.  
*Minnesota*—Charles H. Rogers, VICTOR FEIT.  
*Mississippi*—Lew Wallace, CHARLES E. WILSON.  
*Nebraska*—Don A. Brooke, RUFUS A. LYMAN, WILLIAM A. JARRETT.  
*New Hampshire*—George A. Moulton, PERCY J. CALLAGHAN, HOWARD C. NEWTON, J. ALBERT NAULT.  
*New Jersey*—H. E. Bischoff, PRESCOTT R. LOVELAND, C. J. MCCLOSKEY, HENRY SCHMIDT, LOUIS C. HAGNEY, J. H. HOAGLAND, JAMES A. BAUMAN, EDWIN L. BOWERS, WM. H. REGAN, C. HAYDEN A. STREAMER, JEANETTE B. OSOFSKY, ROBERT S. SHERWIN, CHARLES SCHAMACH, ANTHONY WICKHAM.  
*New York*—J. Leon Lascoff, CHARLES W. BALLARD.  
*North Carolina*—I. W. Rose, P. J. SUTTLEMYRE, J. G. BEARD, R. A. MCDUFFIE, H. M. BURLAGE.  
*North Dakota*—P. H. COSTELLO, WM. H. SCHRAM, C. B. HAY.  
*Ohio*—Frank H. Freericks, M. N. FORD, THOMAS J. RYAN, JOSEPH MATOUSEK, P. A. SCHWARZ.  
*Pennsylvania*—J. B. Pilchard, HENRY BROWN, C. LEONARD O'CONNELL, NATHAN ZONIES.  
*Puerto Rico*—Ramon Lopez Irizarry.

*South Carolina*—J. M. Plaxco.  
*South Dakota*—George W. Lloyd, H. A. Sasse.  
*Texas*—Henry F. Hein, Walter D. Adams, Roy E. Phillips, Walter H. Cousins, E. E. WEAVER, E. M. JOSEPH, M. E. DOOLBY, PAUL CARROLL, DAN ALLEN.  
*Virginia*—A. L. I. Winne, Roy L. Crouch, W. F. RUDD, W. E. LOCKE, W. G. CROCKETT.  
*Washington*—L. W. Rising.  
*West Virginia*—J. Lester Hayman, Roy B. Cook, C. W. COLLINS, CHARLES V. SELBY, G. A. BERG.  
*Wisconsin*—Arthur H. Uhl, SAM CHECHIK, R. W. CLARK, E. J. BOBERG.  
*Wyoming*—Ray D. Dame.

## THE COUNCIL.

S. L. Hilton, H. A. B. Dunning, Roy B. Cook, James H. Beal, C. H. LaWall, R. L. Swain, H. C. Christensen, R. P. Fischelis, Ernest Little, George D. Beal, P. H. Costello, J. Leon Lascoff, J. C. Munch, E. F. Kelly, C. W. Holton, E. G. Eberle, A. G. DuMez, R. C. Wilson.

## FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

*Columbia University*—C. W. Ballard, C. P. WIMMER and ABRAHAM TAUB.  
*Kings County Pharmaceutical Society*—Robert S. Lehman and WILLIAM DE NEERGAARD.

Vice-Chairman Andrew F. Ludwig presided while Chairman Wilson read the following address, which was received with applause and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"Were it not for the fact that custom has decreed that the presiding officer of an organization must deliver an address or report of some kind at the end of his term of office, I would not utilize any of the time at our disposal.

"Based upon some experiences which have come to me during the year and the thoughts they have stimulated, there are a few points to which I want to direct your attention since they relate to the CAUSE for which all of us individually and collectively are thinking and laboring.

"I use the expression 'individually and collectively' advisedly since herein, it seems to me, is involved the answer to the perennial question 'What is the matter with Pharmacy?'

"Regardless of how much individual thinking and planning there may be as to the problems and the future of Pharmacy in America, or the character of this thinking and planning, there must of necessity be some place where the thoughts and plans of these individuals may become those of a collective body.

"This House of Delegates is the one body in American Pharmacy which can make possible a consolidation of individual thoughts, and where plans may be evolved and unified. It is likewise the one agency which should direct the future of Pharmacy in America. It is your responsibility and mine to see to it that this House functions in fact and not alone in theory in bringing together the very best individual thought and molding it into a collective plan for the future of American Pharmacy. This is the only body in American Pharmacy which is entirely representative of its wide and diversified interests, and which should, by all tokens, outline and control its future plans and policies. The fact that the activities of this House are interlocked with the Council and the parent body, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, should not militate against its functioning to its fullest capacity and authority. To this end, I recommend that a committee of five be appointed to study the relationships that exist between the three bodies named above and to bring in recommendations whereby this body may assume more definite authority in performing the functions for which it was created, and to become if possible the coordinating agency and influence in all future plans to meet existing problems or those which may hereafter confront us.

"Questioning in my own mind the amount and the character of thinking which might be going on in the minds of various individuals who have varying interest in and affiliations with Pharmacy, I have, during the year, directed a personal communication to something over two hundred individuals asking them to give me in their opinion the five most important problems confronting Pharmacy.

"The replies I have had to these letters give me a pretty good cross section of the thought or lack of thought that is being given to Pharmacy—its place in our present complex civilization and the place it should occupy in future developments.

"It is encouraging to me, and I believe it will be to you, to realize that many of our group are thinking deeply and broadly along pharmaceutical lines. When I view Pharmacy as it appears in the minds of other professional groups and the public, it is apparent that present conditions have arisen because of the lack of constructive thought and plan in past years. Like 'Topsy,' we have 'just grown' unaware and unconscious as to the process or direction of growth. It is apparent that our perpendicular growth has exceeded our lateral or horizontal growth—this process of growth must now be reversed or else we will become top-heavy and lack a proper foundation for continued growth and development.

"The replies to my query as to the five most outstanding problems confronting Pharmacy were directed to me in a personal vein and therefore more nearly represent the real thoughts of the

individuals than would have been true of replies to a general questionnaire for purposes of publication. Since these letters are personal in character, I do not feel justified in quoting them, but I wish that it were possible for each of you to study them as I have done. As I summarize these expressions and opinions, I am impressed at the utter lack of uniformity of opinion as to the most outstanding problems. This is further evidence of the fact, that, if we are to grow properly and assume a definite place in the professional and scientific world, we must chart a more definite course, and plan our future in such a manner that our aims and ideals may be interpretable one to the other and command the confidence, the pride and the enthusiastic support of each individual and of each related pharmaceutical group.

"The program for this session of the House of Delegates has been formulated largely upon the basis of suggestions which have come from these letters, and I hope will represent a start toward some of the things we should consider as a part of our permanent plans for the future. At this point I am confronted with the question, 'Have we a definite plan?' and again, 'Without a definite plan, do any of us know where we are heading?'

"Honesty to myself forces me to admit that I do not know what the definite plan for Pharmacy is, or, whether it exists, and, without it or because of my ignorance of it, just where we are headed.

"The College group may have a plan; the Boards of Pharmacy may have a plan; the State and National Associations may have a plan; the manufacturing interests may have a plan; each individual, and each independent and related pharmaceutical interest may have a plan, but it is my conviction that until we have some unified plan built upon the broad principles of what is right and proper for the entire pharmaceutical body as it may be concerned with the public welfare, we will continue to mill around in circles, to multiply our problems, and to lose the opportunity for prestige of achievement and for a proper place in American civilization.

"What I am pleading for is some sane, sound, unselfish, broad, constructive thought as to the place Pharmacy should occupy in the future, and that, when this thought has been properly digested, it may be crystallized into some definite plan to the successful culmination and application and function of which each and every individual and group may be committed.

"We claim for Pharmacy that it has a definite and interlocking relationship to medicine, to dentistry, to other public health agencies, to the various specialized fields of science, to various governmental agencies, to education and to the public welfare. Do any of us know just where these relationships begin or end or whether they may trespass upon the rights, privileges and immunities of these various groups and interests or whether their practices may trespass upon our field? Until we can definitely and specifically answer these questions, it is going to be impossible for Pharmacy to find its proper place in our complex civilization and to function for the high purposes we hope it can and believe it should.

"I doubt the wisdom or the practicability of our attempting as pharmacists to formulate a plan whereby Pharmacy may find its proper place and perform its proper service with knowledge of and regard for the interests of these related groups. We must take all of them into our confidence and bring them into our councils and together we may reasonably hope to evolve a plan for the future of Pharmacy which would assure to us the opportunities for service which is the prerogative and definite function of a profession. This House of Delegates has the power to set in motion the necessary machinery by which representatives from medicine, dentistry, public health, the various specialized fields of science, governmental agencies, education and outstanding and thinking laymen may be brought into council with our representatives to evolve a plan in the successful formation and operation of which Pharmacy could hope to achieve its proper place and to function to the fullest in its definite sphere.

"I submit these thoughts for your consideration and any action you may deem advisable, and thank you for the privilege and honor of serving as your Chairman during the current year."

Chairman Wilson resumed the chair and announced the appointment of the following committees:

On Resolutions: *Chairman*, C. Leonard O'Connell, Pennsylvania; C. O. Lee, Indiana; W. D. Adams, Texas; C. L. Rogers, Minnesota; J. L. Lascoff, New York; A. C. Taylor, D. C.; R. L. Swain, Maryland; J. F. McCloskey, Louisiana; F. E. Bibbins, Indiana.

On Nominations: *Chairman*, A. G. DuMez, Maryland; M. N. Ford, Ohio; C. H. Ballard, New York; C. H. Evans, Georgia; W. E. Locke, Virginia; R. A. Lyman, Nebraska; I. W. Rose, North Carolina; G. L. Curry, Kentucky; Lew Wallace, Mississippi.

Secretary Kelly stated that the Council had authorized him to request that the report of the Committee on Maintenance which was scheduled for the Second General Session on Thursday afternoon, be read at this time because of the importance of the matters presented in the report and of their relation to the matters presented in the annual report of the Council. There being no objection, the following report was read for the Committee on Maintenance.

"The members of this committee, H. A. B. Dunning, *Chairman*, E. F. Kelly, R. L. Swain, S. L. Hilton and R. P. Fischelis, were re-appointed by President Beal last fall and have held three meetings during the year, all in Baltimore. The committee is pleased to report gratifying progress in its work for the year and that plans have been agreed upon for the continuance of this work during the coming year.

The accounts of the Headquarters Building Fund and of the Maintenance Fund are kept separately. Payments on subscriptions to the former amounted to nothing for the year ending June 30, 1937. The subscriptions to the latter fund now total \$286,829.55, of which \$102,500 represents two bequests in wills to be paid later, leaving a difference of \$184,328.55. Of this latter amount, \$106,917.05 has been paid, and the remainder represents, almost entirely, recent large donations from a limited number of highly responsible drug businesses, which will be paid over a term of three years. The cash balance in the Maryland Trust Company amounted to \$46,965.65 on July 26, 1937.

The INSTITUTE is essentially free from debt, having only two obligations; one for \$500, which represents a balance due on the planting and will be paid in the immediate future, and the other a mortgage of \$36,400 on Lot 7, which represents excess property which the ASSOCIATION was obliged to purchase to obtain the area required for building purposes. The planting has developed most satisfactorily and is a credit to the institution. The mortgage is carried by the Maryland Trust Company at 4% interest, payable quarterly, and there are funds available either now or in the not too distant future which are sufficient to liquidate all debts, including mortgage, and leave a substantial surplus.

The operating expenses of the ASSOCIATION are kept to a minimum and are financed out of current income. The cost of operating in the INSTITUTE is but little if any more than it was in the inadequate quarters which were available prior to removal to Washington, and when the other affiliated bodies occupy spaces provided for them this cost will probably be reduced. Although the ASSOCIATION is much in need of additional income to provide for current expenses and new services, it is readily understood that at the present time the financial situation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is excellent.

There have been no material changes in ordinary expenses since the previous report, nor has it been necessary to make any repairs of consequence. Through certain changes it was possible to lower the insurance cost when the three-year policies came up for renewal during the year. The institution remains exempt from taxation, except unemployment compensation under the law of the District of Columbia which this year amounts to 2% on the payroll. The tax will reach the maximum of 3% next year and will continue at that rate.

The number of visitors to the INSTITUTE is steadily increasing, as well as the requests for information and for services. The demand for additional personnel to take care of the work is becoming more insistent each year.

The committee at its first meeting carefully reviewed the situation and decided that the improvement in general conditions warranted a renewal of its effort to increase the maintenance fund. It was decided to divide this effort into several phases: *First*, securing support for the proposed publication, financing the establishment of a laboratory in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, providing funds to develop the library and museum, all of which should have first consideration; and subsequently, increasing the permanent fund of the INSTITUTE for general maintenance. It was further decided that the first-named effort would undoubtedly meet with greater success if carried out by personal contacts and educational conferences, and this work was most efficiently carried out with splendid results by President Beal and Secretary Kelly and required a considerable portion of their time and extensive traveling, the expense involved being donated by an interested drug concern. It seemed reasonable to request that these subscrip-

tions be made with the understanding that the principal would be spent and that they should cover a trial period of three years—1938, 1939 and 1940—payable annually, with the expectation that they would be renewed if the results warranted.

Although this program has not been completed, it will be continued with the expectation of greatly increasing the substantial results obtained. We report at this time that \$45,000 was subscribed by five ethical drug manufacturing houses, having their own research laboratories, for funding the expenses involved in establishing and developing a laboratory in the INSTITUTE over a three-year period; also \$45,000 was subscribed over a three-year period by two interested donors to cover the cost of the establishment of a new publication. These two gifts amount to \$90,000. In addition to these, \$21,000 was subscribed by three sources covering a period of three years which will be available for financing the development of the library and museum. Several large subscriptions, in addition, are tentatively promised and in all probability will materialize. It will be understood that \$111,000 has been obtained since last year, with tentative promises which will increase this amount to perhaps \$150,000. A continued effort will be made to obtain at least \$250,000, which will enable the A. PH. A. to give those most needed services to which it is committed and is so anxious to make available. Detailed plans for these services will be started early in the coming year.

It is apparent that these subscriptions represent the interest at the present rate on a million or more dollars, and that this method of financing the work of the ASSOCIATION has many advantages. The interest in the ASSOCIATION and in the progress of pharmacy which these substantial gifts represent is most encouraging and demonstrates that those persons and firms associated with the profession and industry who have been financially successful are willing to support the ASSOCIATION if concrete and worth-while services, carefully planned, are brought to their attention.

The arrangement of a trial period of three years gives the ASSOCIATION the opportunity to undertake these services for a reasonable period and on a moderate basis, and to modify and extend them as experience indicates to be wise and necessary. The publication program, the laboratory, and the library and museum will add three major undertakings to the ASSOCIATION'S program and will materially increase its personnel. They, with such collateral activities as will be required, are probably all that should be undertaken for the next few years unless some emergency arises.

When this part of the program is completed, a continuous effort will be made to increase the permanent maintenance fund, only the income of which is available for use, through subscriptions by those who prefer to have the principal of their gifts remain intact, and through bequests by will and by insurance. This fund represents security and its income will be available for the general program of the ASSOCIATION. Gifts of any amount will be welcomed and every one interested can do his or her part, small or large.

With the assistance of every one interested in the future of professional pharmacy, the committee hopes and fully expects to report a substantial increase in the maintenance fund at the next annual meeting. It is important to emphasize the advantage of bequests: (1) by will, since many persons require the income from their entire estate during life, but can leave some amount to be payable after they pass on free from inheritance tax; (2) by life insurance because by small annual payments one can arrange for a substantial contribution. It will be remembered that gifts to the INSTITUTE by will are free from tax, including inheritance tax.

The ASSOCIATION now owns and can operate at a very reasonable cost a home for itself and its affiliated organizations, splendidly located, with adequate space for necessary additions to the building. This was a major undertaking and has required time and experience for its completion and the necessary experience in operation. The ASSOCIATION now approaches a new responsibility of extending its present services and of establishing additional ones, and this step should be taken cautiously, in order to avoid mistakes and to insure success.

The ASSOCIATION should only undertake those activities which are compatible with its objects, and this has evidently been the guiding principle in the past and undoubtedly will continue to be so. This effort to obtain additional financial support will provide the means to finance the necessary services to the ASSOCIATION'S membership and pharmacy in general, and in the judgment of the Committee, it cannot be accomplished in any other way.

It should be emphasized that the subscriptions reported are all made to the ASSOCIATION without restrictions or reservations of any kind, as has been stated in this report. The money is paid into the maintenance fund and can only be voted out for use either as to principal or interest by the Council of the ASSOCIATION under the budget plan. These donations are free good-will gifts and have not been made with any idea of obtaining advantage or influence of any kind over or through the ASSOCIATION.

A number of gifts of items for the library and museum have been received during the year, and these collections are being developed very satisfactorily. Reference books and any articles, especially apparatus, that illustrate the changes that pharmacy has undergone since Colonial days, will be gratefully received. The Stabler-Leadbeater Pharmacy in Alexandria is being restored and when the restoration is completed will represent the best type of Colonial pharmacy. It is hoped that the Historical Museum will eventually represent the progress since that time."

The secretary then read the following report of the Council:

"The Council membership consisted of nine elected members: H. C. Christensen, R. P. Fischelis, Ernest Little, J. H. Beal, R. L. Swain, C. H. LaWall, H. A. B. Dunning, S. L. Hilton, Roy B. Cook; and of nine ex-officio members: President Beal, Vice-Presidents J. Leon Lascoff and J. C. Munch, Former President P. H. Costello, Secretary E. F. Kelly, Treasurer C. W. Holton, Editor E. G. Eberle, Editor A. G. DuMez and Chairman of the House of Delegates, Robert C. Wilson. S. L. Hilton served as Chairman, H. C. Christensen as Vice-Chairman and E. F. Kelly as Secretary.

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 Dallas, Texas, on August 28, 1936, in Washington, D. C., on December 7, 1936 and in New York, N. Y., on August 15, 1937, and by mail.

Eighteen Council Letters, covering 52 pages and submitting 130 items of business and 60 motions were sent to the members of the Council. These letters have been published in the JOURNAL and this report is a summary of the important actions taken.

At the first meeting, E. G. Eberle was reelected Editor of the JOURNAL, A. G. DuMez, Editor of the YEAR BOOK, H. W. Youngken and J. C. Munch were elected members of the Committee of Pharmaceutical Research and D. F. Jones a member of the Council on Pharmaceutical Education. The Council Committees on Finance, on Property and Funds and on Publications were either appointed, or elected. The special Committees on Standard Program and on N. F. and R. B. Policies and the A. P. H. A.-N. A. R. D. Joint Committee were appointed. The president was authorized to make such appointments as are now authorized to fill vacancies as they may occur, and to make such additional appointments as may be necessary or advisable. Arrangements were made for members of the Council to attend the annual Joint Meeting of the Council with the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. in Pittsburgh, Pa., and for a meeting of the Council in Washington in December. Hugo H. Schaefer was elected Local Secretary and action was taken to require an earlier submission of papers for the Section programs, with abstracts, in order that more time would be available for the completion of the General Program and for the preparation of publicity.

At the second meeting in Washington, the contract for printing and mailing the JOURNAL for 1937 was again awarded to the Mack Printing Company and the Publication Committee was requested to study the proposal that the proceedings of the annual meeting, be printed in one issue of the JOURNAL rather than in the three issues following the meeting as at present. On recommendation of the Committee on Standard Program the program was generally re-arranged to provide more time for the various sessions as well as for entertainment. A new Committee on Recipe Book was elected and arrangements were made to pay for the editing of the second edition. For the Committee on Maintenance, Chairman Dunning presented a plan for adding to the Maintenance Fund and to provide funds for the support of the additional services which the ASSOCIATION is prepared to furnish as soon as the means are available, and the plan was approved. A report on the result will be submitted during this meeting.

The following business was transacted by mail. An estimate of receipts amounting to \$48,500, and a budget of current expenses amounting to \$48,380, for 1937, was submitted by the Committee on Finance and were approved; W. Albert Johnson who has served since 1922, audited

the accounts of the ASSOCIATION and his report with a summary of the Treasurer's report was published in the April issue of the JOURNAL, page 358. The Hotel Pennsylvania was approved as the headquarters and the week of August 16th-21st, as the time for the 1937 meeting. The printing of 15,000 copies of the second list of 36 corrections in N. F. VI was approved and it was directed that corresponding corrections be made in the plates before the third printing of the book. U. S. Treasury Bonds, 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, 1959/56, were purchased at 99<sup>27</sup>/<sub>32</sub>, for the following funds: Endowment, \$2500; Centennial, \$1000; Ebert Legacy, \$1500; Life Membership, \$1500; Research, \$28,000; Procter Monument, \$2500; and Kilmer Fund, \$3000. The invitation from the American Society for Testing Materials that the ASSOCIATION become a member and be represented on the Society's Committee on Glass and Glass Products was accepted; and the action of the Board of Trustees of the American Documentation Institute in providing that the ASSOCIATION shall be a nominating agency along with other national organizations in scholarly and scientific fields, was approved."

At the second meeting of the Council held in the Hotel Pennsylvania the following business was given attention during a morning and an afternoon session.

The Committee on Finance reported that the receipts and disbursements for the first six months of the year compared favorably with the estimates referred to earlier, and that \$40,000 has been invested in Treasury Bonds, 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, 1959-56, during this period.

The Committee on Publications reported that in order to satisfactorily cover the pharmaceutical publications of this and other countries, it was necessary to print 600 pages of Pharmaceutical Abstracts in the JOURNAL during 1936 at a cost exclusive of salaries, of approximately \$4000; that of the 35,000 copies of the National Formulary VI printed, approximately 33,000 copies had been sold, necessitating a third printing of 5000 copies; that 10,000 copies of the Recipe Book II, were printed of which more than 1000 copies had been sold; and that volume 23 of the YEAR BOOK, which completes the series, had been issued.

On the recommendation of the Committee, it was decided to report the proceedings of the annual meetings in one issue of the JOURNAL, rather than in the three issues following the meeting as has been done for several years, with the object of making the information more available to the members and others who may be interested, and providing a valuable reference volume. This issue, to be known as the Proceedings Number will appear in November of this year and will include the ASSOCIATION data heretofore published in the YEAR BOOK including the Constitution and By Laws, roll of members, etc. The proceedings including addresses and reports, and a summary of the proceedings of the related organizations. The papers accepted for the sections will be printed monthly in the JOURNAL throughout the year.

Another very important step toward the improvement of the publication program of the ASSOCIATION was the approval of the issuance of a publication of a more popular type and the limitation of the present JOURNAL to strictly scientific and professional material. This step is in response to many requests for a wider distribution of news and interesting information about the ASSOCIATION and its work in promoting professional pharmacy to the pharmacists of the country, and has been under consideration for several years. It will be recalled that a special committee to study the contents, scope and style of the popular publication submitted an exhaustive report at the meeting in Dallas last year which was later considered by the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries. Through the coöperation of the Committee on Maintenance, as explained in its report, the issuance of the popular publication has been made possible for a trial period through donations.

It is intended to issue the publication monthly under a suitable name indicating its purpose; that it should be simple and dignified and of the same page size as the present JOURNAL; that selected advertising might be accepted if found desirable, the type and amount to be decided by the Committee on Publications; and that it should be distributed, for a trial period without charge, to the members of the ASSOCIATION and to the members of the affiliated state associations, in order to learn if the publication effectively serves the purpose for which it is intended. It is particularly desired that the publication shall not compete with but shall rather supplement all efforts to promote pharmaceutical progress. The ASSOCIATION is proceeding, carefully but steadily, to so re-arrange its publication program as to be helpful to the greatest extent possible in these efforts, and looks forward hopefully to the support and interest of those it is attempting to serve more effectively.

The Council took another very important step in extending the activities of the ASSOCIATION by adopting the recommendations of a special committee of which Dr. E. N. Gathercoal has served as *chairman* and which has been studying the establishment of the laboratory in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY and its equipment and operation. The National Formulary laboratory which has been in operation in Chicago since January 1936, will be transferred to Washington as early in 1938 as is possible. In the meantime the space originally provided for this purpose in the building in Washington will be equipped and the necessary apparatus and materials supplied. The special committee was continued to carry the recommendations into effect and a budget covering the period ending December 31, 1938 was adopted for this purpose. The sum necessary for this period is to be supplied from the N. F. Revision Fund, the Research Fund and from the Maintenance Fund. As stated in the report of the Committee on Maintenance, a special fund to support the work to be carried on in the laboratory has been donated over a period of three years through that committee. In the plan of operation, provision has been made to continue the coöperation so helpfully rendered by schools and colleges of pharmacy and other institutions in the revision of the National Formulary, through the use of part of the fund provided for the laboratory. Since the work of the laboratory will for some time be devoted largely to National Formulary problems, it has been arranged that Chairman Gathercoal will continue to direct the laboratory during the period of transfer and will supervise the installation of the furniture, equipment and supplies, visiting Washington as frequently as may be required. A permanent directing committee for the laboratory will be provided for later and some one to direct its operation, probably at the next annual meeting.

The work of the laboratory will modify the duties of the Committee on National Formulary and recommendations were submitted to the Council during the Dallas meeting, looking to a reorganization of this committee. They have been carefully studied in the meantime and were adopted. They provide for an Executive Committee of Revision of ten members, one to be elected each year in order to have a continuing committee, and for a chairman to be elected to serve for ten years or until his successor is elected. Each member of the committee shall serve as chairman of a sub-committee of the Committee of Revision and shall nominate additional participating members of the sub-committee to a number of not more than five. The Executive Committee shall meet for the last two days of the week preceding the A. PH. A. meeting with an arrangement for a just proportion of the expenses to be paid.

Arrangements were made for the annual joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. with the Council of the A. PH. A. to be held that afternoon.

The Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION for 1937 were nominated to the House of Delegates and will be reported in a separate communication.

There was no discussion of the two reports and they were received and approved on motion of F. H. Freericks, duly seconded and carried.

Treasurer Holton read the following report, which was received for publication:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,  
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1937.

*Current Funds:*

	Jan. 1, 1937.	June 30, 1937.
Savings and Checking Accounts.....	\$ 31,223.86	\$ 19,04.30
Secretary's Account.....	1,536.20	4,863.82
Total.....	32,760.06	6,768.12

*Permanent Funds:*

Endowment.....	\$ 17,773.14	\$ 18,006.48
Centennial.....	6,242.99	6,312.56
Ebert Legacy.....	9,227.63	9,379.33
Ebert Prize.....	1,054.67	1,069.05
Life Membership.....	34,133.31	34,847.01
Endowed Membership.....	129.05	129.05



Research.....	69,040.98	90,745.94
Headquarters Building, Bonds and Cash.....	22,759.62	39,249.97
Headquarters Building, Property and Equipment.....	538,187.37	538,349.72
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>698,548.76</b>	<b>738,089.11</b>
<i>Trust Funds:</i>		
Procter Monument.....	\$ 19,073.28	\$ 19,379.53
Remington Honor Medal.....	1,343.64	1,367.52
Frederick B. Kilmer Fund.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23,416.92</b>	<b>23,747.05</b>
<i>Summary of Funds:</i>		
Current.....	\$ 32,760.06	\$ 6,768.12
Permanent.....	698,548.76	738,089.11
Assets.....	731,308.82	744,857.23
Trust.....	23,416.92	23,747.05
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$754,725.74</b>	<b>\$768,604.28</b>

## SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS, SECURITIES AND PROPERTY.

*Deposits:*

Baltimore National Bank.....	\$ 5,258.56
Merchants and Newark Trust Co.....	1,468.49
Boston Penny Savings Bank.....	449.49
Baltimore Trust Co.....	5,928.05
Maryland Trust Co.....	39,049.97
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 52,154.56</b>

*Securities:*

Treasury Bonds, 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %.....	\$ 57,400.00
Treasury Bonds, 2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> %.....	18,500.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Bonds, 3%.....	1,000.00
State of Illinois Bonds, 4%.....	6,000.00
State of Massachusetts Bonds, 3%.....	14,000.00
State of North Carolina Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	7,000.00
State of Tennessee Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	3,000.00
City of Baltimore Bonds, 4%.....	40,000.00
City of Chattanooga Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	8,000.00
City of Dallas Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %.....	11,000.00
City of Detroit Bond, 4%.....	1,000.00
City of Newark Bonds, 4%.....	6,000.00
City of Patterson Bond, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %.....	1,000.00
Town of Montclair Bonds, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %.....	4,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co. Bonds, 5%..	200.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$178,100.00</b>

*Property:*

Lots 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 801, 802, 806, 807 in Square 62, Washington, D. C., Building and Equipment.....	\$538,349. 72
Total.....	\$768,604. 28

Of the securities listed above, a \$1000 bond of the City of Detroit (in Life Membership Fund) has failed to pay interest to the amount of \$40.00, and a \$200 bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. (in Headquarters Building Fund) to the amount of \$15.00.

\$40,000 Treasury Bonds, 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, 1956-1959, were purchased during May at 99<sup>27</sup>/<sub>32</sub> and accrued interest, for the following funds: Endowment, \$2500; Centennial, \$1000; Ebert Legacy, \$1500; Life Membership, \$1500; Research, \$28,000; Procter Monument, \$2500; and F. B. Kilmer, \$3000. This increased the total of securities to \$178,100 as listed above, and which yield an average interest return of approximately 3.5 per cent.

The property entry represents the actual cost of the site, the landscaping, the Building, the approach and the equipment, less the mortgage of \$36,400 on Lot 7 which it was necessary to purchase in order to acquire the other property required. The mortgage formerly held by the George Washington University at 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>%, is now held by the Maryland Trust Company at 4%. The Chairman of the Committee on Maintenance, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, will give further details in his report.

The Secretary's report will show receipts from Dues, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOKS, Proceedings, Bulletins, Badges and Bars, Buttons and Pins, and Miscellaneous Items, which are collected by him and deposited in the Secretary's account in the Baltimore National Bank. These receipts are transferred by check, accompanied by itemized deposit slips, to the ASSOCIATION's checking account in the Merchants and Newark Trust Company from which all budget expenses are paid by voucher check.

The report of the Treasurer for the calendar year 1936 was audited by W. Albert Johnson, the auditor approved by the Council, and his report, with a comparison of funds for 1935-1936, was published in the JOURNAL for April 1937, page 359; and later, in full.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHARLES W. HOLTON, *Treasurer.*

Chairman Wilson said, "As I heard this splendid report from the Treasurer, I am reminded of the fact that this is the only organization with which I have ever been identified that was in sound financial condition. I have been a member of the Methodist Church all my life and they are always broke and behind with the preacher. I have been connected with the State Pharmaceutical Association and funds were always the burden of every remark that was made. I was raised on a farm and, of course, suffered the annoyance of poverty as a farmer. As a college professor, I haven't known much difference and I am delighted to be connected with one association that is in good financial standing. I want to thank Mr. Holton for having given me this experience."

Secretary Kelly then read the following report which was received for publication:

"The work of the ASSOCIATION has become so varied and extends in so many directions that it is difficult to give a good description of it. The addresses and reports submitted at this meeting by officers, committees and delegates will review the activities of the ASSOCIATION for the year just closing and from them those interested may measure our progress. The Secretary's office cooperates in practically all of these activities and this report will therefore be confined as far as possible to matters not otherwise covered.

The routine work of the ASSOCIATION is now well organized and can be handled rapidly. During the year, all addresses were transferred to addressograph plates in order that communications may be forwarded without delay. The overlapping activities of committees has been remedied as far as possible and the steps taken to simplify the work of the sections, has made the arrangements for the annual meeting very much easier.

During this meeting, plans for further improving the publication program which has been simplified in recent years, for developing the library and museum, and for establishing the research

and control laboratory will be reported. These extended activities mark the beginning of a new era of service and influence for the ASSOCIATION and the more complete utilization of the headquarters building.

During this year, the ASSOCIATION has been called upon for more information and advice about all phases of pharmacy than ever before and has been able to cooperate more fully with pharmaceutical associations and institutions of all kinds.

*1936 Meeting.*—We are indebted to the pharmaceutical and lay press for the publicity given to the proceedings of the meeting and to the work of the ASSOCIATION during the year. The proceedings were reported in the three issues of our JOURNAL following the meeting and although the papers and reports submitted were more numerous and more important, the large proportion of them have now been published.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting 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 they support the resolutions of joint interest. Although the response was encouraging it was not as wide spread as should be the case if we are to present a solid front with respect to these important matters.

May we urge again that the official delegates to this meeting submit a report on it to the respective organizations at their next meeting even though it is a brief one. The secretary will be very pleased to cooperate in furnishing the data for these reports if desired.

*1937 Meeting.*—The arrangements for this meeting have been in the hands of an experienced Local Secretary, Dr. Schaefer, and he has had cooperation from a large group accustomed to handling large meetings. They have given faithful service and we are indebted to them for the provisions they have so generously made for our comfort and pleasure. The Local Committee will pay due credit to the Associations, firms and individuals who have in one way or another contributed to the success of this meeting.

*Contacts with Other Organizations.*—The ASSOCIATION has developed very pleasant and helpful relations with several educational and scientific associations.

Sessions of Section N<sub>2</sub>-Pharmacy were held during the semi-annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City and at the recent annual meeting in Denver. This is an important contact since it brings the scientific work being done in pharmacy to the attention of the largest and most representative group of scientists of the country. With the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards, the ASSOCIATION had an exhibit of the work being done at the Bureau under a National Formulary grant, on color naming, and the exhibit was one of those given special publicity. We are again invited to exhibit at the next meeting in Indianapolis, and show the further progress in the color research because of its value not only in pharmacy but in many large industries where correct color names are of great importance.

The ASSOCIATION was recently invited to become a member of the American Testing Society and to be represented in a new Committee on Glass and Glass Products.

The ASSOCIATION was also invited to join with other learned and scholarly organizations in nominating a member of the American Documentation Institute which has been organized to promote more extensive and accurate records of work done in research.

These invitations indicate a wider acceptance of pharmacy and of the ASSOCIATION by scientific and professional organizations.

*Exhibits.*—The ASSOCIATION has had exhibits at the meetings of the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and will have one at the American Hospital Association. Recently, we were invited to exhibit at the coming meeting of the Military Surgeons of America on the basis of our exhibit at the A. M. A.

These exhibits are without charge for space and bring our work favorably to the attention of these related groups.

The exhibits shown here show the splendid work being done in this field and it is hoped that we can develop a more extensive group of such exhibits at future meetings.

Another very valuable exhibit is that in the Government Building at the Dallas exhibition which has been re-opened this year. Our exhibit is again under the direction of Dr. Christensen and in the direct charge of Miss Barney who has also been given charge of all of the other medical exhibits.

*Hospital Pharmacy.*—The developments in this field are most encouraging. The Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy organized at Dallas last year is holding its First Session here on Friday morning and its officers have developed a splendid program for which they deserve great credit. They also sent, through the office of the secretary, a letter to a large group of hospital pharmacists some time ago advising them about the work the Sub-Section plans to do and inviting them to membership. Thus the first working contact has been made with this important group of pharmacists.

Representatives of the ASSOCIATION met with the Committee on Pharmacy of the American Hospital Association in Cleveland last fall and have been in contact with the Committee since that time, working out plans for the improvement of pharmaceutical service in hospitals.

The American College of Surgeons at its meeting in October adopted as a minimum standard for the pharmacy in approved hospitals the basic principles worked out by Dean Spease and they have also been approved by the Catholic Hospital Association.

In the Hospital Number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, pharmaceutical service is directly referred to for the first time. It is stated that 1409 hospitals now have pharmacists, that the total employed in these hospitals is above 1900.

The steps referred to above will materially increase this number in the course of time.

*State and National Associations.*—It is a pleasure to report that the relations between these Associations and the A. PH. A. are becoming closer and more coöperative as each year passes. As emphasized last year, they are making greater use of the facilities of the A. PH. A. and have a better understanding of its purpose and work. The increased activities that are being established will draw them closer together, it is hoped, and will enable the A. PH. A. to serve the associations more effectively.

Plans are being worked out to make this House of Delegates the real clearing house for professional pharmacy that it was intended to become. To bring this about the affiliated state and national associations should be represented here by delegates prepared to act on the important questions that must be solved jointly.

*Legislation.*—Legislation both state and national occupies more time and attention each year. The A. PH. A. attempts to give its attention only to legislation affecting professional pharmacy at the same time coöperating with the N. A. R. D. and other associations in their efforts to improve economic conditions in the industry.

Your secretary has again served as chairman of the legislative committee and its report at a later session will summarize what has been done in this field. We have had to deal with legislation of real importance to pharmacy. Again, the state associations have a great place in this program and they are urged to watch legislation which has any effect on professional pharmacy and they are assured of the fullest coöperation possible from this ASSOCIATION and its related organizations.

*Local and Student Branches.*—No new branches have been established but the City of Washington Branch was revived. As a whole, the branches have continued their good work during the year and a number of them are represented here. The rebate arrangements put into last year for the Local Branches so far as we can tell, has been helpful to them.

*Membership.*—The secretary wishes to express thanks to those who have coöperated in the efforts to increase the membership, particularly in the group of hospital pharmacists and pharmacists in the Government service. Again it can be said that while the result is not as great as we could desire, it represents an increase in membership much above the average and at very reasonable expense. May we again appeal for continued coöperation and particularly from a larger number of our members during the coming year. It is evident that personal solicitation is the most effective method and interests the type of pharmacists that we hope to have as members.

The number of former members who were forced to discontinue their support during the depression, but have now renewed it, is very encouraging, and our roster is in a more satisfactory condition in this respect. 209 were removed from the rolls during the year; the death of 19 members were reported; and 24 members resigned. The number removed from the rolls is approximately one-half of the number removed in the previous ASSOCIATION year.

During the year 480 active members were elected; 373 of them during the present calendar

year. The membership at present is approximately 3400, of whom 182 are Life Members, 23 are Honorary Members and 45 are in foreign countries (this does not include Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Honduras, Panama or the Canal Zone).

*Receipts of the Secretary's Office.*—Attached are financial statements of the receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1937, from Dues, the JOURNAL, National Formulary, Recipe Book, YEAR BOOKS, Abstracts, 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 1936 was submitted with that of the treasurer, and audited as provided in the By-Laws.

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 us.

Respectfully submitted, E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*"

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND REMITTANCES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1937.

*Receipts.*

Balance on Deposit January 1, 1937.....		\$ 1,536.20
<b>Dues:</b>		
Membership Only.....	\$ 168.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1932.....	5.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1933.....	5.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1934.....	10.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1935.....	80.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1936.....	418.00	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1937.....	6,835.31	
Membership and JOURNAL, 1938.....	60.00	\$ 7,581.31
JOURNAL.....		4,098.83
National Formulary.....		10,251.40
Recipe Book.....		2,010.63
YEAR BOOKS.....		1,083.07
Abstracts.....		34.00
U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey.....		7.40
Leaflet No. 14.....		5.00
<b>Total Receipts.....</b>		<b>\$ 25,071.64</b>
<b>Total Balance and Receipts.....</b>		<b>\$ 26,607.84</b>

*Remittances to Treasurer.*

Jan. 26, 1937, Check No. 206.....	\$ 3,412.58	
Mar. 22, 1937, Check No. 207.....	5,985.71	
May 7, 1937, Check No. 208.....	9,527.54	
June 30, 1937, Check No. 209.....	2,818.19	\$ 21,744.02
Balance on Deposit.....		4,863.82
<b>Total Remittances and Balance.....</b>		<b>\$ 26,607.84</b>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1936.

*Receipts.*

Sales of N. F. I.....	\$	1.00	
Sales of N. F. II.....		1.00	
Sales of N. F. IV.....		3.50	
Sales of N. F. V.....		527.02	
Sales of N. F. VI.....		104,213.25	
Use of Texts, N. F. VI.....		1,615.00	
Bulletins, N. F. VI.....		4.50	
Notes, N. F. VI.....		14.00	
Samples Reference Rennin.....		6.00	
Total Receipts.....			\$106,385.27

*Disbursements.*

N. F. VI:

E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	\$	681.28	
Edith Smith, Clerical Services.....		347.32	
Gladys Spurr, Clerical Services.....		600.00	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins, etc.....		549.44	
Natl. Conference Pharm. Research, Membership.....		25.00	
Adley B. Nichols, Committee Expense and Exhibit, A. M. A.....		250.05	
Lawrence Templeton, Exhibit, A. D. A.....		168.09	
Pilcher-Hamilton-Daily Co., Binders, etc.....		4.42	
L. A. Engel Press, Coupons.....		10.76	
Mack Printing Co., Printing, etc.....		27,132.49	
D. C. Engraving Co., Engraving.....		12.84	
Valentine Printing Co., Printing.....		23.00	
Geo. P. Killiau, Mailing tubes.....		3.75	
Chicago Medical Book Co., Book covers, etc.....		41.72	
Merck & Company, Supplies.....		14.33	
S. B. Penick & Co., Supplies.....		60.96	
McKesson-Stewart-Holmes, Supplies.....		31.58	
Muth Brothers & Co., Supplies.....		14.15	
Kimble Glass Co., Supplies.....		23.75	
Hilton's Pharmacy, Supplies.....		17.30	
E. N. Gathercoal, Research.....		800.00	
K. L. Kelly, Research and Expenses.....		537.00	
Bernard Fantus, Research.....		500.00	
Purdue Research Foundation, Research.....		100.00	
Elmer E. King, Research.....		25.00	
Kenneth Harwell, Research.....		25.00	
Total Disbursements.....			\$ 31,999.23

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT NATIONAL FORMULARY, JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1937.

*Receipts.*

N. F. VI:

Sales of N. F. VI.....	\$	10,175.85	
Bulletins, N. F. VI.....		54.00	
Use of Text, N. F. VI.....		15.00	
Notes, N. F. VI.....		4.55	
Samples Reference Rennin.....		2.00	
			\$ 10,251.40

*Disbursements.*

N. F. VI:

E. N. Gathercoal, General and Traveling Expenses.....	\$257.16	
University of Illinois, Research.....	600.00	
Samuelson Duplicating Co., Bulletins, etc.....	597.58	
Pilcher-Hamilton-Daily Co.....	67.50	
Bernard Fantus, Research.....	500.00	
K. L. Kelly, Research.....	450.00	
Purdue Research Foundation, Research.....	300.00	
Gladys Spurr, Clerical Services.....	450.00	
Gaw O'Hara Envelope Co., Envelopes.....	99.82	
Mack Printing Company, Correction Lists.....	3.09	
S. B. Penick Co., Drugs.....	3.68	
E. E. Vicker, Research.....	150.00	\$ 3,478.83

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI—DEC. 1, 1935 TO DEC. 31, 1936.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 31, 1936	Buckram.....	19,280	\$3.59	\$69,215.20	
	Leather.....	239	4.32	1,032.48	
	Less charges.....			80.19	\$ 70,167.49
June 30, 1936	Buckram.....	4,538	3.59	16,291.42	
	Leather.....	34	4.32	146.88	
	Interleaved.....	13	5.07	65.91	
	Less charges.....			1.20	16,503.01
Sept. 30, 1936	Buckram.....	3,435	3.59	12,331.65	
	Leather.....	8	4.32	34.56	
	Interleaved.....	3	5.07	15.21	
	Less charges.....			81.87	12,299.55
Dec. 31, 1936	Buckram.....	2,143	3.59	7,693.37	
	Leather.....	12	4.32	51.84	7,745.21
Total.....					\$106,715.26

SUMMARY OF SALES OF N. F. VI—JAN. 1, 1937 TO APRIL 30, 1937.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Mar. 31, 1937	Buckram.....	1686	\$3.59	6052.74	
	Leather.....	3	4.32	12.96	
	Interleaved.....	1	5.07	5.07	
	Less charges.....			0.48	\$ 6070.29
Apr. 1, 1937 to 30th	Buckram.....	424	3.59		1522.16
Total.....					\$ 7592.45

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF N. F., JANUARY 1, 1926 TO JUNE 30, 1937.

	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.....	4,234.27	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.....	106,385.27	31,999.23
1937 (to June 30).....	10,251.40	3,478.83
To Research Fund.....		48,796.54
 Totals.....	 \$239,455.96	 \$144,573.39

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI—PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1937.

Printing.	Buckram.	Leather.	Leather Interleaved.	Total.
First.....	24,653	408	40	25,101
Second.....	10,064	..	..	10,064
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,717	408	40	35,165

SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. VI—DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING CO. TO MARCH 30, 1937.

	Buckram.	Leather.	Leather Interleaved.	Total.
Complimentary and Review.....	198	42	..	240
For Copyright.....	2	..	..	2
Sold.....	31,082	296	17	31,395
In Stock.....	3,435	70	23	3,528
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	34,717	408	40	35,165

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.....	1,908.69	2,096.61
1937 (to June 30).....	2,010.63	5,861.92
Total.....	<u>\$18,843.30</u>	<u>\$21,752.67</u>

## SUMMARY OF SALES OF RECIPE BOOK II—DEC. 1, 1936 TO APRIL 30, 1937.

Quarter Ending.	Binding.	Copies.	Price.	Amount.	Rec'd by Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1936	Buckram.....	751	\$3.59	\$2,696.09	
	Leather.....	15	4.32	64.80	
	Less charges.....			65.24	\$2695.65
Mar. 31 1937	Buckram.....	253	3.59	906.58	
	Leather.....	6	4.32	25.92	\$ 932.50
Apr. 1 to					
Apr. 30, 1937	Buckram.....	37	3.59	132.83	
	Leather.....	1	4.32	4.32	
	Less charges.....			0.16	\$ 136.99
Total.....					<u>\$3765.14</u>

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, PRINTED AND BOUND TO JUNE 30, 1937.

Printing.	Buckram.	Leather.	Total.
First (2000 bound).....	9990	50	10,040

## SUMMARY OF COPIES OF RECIPE BOOK II, DISTRIBUTED COMPLIMENTARY, SOLD AND HELD IN STOCK BY MACK PRINTING CO., FEB. 1, 1937.

	Buckram.	Leathef.	Total.
Complimentary and Review.....	136	..	136
Sold.....	1004	21	1,025
In Stock.....	8850	29	8,879
Total.....	<u>9990</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>10,040</u>

## ACCOUNT OF YEAR BOOK.

	Sales.	Expenses.
1936.....	\$ 68.63	\$4895.64
1937 (to June 30).....	1083.07	130.98
Total.....	<u>\$1151.70</u>	<u>\$5026.62</u>

Chairman Wilson said that early in the year he requested a number of pharmacists to suggest subjects for consideration by the House of Delegates in addition to the duties regularly entrusted to it. The topic most frequently suggested was how the activities of the A. PH. A. may be more definitely identified with those of the state associations.

Secretary A. L. I. Winnie of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association then opened the discussion on "Making More Effective the Affiliation between the A. PH. A. and the State Associations." He said that the fine, constructive work which the A. PH. A. is doing as shown by the reports just read, was not reaching the people who are actually practicing pharmacy and for which the ASSOCIATION largely exists and functions, as illustrated by the small active membership and

the small number of retail pharmacists who attend the meetings. The problem of how to reach that group had been considered for years by the Conference of Secretaries. They decided that a popular publication in addition to the present JOURNAL, which would acquaint them with the constructive things the ASSOCIATION is doing would be a very helpful contact. He was glad to know that such a publication was now assured for an experimental period. It can make the state association members realize that they are affiliated members of the A. PH. A., and that their delegates shape its policies. It can also instruct them about the U. S. P. and N. F. and how to use these books and furnish them helpful information in many ways, giving them the feeling of close relation to the ASSOCIATION. This step was emphasized because it provided a necessary contact but there are many other services that can be developed which he hoped would be discussed frankly by the delegates.

F. H. Freericks of Ohio said the topic was of vital interest to the ASSOCIATION and Pharmacy. He had long been interested in the House of Delegates and while it had accomplished much it had failed in attracting the deep interest of the state association largely because issues have not been presented for discussion and decision on which delegates may have differing views. *First*, real issues must be raised in the state associations and then brought here for consideration by the delegates of all the states which will make the House of Delegates a real forum and will bring real decisions for the advancement of Pharmacy and especially retail pharmacy.

William Gray of Illinois suggested greater attention to official preparations and that the House should support the U. S. P. and N. F. work of the state and local associations.

W. C. Anderson of New York emphasized the importance of learning what the retail pharmacists need to-day to improve their professional activities and the means of helping them. His opinion was that the important need was to bring the physician and pharmacist into close coöperation in every way because the latter must have the support of the former. He explained a complimentary course given to physicians of Brooklyn on therapeutics, prescription writing and incompatibilities which was attended by 169 physicians from one county. Such work must be promoted all over the country because the young physician is not trained in materia medica. Reference was also made to work the ASSOCIATION might do in reducing the number of duplicate preparations that the pharmacist must carry and which needlessly increase his investment and expenses. These are fundamental activities which the ASSOCIATION should undertake.

Nathan Zonics of Pennsylvania, who was attending his first meeting, urged a close contact between the A. PH. A. and the state associations because the former had much to offer the latter as he had observed. The requirements for active membership should be raised and some publicity campaign developed to let people know about the ASSOCIATION so that membership would be valued more highly by pharmacists and they would more generally support the state and national association.

Lew Wallace of Mississippi expressed the conviction that 99<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub>% of the trouble with Pharmacy is that it has forsaken its own duties and wandered away from its purpose. It was now necessary to again place the pharmacist in a professional atmosphere where he belongs and in close working association with physicians and other public health workers. This is being done in his state and he promised coöperation.

Ambrose Hunsberger of Pennsylvania reviewed the great progress which the House of Delegates had made until it was now really organized to do the fine things that had been suggested. However, the delegates themselves must develop the issues and suggest the remedies. Differences of opinion are helpful to a sound decision and to real interest. He supported the suggestions of Dr. Anderson, especially simplification, and of Chairman Wilson.

L. M. Kantner of Maryland urged that each member go home with the intention of bringing in five other members and that the state association dues be increased to include membership in the A. PH. A.

Secretary Kelly interrupted to say that information had just come that President Roosevelt had just signed the Miller-Tydings Bill, and this announcement was received with standing applause. The secretary was requested to wire appreciation and congratulations to Congressman Miller and Senator Tydings.

J. F. Finneran of Massachusetts suggested that many important matters considered in other divisions of the ASSOCIATION should come before the House of Delegates in order that the delegates could be informed about developments all over the country. For instance, his state as-

sociation had recently increased its dues from five to ten dollars to carry on activities which he believed would be of interest to other state delegates. More time should be given to such reports which would develop the problems of the retail pharmacists.

Chairman Wilson thanked Mr. Winne for opening the discussion and the gentlemen who had made so many fine suggestions. It was necessary to close the discussion to hear the guest speaker, Dr. Paul Nicholas Leech of the American Medical Association, whom he then introduced.

Dr. Leech spoke in part as follows:

"I have an advantage in making a few informal remarks this morning, namely, one of perspective. I am neither a physician nor am I a trained pharmacist and therefore, there are certain advantages of speaking about the two subjects I have in mind without being too close to either of them.

"*First*, I wish to express and express most genuinely to this group, the greetings of the Headquarters of the American Medical Association. We will follow your deliberations, I assure you, with a great deal of interest. We look upon the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as the outstanding bright spot in the advancement of pharmacy. It represents the better elements of pharmacy as we see it. It represents progress and it represents advancement."

Dr. Leech also informally discussed certain matters of mutual interest to medicine and pharmacy.

"As I looked over your program on the train last night, coming here, I was impressed by the fact that you are developing in pharmacy a scientific organization entirely apart from practical dispensing pharmacy. You are developing a scientific organization that is comparable in your field to biological chemistry in the chemical field. If you will review your program again, you will see how many specialized subjects of vast importance and tremendous interest appear therein.

"Mr. Chairman, I know the hour is growing late. I think that the main things I had in mind have been discussed and that it is best that we adjourn to our lunches. I again express appreciation for this opportunity to convey to you the very best wishes of those of us of the American Medical Association who have the opportunity to come in contact with you, and I trust that your proceedings and deliberations will come to a most satisfactory conclusion. I thank you!"

On motion a rising vote of thanks was carried, with applause.

Dr. George D. Beal said that it was refreshing to have one with Dr. Leech's experience and deep interest make his criticisms in such a kindly and constructive spirit and outline the interrelationship which should exist between medicine and pharmacy especially in the control of drugs.

Chairman Wilson said that the relations between medicine and pharmacy reminded him at times of the comment of a lady on the friendship existing between her children, that they played together "just like strangers," and expressed the conviction that as the result of contacts such as Dr. Leech's visit, medicine and pharmacy will be working hand in hand in the great cause for which they were created.

After a number of announcements, the Session was adjourned.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was called to order by Chairman Wilson at 8:15 P.M. on Thursday, August 19th.

The roll call of delegates and the reading of the minutes of the First Session were omitted by consent. Chairman Wilson stated that this was listed as an executive session in order that the delegates might feel perfectly free in discussing the important questions that would be brought up in the first report to be submitted.

Chairman Fischelis read the following report of the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy.

## EXTENSION EDUCATION.

The Committee continued its survey of extension education for practicing pharmacists as provided by colleges of pharmacy. In the report made last year a complete record of these activities was presented, as far as it could be gathered from questionnaires sent to the colleges. Questionnaires were again addressed to the various colleges this year and forty-one replies were received, of which nineteen indicated that no special effort had been made in the direction of supplying continuation courses or conferences for practicing pharmacists. Seven stated that the matter was receiving consideration and fourteen indicated that some service was being supplied to pharmacists which was intended to assist in keeping them abreast of developments in the profession. These services included occasional special lectures to which pharmacists were invited, special library services, supplying information as to formulas, lectures of faculty members before pharmaceutical associations, mailings at regular intervals to pharmacists on professional topics, radio broadcasts interpreting the services of pharmacy to the public and similar activities.

Of these conferences perhaps the one given at the University of Minnesota was the most comprehensive, as it required participants to be in residence for three days with regular classes and seminars programmed from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. on each of the days. The topics treated were exclusively scientific and covered recent developments in pharmaceutical chemistry, bio-chemistry, pharmacology and biological products.

A more detailed record of the individual programs planned or executed follows:

**KANSAS CITY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.** Two special lectures each month for druggists. Dispensing Department not only gives information but also fills difficult or unusual prescriptions.

**CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.** Plan a clinic in October, with lectures on newer developments in chemistry and pharmacy. Three members of the faculty presented a series of talks to sectional meetings of Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association.

**NORTH PACIFIC COLLEGE OF OREGON.** Mails pamphlets regularly to druggists on pharmaceutical subjects.

**PITTSBURGH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.** Held annual conference with following program:

Pharmacist's Rôle in Diabetes, J. West Mitchell, M.D.

The Founding Fathers, John W. Oliver, Ph.D.

A Legislative Program for Pharmacy, Geo. D. Beal, Ph.D.

Pharmaceutical Research, Jas. C. Munch, Ph.D.

A Prescription Clinic, J. Leon Lascoff, Ph.D.

Glass in the Modern World, Alexander Silverman, Sc.D.

**WAYNE UNIVERSITY.** Offered extension courses, without college credits in Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Cosmetic Chemistry. Offering this year for first time lectures, bi-monthly, sponsored by the Inter-Professional Relations Committee of Detroit Retail Druggists Association.

**MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY.** Presented broadcasts on current pharmaceutical topics, the last three on the following subjects:

Prescriptions.

Contributions of Pharmacy to Science.

Pharmacy in the Health Scheme of a Nation.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.** Held a full three-day session, with students residing at the newly established center for continuation study. This session is known as "The Pharmaceutical Institute." Pharmacists who register must be present the entire three days. Classes and seminars are held from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. on each of the three days. The program included:

(a) Recent Research upon Constituents of Ergot, Prof. E. B. Fischer.

(b) Ergotocin, Motion picture film.

(c) Iso-Alcoholic Elixir, N. F. VI, Prof. Gustav Bachman.

(d) The Use of a Homogenizer in the Preparation of Emulsions, Mr. Ragnar Almin.

(e) Protamine Insulin, Mr. R. B. Mull.

(f) Discussion of Robinson-Patman Bill, Prof. H. J. Ostlund.

- (g) Allergy, Its Causes and Methods of Immunization, Dr. R. V. Ellis.
- (h) U. S. P. XI and N. F. VI, Discussion of Changes, Prof. Gustav Bachman.
- (i) Practical Application of Research in Pharmacy, Prof. Glenn L. Jenkins.
- (j) Hydrogen Ions and  $pH$ , Mr. Chas. V. Netz.
- (k) Pharmacology of Barbitals and Other Hypnotics, Dr. R. N. Bieter.
- (l) Chemo-Therapy, Prof. Glenn L. Jenkins.
- (m) Biological Products in Modern Medicine, Dr. W. P. Larson.
- (n) Books Pharmacists Should Have and Why, Mr. Chas. E. Smythe.
- (o) The Standardization of Digitalis, Prof. Earl B. Fischer.
- (p) Vitamines, Chemistry, Pharmacology and Method of Assay, Dr. Ole Gisvold.

**ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.** Held a two-day Retail Druggists' Business Conference. Some of the topics treated were:

- (a) Retail Pharmacy Trend, as Indicated by New Government Census Figures, Frank A. Delgado, Dept. of Commerce.
- (b) New Organic Medicinals of U. S. P. XI, G. W. Hargreaves.
- (c) The Profit Motive in the Drug Business, H. S. Noel.
- (d) Biologicals of U. S. P. XI, Albert F. Nickel.
- (e) The Trend toward Strictly Professional Pharmacy, Dean Robert C. Wilson.
- (f) Credits and Collections, F. X. Carberry, Economics Department.
- (g) Outlook in Retail Drug Field, Sinclair Jacobs, Pres., Jacobs Pharmacies, Inc.
- (h) The Modern Drug Store, Prof. L. S. Blake.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.** Held a one-day conference. Some of the topics treated were:

- (a) Relation of Pharmacy to Public Health, Dean Edward Spease, Western Reserve University College Pharmacy.
- (b) Contributions of Federal Government to Public Health, Dr. Erwin E. Nelson.
- (c) The Laboratories of the Department of Health of the State of Michigan and Public Health, Dr. C. C. Young, Director of Laboratories, Michigan Department of Health.
- (d) Present-Day Principles of Cancer Control, Dr. Fred J. Hodges.

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY.** Two-day Druggists' Business Conference. Topics treated were:

- (a) New Developments in Insect Control, J. J. Davis.
- (b) Application of Air Conditioning in Drug Stores, W. T. Miller.
- (c) Cosmetics, How to Develop and Hold the Business, Carl Weeks, Pres., Armand Co.
- (d) Fountain Management, Will Rossiter.
- (e) A New Kind of Competition, Dean C. B. Jordan.
- (f) Legislative Matters, Albert C. Fritz, Indiana Pharm. Association.
- (g) Flood Relief Activities, F. V. McCullough, Indiana Pharm. Association.
- (h) Social Diseases, Dr. N. F. Draper, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. P. H. S.
- (i) Research as an Asset of Pharmacy, Dr. Geo. D. Beal.
- (j) Allantoin and Amniotic Substance, C. J. Zufall.

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.** Held First Annual Pharmaceutical Conference—one day. Definitely contemplate increasing time for conference. Subjects treated were:

- (a) Pharmaceutical Arsenicals, Prof. R. A. Kuever.
- (b) The Truth about Vitamins, Dr. H. A. Mattill.
- (c) Nostrums and Quacks, Dr. I. H. Pierce.
- (d) Some Compounding Suggestions, Prof. Zada M. Cooper.

Issued news letter devoted to dispensing and manufacturing problems.

Consultation services offered to pharmacists.

Library facilities open to all pharmacists.

**HOWARD COLLEGE OF BIRMINGHAM.**

Consultation Bureau for pharmacists. Three divisions: scientific—technical—commercial.

Pharmacists of Birmingham district are permitted to take any of the courses of the pharmaceutical curriculum without fees. Scientific and economic courses are offered in evening hours. Cosmetic courses organized for pharmacists.

Annual pharmacists' meeting—one-day session.

A series of 36 special lectures, open to pharmacists, dentists and physicians, announced in local newspapers.

Provides speakers for local and state associations.

Radio talks.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY. Offered a graduate course in hospital pharmacy administration and management. Contemplate a course leading to M.Sc. in pharmacy.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA. Held a symposium on two mornings. Topics treated:

- (a) Pharmacy of Gland Products, Dr. R. A. Deno.
- (b) Extraction and Use of Liver and Stomach Preparations, Dr. J. C. Forbes.
- (c) Therapeutics of Sex Hormones, Dr. R. J. Main.
- (d) Application of First Aid Treatment by Pharmacist, Dr. F. P. Fletcher.
- (e) Antiseptic Value of Some Commonly Used Pharmaceutical Preparations, Mr. G. E. Snider and T. D. Rowe.
- (f) Bridging the Gap between U. S. P. X and U. S. P. XI, Dr. W. G. Crockett.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. Began during past year to hold symposiums for benefit of practicing pharmacists of the district:

- (a) Mandelic Acid, Howard L. Reed, Carrol B. Gustafson and Leslie M. Ohmart, of the faculty.
- (b) Dental Pharmacy, in connection with which a set of dental prescription cards was prepared by the Department of Pharmacy, with the cooperation of the Harvard Dental School.

In Wisconsin an experiment will be undertaken this fall which will provide night classes for pharmacists who are already in practice under a subsidy from the Wisconsin Vocational Schools. The tentative program includes both professional and economic subjects.

#### THE VENEREAL DISEASE PROGRAM.

In the August 1937 issue of the *American Druggist*, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, discusses the pharmacist's part in the federal program for the eradication of venereal diseases. His article concludes with the following challenge: "I should like to hear that the druggists had made a pronouncement binding their members to sharp observance of strictly ethical practice; to close alliance with the forces aligned against the venereal diseases. Such an action, with conscientious observance, would constitute a blow of telling force and importance."

Acting Surgeon General Draper addressed this convention at its First General Session on Tuesday evening and reviewed for us the federal program. He gave us four distinct suggestions for cooperation in carrying out this program. They can be summarized in the following words:

1. Do not prescribe or recommend any remedy for a venereal disease.
2. Do not sell or purchase for sale any proprietary remedy intended for self-treatment of a venereal disease.
3. Refill only such prescriptions for the treatment of venereal diseases as were given originally to the customer by a reputable physician who is still in charge of the case.
4. When some one comes into the pharmacy for treatment or for a remedy for a venereal disease, hand him a pamphlet or other literature prepared by the Public Health Service and direct such individuals to a reputable physician, to an approved clinic or to the state or local Board of Health.

Dr. Parran, in the article already referred to, calls the attention of pharmacists of the nation to the fact that in 1918 during the World War the Public Health Service addressed an appeal to nearly 50,000 drug store proprietors, outlining the same suggestions made to us by Dr. Draper. He states that 28,226, or nearly 60% of the entire number of drug store owners reached by this appeal from the Public Health Service in 1918, responded favorably by letter or an agreement card which accompanied the explanatory letter, and then he continues with the following statement: "Because nearly twenty years have elapsed since this problem was brought to the attention of the pharmacists of America, it appears timely to renew the discussion of the subject, this time

encouraging the druggists to assume the lead. It is quite likely that there are many druggists in business to-day who are not familiar with the far-reaching results of improper treatment of the venereal diseases."

Twenty years ago the venereal disease program of the United States Public Health Service was a war measure, and, as indicated, the response of pharmacists to the request for coöperation was quite satisfactory. In the interim the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the U. S. Public Health Service have become neighbors on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D. C. In spite of this proximity of location of the respective headquarters, and in spite of frequent interchange of information between the two organizations, it seems that when the Advisory Committee on the present venereal disease campaign was appointed and called together to formulate plans for the campaign, no one in the Public Health Service organization thought of calling in the neighbor on Constitution Avenue whose constituent membership responded so promptly and satisfactorily in 1918 to the request of the Public Health Service for coöperation.

As a result of this oversight, literature disseminated by the Public Health Service at the beginning of the present campaign contained some references to the participation of pharmacists in this activity which were, to say the least, uncomplimentary.

In one pamphlet which has been circulated by State Health Departments, the front page reads as follows:

Gonorrhoea is a serious disease much worse than a "bad cold."

Friendly drug clerks as wise pals know nothing of its treachery and later dangers.

Specialists who advertise are more interested in your money than in your health.

For advice that is straight, consult your doctor or the Health Department.

In reprint No. 54 from "Venereal Disease Information" issued by the Public Health Service under the title "Recommendations for a Venereal Disease Control Program in State and Local Health Departments" the following paragraph appears:

*"Suppression of Quack and Drug Store Treatment.*—It is the function of the local health department, the local medical society, pharmaceutical society and other interested agencies, to attempt to abolish the practice of the quack and the druggist in prescribing treatment for venereal diseases." We presume that the term "quack" is intended to include physicians who give inadequate treatment for venereal diseases and who make a business of treating these diseases by questionable methods. The pamphlet does not speak of quack doctors or quack physicians, but it does say, "Abolish the practice of the quack and the druggist in prescribing, etc."

Our ASSOCIATION does not come to the defense of the pharmacist who would usurp the prerogatives of the medical profession or who would deliberately endeavor to profit from the ignorance and unfortunate condition of the sick, regardless of the nature of the ailment. However, we must object to statements which fail to differentiate between the black sheep of a profession and the profession as a whole.

We are quite certain that the presence of a pharmacist on the Advisory Committee of the U. S. Public Health Service in connection with this venereal disease campaign would have avoided the use of the terms which reflect upon the profession as a whole rather than upon the few to whom the unfavorable comment really applies. It should be said that the officers of the Public Health Service have had this matter called to their attention and seem inclined to correct any wrong impression which these statements may create and it is recommended to state pharmaceutical associations that their state and local health departments be contacted with the view to eliminating such references from pamphlets which are issued locally.

The administration of the venereal disease program includes the appointment of a local Advisory Committee to the Health Department in each state, municipality or health district, and provides for the presence of representatives of the medical and allied professions on such Advisory Committees.

There is another phase of the program which is of great interest to pharmacists from an economic standpoint. The recommendations of the Public Health Service for its venereal disease control program include "the free distribution of antisymphilitic drugs by the state to all sources of treatment. The drugs offered include at least two of the common arsenicals and, so far as possible, within budgetary limits, a generally accepted bismuth preparation."

Eight million dollars have been appropriated under the Social Security Act for allocation to state and local health departments in connection with this program. Free drugs for all re-

quiring treatment is considered a necessary part of the proposal on the basis that it is more important to stamp out this scourge than it is to worry about determining whether or not a patient can afford to pay for drugs. The physician who takes part in the program is paid for his services whether he is attached to a clinic or whether treatment is given in private practice.

The August issue of *Medical Economics* states that "Between three and four thousand physicians are now rendering treatment in direct connection with the nation-wide venereal disease campaign. A great many of these men, as already pointed out, receive no compensation whatever, donating several hours a week of their time without charge.

"In New York, physicians employed part time receive \$10.00 for two hours' work. The relatively smaller number of full-time physicians receive in the vicinity of \$3000 a year. A few outstanding syphilologists, working for the Public Health Service, make well over \$3000 a year, but most of their income is turned back into the clinics. These men are paid for their support of cooperative research—not for their services.

"The private physician usually charges, in round figures, from \$150.00 to \$500.00 for a full course of syphilis treatments. It costs the Public Health Service between \$25.00 and \$50.00. Regardless of this fact, Dr. Vonderlehr avers, the government venereal disease program 'will cut very little into private medical practice.'"

The U. S. Department of Commerce statistics indicate that the production value in 1935 of arsphenamines was \$1,301,597. Other intramuscular subcutaneous and intravenous products were produced to the extent of \$5,177,692. It is difficult to determine just what proportion of this amount covers such products as Bismuth in Oil, etc. This will give some idea of the extent of the commerce in these products and will be an indication of the effect of free distribution of arsenicals and other drugs upon the retail pharmacists' prescription practice.

Here is an economic problem which is bound to affect the profession rather seriously but on which it finds it difficult to enunciate a policy or make a public statement without the possibility of having its altruism and professional attitude questioned.

If we say that we can agree with the policy of distribution of drugs free of charge only for treating those afflicted with venereal diseases who are unable to pay, we run the risk of being held up to the public as a group which seems to impede progress in immediately wiping out a social menace because we do not wish to sacrifice a small portion of profit in necessary drugs.

If, on the other hand, we go all the way with the Public Health Service and agree that drugs for the treatment of venereal disease should be supplied free regardless of the patient's ability to pay, we are approving a principle which is bound to have wider application as preventative and curative treatments for other diseases not so fraught with social significance become the program of the Public Health Service and associated state and local health departments. It would appear that this is the time for a definite pronouncement on the subject to be followed by definite steps seeking to obtain public approval of the policy adopted.

#### SOCIALIZED MEDICINE.

The problem of making medical services and medical care available to all of our people at prices which they can afford is no longer academic. It is discussed in every medical society meeting. It is discussed by organizations of laymen, by labor organizations, by social workers and it is now the subject of extensive investigation on the part of the Federal government.

The president of the American Medical Association expressed unqualified opposition to all compulsory health insurance schemes in a recent address and stated that in his opinion "compulsory health insurance would create a class practice in which medical service is dependent upon the economic status of the patient."

He stated "that such a type of service would create a superior type of medical care available only to the well-to-do and a sub-standard type for those in the lower-income bracket. This latter type would become largely a 'prescription practice'—a brief visit from a physician, a scant case history and a medicine prescription.

"One of the most tremendous steps in the practice of medicine in America is that it has become a diagnostic practice," said Dr. Heyd, the president of the American Medical Association, and, he added, "this type of practice is based on a complete physical examination and other methods which are the direct opposite of the prescription form of medical practice."



This is an illuminating statement in more ways than one. Dr. Heyd has not only voiced an opinion on the subject of medical practice under private and public auspices but he has pointed directly to the most significant factor affecting the present and future of pharmacy. The more "prescription practice," the greater the need for the pharmacist. The more "diagnostic practice," the less need, perhaps, for pharmacy in the ordinary sense of that term.

It has often been stated that European systems of health insurance, more correctly referred to as "sickness insurance," have greatly increased the amount of prescription work for the pharmacist. This is so, because dispensing by physicians is reduced to a minimum under health insurance and practically every patient feels that he must have some medicine to take when he goes to see the doctor. However, a study of the financial rewards meted out to the pharmacist for his professional labors indicates that the scale of remuneration is not very high. Nevertheless, it is reported that in England, where health insurance has been in active operation for a number of years, the chemist's shop which is on the list to compound health insurance prescriptions averages about eighteen hundred additional prescriptions annually and that the fees charged, although outrageously low, are sufficient to take care of the salary of an additional registered pharmacist who has time to do many things in the shop besides fill the eighteen hundred prescriptions which pay his salary.

We should not jump to the conclusion that because of this situation, American pharmacists should favor compulsory health insurance. Because of the fact that most retail pharmacists are engaged in a general business in drugs, cosmetics and related lines, they are in a different position from members of the professions whose sole activity is the personal service rendered to patients or clients. We must, however, give full consideration to the fact that the fundamental basis of our business and professional relations with the public is our professional activity which is dependent entirely on the practice of medicine.

Whether the medical profession is engaged in "diagnostic practice" or in "prescription practice" there will always be a need for prescriptions written to fit the particular ailment of a particular patient. So long as this is the case there will be need for the practice of pharmacy. Whether this practice may be concentrated in a few centralized dispensaries or in the hospital pharmacies of our nation or whether the facilities of private practitioners are to be utilized is therefore just as much of a problem with the pharmaceutical profession as it is with the medical, dental or nursing professions.

Early this year The American Foundation issued a two-volume report entitled "American Medicine." In over fourteen hundred pages occupied by this report there is recorded the testimony of 2100 physicians, drawn from all branches of medicine and from all states in the Union on the question of what constitutes adequate medical care and how it should be provided so as to take care of citizens in all walks of life and in all income groups. The consensus of opinion expressed is that some change in the present system of providing medical care is necessary but the majority of contributors emphasize the desirability of bringing about the necessary changes by evolution rather than revolution.

Following closely upon the appearance of this monumental storehouse of medical opinion on the question of socialization of the profession, there came a set of resolutions on the development of a national health program submitted to the American Medical Association by the New York State Medical Society.

It is of interest to pharmacists to know what is going on in American medicine because the professional practice of pharmacy is an integral part of medical practice. We therefore submit the New York State resolutions in full.

#### PRINCIPLES.

1. That the health of the people is a direct concern of government, and a national public health policy directed toward all groups of the population should be formulated.

(a) In the formulation of such policy the opinions and suggestions of organized medicine should be given preference

(b) That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association create a group which shall formulate the principles and proposals of a national health policy to be submitted to the government.

2. That adequate medical care is an essential element of public health and local, state and federal governments need to supplement present efforts of the medical profession to provide it.

(a) That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association establish a working definition of the term "adequate medical care" suitable for the purpose of discussing national legislation and social legislation.

3. That the problem of economic need and the problem of providing adequate medical care are not identical and may require different approaches for their solution.

(a) Principle 3 implies that the problem of providing the individual with the means of securing medical care—that is, the economic needs—and the problem of distributing medical services are not identical; that these problems of economic needs should be approached separately from those of distributing medical services to the people.

#### PROPOSALS.

1. That the first necessary step toward the realization of the above principles is to minimize the risk of illness by increasing preventive efforts through extension of public health services, federal, state and local.

(a) That the extension of federal, state and local preventive health measures is approved, provided it meets the needs of a given situation in the opinion of the medical profession in the locality affected and provided it integrates to the greatest possible extent the private practitioner of medicine in the development of preventive health services.

2. That the immediate problem is provision of adequate medical care for the medically indigent, the costs to be met from public funds.

3. That the public funds should be made available for the support of medical education and for studies, investigations and procedures for maintaining the present high standards of medical practice. This support shall have the majority opinion of organized medicine to recommend it. If this is not provided for, the provision of adequate medical care may prove impossible.

4. That public funds should be available for medical research as essential for high standards of practice in both preventive and curative medicine.

5. That public funds should be made available to hospitals that render service to the medically indigent and for laboratory diagnostic and consultative services.

(a) With the provision that these consultative and laboratory diagnostic services shall be established only in regions where the medical profession approves the need for same and after consultation with the local medical profession in the area affected.

6. That in the allocation of public funds existing private institutions should be utilized to the largest possible extent and receive support as long as their service is in accord with the above proposals.

(a) That in so far as the allocation of funds is concerned for these institutions, they should not be made on a pro rata population basis but should be limited strictly by the needs of given institutions in specified localities and their allocation should have the approval of the medical profession in the locality in which the institutions are located.

(b) That in the selection of existing institutions to which public funds may be allocated their rating and their needs shall be measured by the standards of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association; and that no public funds should be made available to existing institutions against and contrary to the majority opinion of the medical profession in the locality in which they exist.

7. That the investigation and planning of the measures proposed and their ultimate direction should be assigned to experts.

(a) It being recommended that the various subdivisions of the American Medical Association, namely, its national, state and county components, furnish to the government, on request, lists of experts in their communities to carry out these principles and proposals.

(b) That the word "expert" is taken to mean a man especially qualified by experience in his specific field. Nominations of these "experts" should be by units of organized medicine. The nominations and recommendations by organized medicine should be given preferential consideration by government in making its selection.

8. That the adequate administration and supervision of the health functions of the government, as implied in the above proposals necessitates, in our opinion, a functional consolidation of all federal health and medical activities under a separate department.

9. That we who subscribe to the above principles, proposals and recommendations hold the view that compulsory health insurance does not offer a satisfactory solution on the basis of these principles and proposals and repeat our objections to its enactment in this country; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association endorses the principles, proposals and recommendations just cited; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the House of Delegates authorize the formation of a Committee which shall, in conformity to the above, formulate a national health policy for submission to the government, and further be empowered to confer with government agencies and also with any other medical groups so that differences in conception, definition of terms and applicability of principles and procedures may be ironed out in conference regarding those matters in the above principles and proposals which are of national scope and to the end that they may be enacted.

The action of the American Medical Association on these proposals at its convention in Atlantic City last June and taken after long and strenuous debate, reads as follows:

"The American Medical Association reaffirms its willingness, on receipt of direct request, to coöperate with any governmental or other qualified agency, and to make available the information, observations and results of investigation, together with any facilities of the ASSOCIATION."

While the American Medical Association is obviously sparring for time, there is no question about the handwriting on the wall. Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, now Mr. Justice Black, introduced a resolution for the Senate Labor Committee, of which he is chairman, to investigate or recommend legislation "to provide a national public health policy," into the Senate shortly after the meeting of the American Medical Association. If, as is set out in the declaration of principles submitted by the New York State Medical Society, "the health of the people is a direct concern of government, and a national public health policy directed toward all groups of the population should be formulated," it becomes apparent that pharmacy in its various branches will soon be more directly responsible to the federal government as far as its public relations are concerned. It may be that the government will take the view expressed several years ago by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care when it said in one of its reports, "The manufacture and distribution of medicines, because of their intimate relation to the health and welfare of a community or nation, partake of the nature of public utilities. In view of the shifting of control from professional to financial hands, manifested by recent developments in the drug industry, the public interest may require 'regulation' of the industry, through the guarantee of a fair return to investors and the limitation of prices to be charged to consumers."

#### HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS.

A variety of group payment and hospital insurance plans are being offered to the public and, frequently, prescription and other pharmaceutical services are included. It would seem timely, therefore, to supply State Pharmaceutical Associations with a set of guiding principles or suggestions to be used in evaluating such proposals. Too often endorsements are given at the suggestion of some interested individual without proper study, and before organized pharmacy in a given locality is aware of the fact, it has been committed to a program which may not be economically sound or socially desirable. Such "principles" or suggestions should take cognizance not only of our own problems but should indicate a broad view of the public welfare and the welfare of our sister professions.

Chairman Wilson invited the delegates to express their opinions frankly. A number responded giving very helpful information and advice. At the conclusion of the discussion three motions were adopted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On nomination by the Council, H. G. Ruenzel was elected *Honorary President* for 1937-1938, E. F. Kelly as *Secretary* and C. W. Holton as *Treasurer*.

Chairman DuMez, of the Committee on Nominations, submitted the following report:

"Your Committee on Nominations, realizing the importance of the task assigned to it, has thoroughly canvassed the field of available candidates who possess the qualifications needed to fill the offices which will become vacant by the end of the ensuing year due to the expiration of the terms of office of those occupying them at that time. The Committee has tried to be impersonal

in its selections and has kept uppermost in all of its deliberation the general welfare of the ASSOCIATION. The following are the unanimous recommendations of the Committee for nominees for the offices to be filled:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

For *President*: W. Mac Childs, Eldorado, Kansas; Charles B. Jordan, La Fayette, Ind.; J. Leon Lascoff, New York City.

For *Vice-President*: F. J. Cermak, Cleveland, O.; F. V. McCullough, New Albany, Ind.; A. O. Mickelsen, Portland, Oregon.

For *Second Vice-President*: George A. Moulton, Peterborough, N. H.; Hugo Schaefer, New York City; H. A. K. Whitney, Ann Arbor, Mich.

*Members of the Council*: James H. Beal, Ft. Walton, Fla.; H. F. Hein, San Antonio, Texas; Glenn L. Jenkins, Minneapolis, Minn.; George Judisch, Ames, Iowa; Lawrence C. Lewis, Tuskegee, Ala.; A. F. Marquier, Newark, N. J.; R. L. Swain, Baltimore, Md.; Walter H. Varnum, Lawrence, Kans.; R. C. Wilson, Athens, Ga.

For *Officers of the House of Delegates for Chairman*: A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Va.

For *Vice-Chairman*: Ernest Little, Newark, N. J.

(Signed)

A. G. DUMEZ

M. N. FORD

C. W. BALLARD

C. H. EVANS

W. E. LOCKE

R. A. LYMAN

I. W. ROSE

GORDON CURRY

LEW WALLACE."

Dr. James H. Beal expressed appreciation for his nomination to the Council, and requested that his name be withdrawn since he could not give the duties the attention they should have. The chairman ruled that Dr. Beal's request should be granted and suggested that the Committee on Nominations be permitted to submit another name at the Third Session of the House.

With this understanding, and on motion duly seconded and carried, the Report of the Committee was received and approved. Chairman Wilson then declared those named in the report either nominated or elected as indicated.

In the absence of Chairman Rudd, Dr. R. A. Lyman presented a verbal report for the Committee on Place of Meeting, stating the next meeting should go to a mid-western city. Several invitations had been received from cities in this section. They had been given careful consideration and at a meeting of the Committee on August 18th, representatives of these cities were heard in person. The unanimous decision of the Committee was to recommend Minneapolis, Minn., as the place of meeting for 1938. On motion duly seconded and carried, the report was received and the recommendation approved. Dean Rogers and Mr. Feit expressed the appreciation of the pharmacists of Minnesota and of the Northwest and their assurance of a cordial welcome to Minneapolis.

The Session was then adjourned with the understanding that any unfinished items would go over to the Third Session.

Chairman Wilson called the Third Session of the House of Delegates to order at 8:30 P.M. on Friday evening, August 20th.

The roll call was omitted and the minutes of the Second Session were read and approved.

Chairman DuMez presented a supplemental report for the Committee on Nominations submitting the nomination of Roy B. Cook of West Virginia for membership on the Council in place of James H. Beal, who withdrew. The supplemental report was received and approved on motion duly seconded and carried.

Chairman Munch submitted the following report for the Committee on Physiological Testing, which was received for publication.

"The results obtained by this Committee, in the coöperative bioassay of A. PH. A. Tincture of Digitalis, made in 1929, and packaged in 1-oz. amber, blue and flint-glass bottles, in 4-oz. amber bottles and in 5-gallon flint glass carboys, have been consolidated into a final report, which will be submitted for publication in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIA-

TION. The bioassays were made by the U. S. P. One-Hour Frog Method, the Four-Hour Frog Method, the M. L. D. Frog Method and the Canadian Frog Frequency Curve Method, developed by a member of this Committee (Chapman and Morrell). In addition, tests were made by the M. L. D. Subcutaneous Guinea Pig Method, the Subcutaneous Mouse Method, the Intravenous Pigeon Method, the Intravenous Cat Method and the Intravenous Dog Method. The degree of agreement of results on the same Tinctures, assayed at the same time, in the same or in different laboratories, by these different methods, is indicated in the detailed tables of that report. The results of these bioassays indicate that the Probable Error (PE) of assay is greater than previous studies have indicated. After losing strength for several years, reasonably constant potency was observed for a time, followed by an apparent increase in potency. No consistent differences were observed in potency changes of Tinctures in blue and in clear glass, as compared with amber glass. All samples were stored at room temperature in the dark after packaging in 1929. Original, unopened bottles were taken for each assay.

With the close of this portion of the Digitalis investigation, attention has been focused upon the potency of a portion of the original Tincture, in terms of U. S. P. X and of U. S. P. XI requirements. When the original Tincture was manufactured in February 1929, a portion was packaged in 5-gallon carboys, placed in wooden containers and stored at room temperature. One-5 gallon carboy was opened in September 1934, and immediately repackaged into 1-oz. amber bottles under the finishing number 880608-A, by Sharp & Dohme. This Tincture was distributed in 1935 and 1936 for comparison against U. S. P. X Reference Standard Ouabain, Canadian Reference Digitalis Powder BCO and U. S. P. Reference Digitalis Powder, Control 3057X915921. Results of these studies indicated the desirability of continuing this investigation along the same direction.

A 5-gallon carboy of Tincture of Digitalis was opened for the first time on March 10, 1937, and immediately packaged into 1-oz. amber bottles, under the finishing number "1271002" by John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., under commercial conditions. These 1-oz. bottles were distributed

TABLE I.—COÖPERATIVE BIOASSAYS: A. PH. A. TINCTURE DIGITALIS.

Method Assay.	Lab. No.	U. S. P. X.		U. S. P. XI.		Ratio X:XI.
		1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	
1-hr. frog (U. S. P. XI)	1	101	..	92	..	110
	2	90	..	50	..	180
			160	..	75	213
	3	100	..	..	..	..
		..	82-A	..	52-A	158
		..	97-B	..	62-A	156
	4	86	..	58	..	148
		..	72	..	50	144
	9	..	87	..	67	130
					Av. 155	
L. D. Frog	2	..	..	44	37	..
Std. Frog	6	..	49	..	43	114
	7	..	44	..	36	122
L. D. Pigeon	5	..	..	132/66	121-	..
L. D. Cat	8	..	..	..	0.63 U/cc.	..

to collaborators as soon as they were packaged, and assayed by the U. S. P. XI One-Hour Frog Method, as well as by the Lethal Frog, the Canadian Frog Frequency Curve, the Pigeon and the Cat Methods. So far as feasible, tests were made with U. S. P. X Ouabain, and with U. S. P. XI Reference Digitalis Powder, in order to permit estimation of the potency of this Tincture in terms of the pharmacopœial requirements. The results obtained by collaborators are given in Table I

(see page 1097). It is apparent that the U. S. P. XI requirement for potency is higher than the U. S. P. X requirement. In these studies, the ratio, by the One-Hour Frog Method, ranged between 110 and 213 per cent, averaging 155 per cent: that is, U. S. P. XI requires Tincture of Digitalis to be 55 per cent stronger than U. S. P. X.

Because of the growing interest in scientific information on the rate of deterioration of pharmaceuticals, a start has been made to collect published information upon the deterioration of Organic Arsenic Compounds, the Vitamins of Cod Liver Oil, Digitalis, Ergot, Epinephrine, Parathyroid, Sex Hormones, Aconite, Posterior Pituitary Extract, Liver and Stomach Preparations, Capsicum and Cannabis. During the coming year the Committee desires to continue its investigations along the same lines."

Chairman Wilson explained that the report of the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy was presented at the Second Session; those of the Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws and of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service, to the Joint Session on Tuesday forenoon, of the A. Ph. A., the N. A. B. P. and the A. A. C. P.; those of the Committee on Weights and Measures and of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. The reports will appear in the proceedings of these divisions.

In the absence of Chairman Zieffe, the secretary read the following Report of the Committee on Local and Student Branches, which was received for publication.

"Throughout the year the Committee on Local Branches and Student Branches has carried on an intensive campaign to establish new local branches and student branches and to induce officers of state pharmaceutical associations to provide for more papers and discussions on professional pharmacy at their annual convention. Although the rebate of fifty cents for each dues-paid member of the ASSOCIATION in definite areas was paid to Local Branches for the first time this year, and Student Branches are rebated \$2.00 for each \$5.00 membership paid, no new Local Branches or Student Branches were established during the year. The branch map prepared for the 1936 convention remains the same except that the District of Columbia Local Branch was re-established in January 1937. The Committee had much better success with the officers of state pharmaceutical associations as is evidenced by the programs for the section on professional pharmacy. In several states, members of the Local Branch had charge of the professional program.

"During the past year all practical pharmacists in areas where Local Branches should be established expended their efforts on fair trade legislation and could not devote the time necessary to establish a Local Branch. Several inquiries have been received from college groups concerning the establishment of Student Branches and they were furnished with all necessary information, including the branch map which was sent to all schools and colleges of pharmacy in the United States. Much constructive work has been done, which, if continued, should result in the establishment of several new branches within the next two or three years.

#### MEETINGS AS REPORTED IN THE JOURNAL.

Student Branches.	1936.					1937.			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Univ. of Calif.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Univ. of So. Calif.	..	..	..	14	18	17	8	**	..
Univ. of Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota State College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State College of Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Johns University	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisville College of Pharmacy	..	**	**	**	..	..	..	..	..
University of Mississippi	**	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*\* No date given.

"By-Laws of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Chapter VII, Article II, Local Branches: 'If within any one calendar year any Local Branch shall fail to hold at least three stated meetings, the proceedings of which are reported in the JOURNAL, the branch shall be deemed to be suspended.'

## MEETINGS AS REPORTED IN THE JOURNAL.

Local Branches.	1936.				1937.				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Baltimore	15	19	17	14	16	11	8	..	..
Chicago	20	17	15	19	16	23	22	..	..
Detroit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	..	..	..	18	8	15	19	..	..
New York	19*	9	14	11	8	15	12	10	..
Northern New Jersey	..	16	..	18	15	15	..	**	..
Northern Ohio	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
North Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwestern	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..
Philadelphia	14	10	8	**	9	9	13	11	..
Pittsburgh	..	24	..	**	..	..	..	..	..

\* Remington Medal, special meeting.

\*\* No date given.

NOTE: No report on Local Branches in July 1937 issue of JOURNAL OF A. PH. A.

"With a few exceptions, all branches held successful meetings during the year as is evidenced by the reports published in the JOURNAL. In some respects each branch is a law unto itself; its duty is to work out the problems of its area in the most successful manner. Although through correspondence the Committee learned that certain branches held successful meetings and engaged in outstanding activities, they did not submit a report for publication in the JOURNAL. As the operation of branches is under the jurisdiction of the Council, the Committee recommends that, beginning with the next branch year, no rebates be allowed to any Local Branch or Student Branch that does not conform to the by-laws.

"The ASSOCIATION is dependent upon the branches in increasing membership and in keeping up the interest in professional pharmacy. The Committee is especially desirous of establishing more Student Branches, because, in the future, the ASSOCIATION will derive most of its membership from schools and colleges of pharmacy."

Chairman Kelly of the Committee on Legislation submitted the following report which was received for publication.

"The members of this Committee, S. L. Hilton, R. L. Swain, R. P. Fischelis, Rowland Jones, Jr., and E. F. Kelly, *Chairman*, were re-appointed by President Beal and have carried on their work, of which this report is a summary, through committee letters and personal conference, although no formal meeting has been found to be necessary.

"The work to which the Committee should give attention is rapidly increasing in volume and importance in the states as well as nationally, and every effort has been made to cooperate with the officers of the state associations in connection with legislation affecting pharmacy. It is important that this service be continued and extended.

"The Committee is pleased to report that its suggestions and recommendations have been courteously received and have been favorably acted upon in most cases.

"*Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.*—The A. PH. A. was represented at a meeting of representatives of the drug industry held in New York City in October 1936, at the invitation of Senator Copeland, and the position of the ASSOCIATION on this legislation as expressed in the resolution adopted at the Dallas meeting was submitted with an urgent request that effective legislation be enacted as promptly as possible. Separate meetings of representatives of the food and cosmetic industries were also held to learn their views.

"The position of the ASSOCIATION on food, drug and cosmetic legislation was also stated at the 1936 meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference, and the A. PH. A. resolution was adopted with certain modifications.

"A letter urging that the state associations contact their senators and representatives in support of this legislation, signed by the President and Secretary of the A. PH. A. was sent to the president and secretary of each of these organizations last fall.

"Early in the present session of the Congress, S.5 was introduced by Senator Copeland and H.R. 300 by Representative Chapman in substantially the same form in which they passed the Senate and the House, respectively, in the previous session. S.5 was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce on February 15th with amendments and was passed on March 10th. This measure and H.R. 300, H.R. 5286 and H.R. 5414 were referred to the House Committee on interstate and Foreign Commerce but so far have not been reported although they have been considered by a sub-committee and later by the full committee, so it is reported.

"On July 19th, Mr. Chapman introduced H.R. 7913 to amend the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, as amended. The principal amendments proposed are so far as drugs are concerned: the inclusion of the Homeopathic Pharmacopœia; a change in the definition of the term drug; the inclusion of devices including their parts or accessories; the inclusion of cosmetics; the repeal of the Sherley amendment, and the addition of the following words to Section 8, defining misbranding of drugs, 'or regarding any effect of such article or of such ingredient or substances' which makes unlawful any statement about effect that is false or misleading; the preparation, packing or storage under unsanitary conditions whereby the drug may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health constitutes adulteration. Advertising is not included in this bill nor is there any control of advertising provided and the understanding is that this omission is based on the control of advertising under the so-called Lea bill, H.R. 5854, extending the powers of the Federal Trade Commission, which bill was also referred to the same Committee and has not been reported.

"From these brief comments, it will be evident that this very much needed legislation has again been delayed without sufficient cause we feel, and apparently because of inability to agree on whether the Food and Drug Administration or the Federal Trade Commission shall control advertising. It is predicted, however, that legislation on the subject will be enacted during this session of Congress.

"As predicted in last year's report, food and drug legislation was introduced in the legislatures of a number of states but was adopted in only one or two of them. In most instances, the bills varied materially from the Act now in effect and from the bills before Congress. The increased interest in state legislatures on the subject indicates disappointment over the delay in national legislation and is unfortunate because it will almost certainly lead to wide variations in provisions which will complicate effective enforcement and interfere with the existing satisfactory working arrangements between Federal and state officials.

"*Additional Taxes on Alcohol and Distilled Liquors.*—Measures to heavily tax these products when used for beverage purposes have been introduced in the legislatures of a number of states and have been passed by several of them. Probably by oversight, the use of these products for non-beverage and industrial purposes, including medicinal use, was not exempted in a number of these measures as introduced. Your Committee watched this situation as carefully as possible and where necessary, advised the secretary of the state association. In practically every case, a satisfactory exemption for pharmaceutical use was secured. May we again urge the state associations to study these measures carefully and to see that the recommended exemption is included because the tax is not only troublesome but also materially adds to the cost of pharmaceutical products.

"During the consideration of H.R. 7667, known as the Sugar Act of 1937, by the House Committee on Agriculture, an amendment was added taxing liquid sugars only when used in the distillation of alcohol approximately 3.15 cents per gallon which equals about 8 cents per gallon on alcohol, and this amendment was adopted by the House. The Senate Committee on Finance held a hearing on the bill on August 9th at which the ASSOCIATION was represented by Dr. Hilton, who expressed opposition to this provision on the ground that it would further increase the cost of alcohol and products containing alcohol. It is hoped that this provision will be eliminated from the bill or modified.



*"Marihuana Taxing Bill, H.R. 6906.*—This bill was introduced by Representative Doughton at the request of the Treasury Department and extensive hearings on the bill were held by the Committee on Ways and Means at which the A. Ph. A. was represented by Dr. Hilton. The purpose of H.R. 6906 is declared to be 'to employ the Federal taxing power to raise revenue from the marihuana drug traffic and to discourage the wide-spread use of the drug by smokers and drug addicts.' It provides a special tax for anyone who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, prescribes, administers or gives away marihuana and a transfer tax of \$1.00 per ounce or fraction thereof on all transfers of the drug which is broadly defined. The transfer tax does not apply on prescriptions. As introduced, the special tax for druggists was \$15.00 per year and it was necessary for the pharmacist to appear in person to secure the necessary order forms which are to be supplied as required. As the result of Dr. Hilton's arguments, the tax was reduced to \$3.00 and amendments were worked out to provide a special application blank for the forms which can be obtained personally or by mail.

"The bill was passed by the House on June 14th and by the Senate on July 23rd, with minor amendments which were concurred in by the House. The bill has been signed and becomes effective on October 1st. Even with the changes referred to, the Act is a stringent one and is intended to outlaw the use of marihuana except for its fiber, oil and seed, where the latter are sterilized. Pharmacists should study its provisions carefully and be prepared to abide by them as heavy penalties are provided, unless it is found advisable to destroy all stocks and discontinue making or handling them. The Act will be administered by the Narcotic Bureau and the rules and regulations have not as yet been issued.

"Several states have also enacted legislation controlling this drug either separately or as a part of the narcotic law.

*"Narcotic Legislation and Regulations.*—The so-called Uniform State Narcotic Act has been adopted by several states during the year, bringing the total number to about 40 states. Experience in the enforcement of these acts has developed certain defects which were to be expected and which will require remedial legislation, particularly with respect to the order forms required in many states for the purchase of exempt narcotics. However, the trend is toward a stricter control of the importation, manufacture and distribution of narcotics and closer cooperation between the Federal and state governments in enforcement. There is also a tendency to limit the sale of exempt narcotics to drug stores and in one state, these articles can be furnished only on prescriptions.

"In connection with the Federal Narcotic Act, it should be noted that the penalties for previous offenders have been increased and that Treasury Decision No. 27, recently issued, places added restrictions on preparations intended for internal and external use. In the case of preparations designed for or capable of internal use to be exempt, they must contain less than the maximum amount of narcotic specified in Article 6 of the Harrison Act, and if they contain above these amounts of narcotics, they should contain other active drugs which will confer valuable medicinal qualities in addition to those possessed by the narcotic. Aural, nasal, ocular, rectal, urethral or vaginal use is not regarded as external use and to be exempt these preparations must contain less than the specified amounts of narcotics as referred to above.

"Preparations containing above these amounts and intended for external use, must also contain ingredients rendering them unfit for internal administration.

"Treasury Decision No. 26 provides that no record need be kept of exempt narcotics if furnished on prescriptions, if the prescription is kept on the regular narcotic file. A record must be kept as heretofore of exempt narcotics sold over the counter.

"Early in the year, the ASSOCIATION was requested by an official of the Department of State, to submit its views and recommendations with respect to certain added restrictions on the profession of pharmacy in connection with narcotics as proposed by the representatives of other countries, on the Committee of the League of Nations having this subject in charge. A meeting of this committee was held in Geneva in May and we are pleased to report that no restrictions of importance were approved that are not already in effect in this country.

*"Laws Regulating the Practice of Pharmacy.*—It is impossible to adequately review all of the legislation of this type introduced in the state legislatures during the year. Fortunately, the report of the Committee on the Modernization of Pharmacy Laws will provide a study of this legis-

lation. In some cases existing laws were strengthened by amendments and in a few cases, they were weakened.

"The ASSOCIATION was requested to furnish advice and information in most of these efforts and coöperated as effectively as possible.

"In Minnesota, the pharmacy law was practically re-written. In other states they were amended with respect to registration, to a greater control over drug stores by the Boards of Pharmacy, abolishing or regulating assistant registration, requiring minimum equipment in drug stores, annual registration of pharmacists and of drug stores, improved poison laws, etc.

"The progress made is encouraging but efforts to further restrict the distribution of drugs and medicines were not successful.

"*Wages and Hours Legislation.*—The Black-Connery Bill, as introduced and as passed by the Senate in July, carried an exemption for professional services, which covers registered pharmacists, and for employees of retail establishments. The House Committee on Labor voted to withdraw the exemption for retail establishments and since the bill had not been reported or acted upon by the House when this report was written, a definite statement cannot be made as to whether the exemption will be included in the Act. This legislation affects only interstate commerce.

"In several states, legislation regulating wages and hours of pharmacists has been enacted and no doubt pressure will be exerted to extend this type of control unless the profession voluntarily regulates the service of its members. Legal regulation of professional service especially in the field of public health, is never satisfactory because of the unusual and irregular demands for such service, but it can be avoided only by a satisfactory regulation of wages and hours by the profession itself.

"In connection with this type of legislation, every effort should be made to differentiate between the pharmacists as professional persons and other employees of the establishment in question, whatever its type may be. For instance, pharmacists were specifically exempted in the law recently enacted in Oregon to regulate hours and wages.

"*State Fair Trade Acts and the National Fair Trade Enabling Act.*—In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Dallas meeting, the A. PH. A. has coöperated with and assisted in every way possible the state pharmaceutical associations and the National Association of Retail Druggists in promoting the state and national acts.

"As is well known, forty-two states had adopted fair trade acts when this report was written and the national enabling act, having passed both houses of the Congress, was awaiting Presidential action. The fair trade movement was tremendously stimulated by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding in every particular the constitutionality of the California and Illinois Fair Trade Acts. Its wide-spread adoption represents an increased interest in the survival of the small operator and in the reasonable control of unfair and uneconomical practices in distribution. Its application should bring a great measure of relief to the entire drug industry, especially the retail druggists, and this will no doubt be reflected in their professional services to the public.

"The committee desires to express appreciation for the coöperation it received during the year from officers and members of the ASSOCIATION and from many other sources."

For the Committee on the Council on Pharmaceutical Practice, Secretary Kelly said that he was authorized by Chairman Cook to report progress and to advise that the Committee had been continued.

In the absence of Chairman Muldoon, the secretary read the following report by the Committee on Cosmetics, which was received for publication.

"During the past year the members of the Committee on Cosmetics have been studying the formulas of the cosmetic preparations that appear in the second edition of the Recipe Book. While this appears to be a proper function of our Committee, the study was undertaken primarily because cosmetic technicians and others have stated that although improvement is shown over the formulas in Recipe Book I, certain of the present formulas still do not represent the best of their kind. It is realized that a study of formulas alone cannot be of marked value unless it is supplemented by laboratory research and experimentation. This is the difficulty under which the revisers of the Recipe Book labored. So much expense would be involved in the proper laboratory derivation and testing of cosmetic formulas that this Committee is unwilling to recommend at this time the expenditure of the ASSOCIATION'S funds for this purpose.

"The Committee does feel that in planning future revisions of the Recipe Book, the combined special training and experience of the members of the Committee on Cosmetics might be of value in guarding against the inclusion of doubtful formulas and in helping to select recipes that will produce modern preparations of satisfactory quality. For these reasons, the Committee feels that in the preparation of Recipe Book III, all, or at least some, of the members of the Committee on Cosmetics should be made ex-officio members of the sub-committee in charge of cosmetics.

"The examination of cosmetic preparations by the American Medical Association, discussed in our report of last year, has begun. So far as we have learned, its new 'Advisory Committee on Advertising of Cosmetics and Soaps,' which is now functioning, does not include a trained pharmacist among its five members. The secretary, Dr. Paul N. Leech, reports, however, that the Committee expects to seek advice from other members of the A. M. A. headquarters staff. The decisions of the A. M. A. Committee already announced have been: (1) to refuse to approve the statement that any product is non-allergic; (2) to refuse approval to skin fresheners and tissue creams because of lack of evidence of their value; (3) to refuse approval to hair preparations for which therapeutic claims are made; and (4) to insist that the composition of all approved cosmetics must be openly declared.

"As directed by resolution at the 1936 meeting of this ASSOCIATION, the Editor of 'Pharmaceutical Abstracts' has included in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. during the past year, abstracts of important articles in the field of cosmetics. This is a valuable service, one that should be continued.

"This Committee recommends:

"(1) That in the preparation of future revisions of the Recipe Book, all or some of the members of the Committee on Cosmetics shall be ex-officio members of the sub-committee on cosmetics.

"(2) That the publication of abstracts dealing with the literature on cosmetics shall be continued."

In the absence of Chairman Seltzer, the following report from the Committee on Professional Relations was presented in abstract and was received for publication.

"The idea subject to which this committee was called into being had its inception in a general movement throughout the country to establish educational standards as a prerequisite to practice in any profession joining in the movement.

"The development in the Detroit area resulted in the formation of a group representing the professions of law, medicine, pharmacy, veterinary practice, dentistry, nursing and the teaching profession.

"The problem of medicine and pharmacy being so closely allied, it was evident that they could be most effectively studied in a committee in which representatives from both professions were recognized as members. With this in view, the local Medical Society invited certain members from the Detroit branch of the A. PH. A. to be members of their committee of Medical Economics. As a result of the work in the committee and the coöperation in the subsequent session of our legislature, constructive measures of considerable importance were successfully introduced.

"The following have responded favorably to the invitation to serve, in addition to the members appointed by the president.

MR. JOHN E. OBRIEN	Nebraska	MR. E. W. GILLMAN	Vermont
MR. CLARISSA M. ROEHR	California	MR. M. J. ANDREWS	Maryland
MR. D. F. JONES	S. Dakota	MR. P. H. COSTELLO	N. Dakota
PROF. P. A. FOOTE	Florida	MR. C. H. GAUGER	New York
PROF. W. H. ZIEGLER	South Carolina	PROF. H. S. JOHNSON	Connecticut
DR. J. LEON LASCOFF	New York	MR. L. G. HAACK	Oregon
MR. MAC CHILDS	Kansas	MR. H. L. NOEL	Indiana
MR. E. E. DUNCAN	Oklahoma	MR. H. W. BROWN	Virginia
MR. O. U. SISSON	Illinois	MR. CHARLES A. MOULTON	New Hampshire
MR. R. C. SHULTZ	Wyoming	MR. M. G. BRUDNO	Massachusetts
PROF. G. L. CURRY	Kentucky	MR. WALTER F. MEADS	Iowa
PROF. R. C. WILSON	Georgia	PROF. W. PAUL BRIGGS	Washington
PROF. A. R. BLISS	Alabama	PROF. AARON LICHTIN	Pennsylvania."
MR. J. A. GOODE	North Carolina		

"The work of the Committee of Professional Relations during the past year has, for the most part, been directed to the selecting of key men in each state, to serve as a nucleus for further development in such states, who could assist in formulating and carrying out the plans of the general committee.

"An encouraging number of acceptances to serve on the committee have been received so that, if the committee is continued, as is hereby recommended, we should be able to organize and do some really constructive work during the coming year."

Chairman Rodman reported for Committee on Lay Press Relations, which was formed to assist the newspapers and other news agencies of the country in giving the public a better understanding of the profession of pharmacy and its services. During the year three news releases have been issued; the first dealing with the work being done at the Bureau of Standards on a better method of color nomenclature, the second with the standardization of cod liver oil, and the third with the award of the Remington Medal to Dr. Lascoff. Contacts have been made with the principal science editors and these contacts should lead to much better publicity in the future. The Committee had charge of the publicity for this meeting, which it is hoped has satisfactorily reported its proceedings. Chairman Rodman expressed his thanks to the members of his Committee and the report was received with applause, for publication.

Chairman Youngken of the Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature presented the following report which was accepted:

"The chairman of your committee was called into conference with representatives of other organizations constituting the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University early in May. Present at this conference were Kelsey, Olmstead, Wyman, Rehder and Youngken.

"Last-minute questions bearing upon the revision of the second edition of 'Standardized Plant Names' were discussed and acted upon. It was agreed to recognize the International Code and the rules of the last International Botanical Congress in the coming revision.

"After due representations by your chairman as to the desirability of including a separate list of the chief synonyms for drugs, spices and dyes of vegetable origin, it was agreed to place our entire list by itself in the back part of the book. The synonyms for medicinal plants in American commerce will also appear with those of other plants in the main body of the work.

"At the time our ASSOCIATION List of Names was submitted, the U. S. P. XI and N. F. VI had not appeared from the press. Accordingly, in order that there might be harmony between the names in all three books, your chairman has, since this meeting, gone over a copy of our list and submitted those changes necessary to bring about conformity with the present official sources.

"During the past year the American Joint Committee has suffered a serious loss in the death of Dr. Frederick V. Coville who, during the compilation of the first edition of 'Standardized Plant Names' gave unstintingly of his time and energy."

As no report was available from the Committee on Pharmacy Week, permission was granted for its acceptance for publication, and the following report has since been submitted by Chairman Hogstad.

"The results of the 1936 and 1937 observances of the Pharmacy Week movement have been extremely gratifying, in that the observance is becoming to be more and more a concern of the professionally minded pharmacists of the country.

Like all similar movements, there was a wide-spread enthusiasm in the beginning and many participated for reasons other than a love of the profession. Some became disappointed in not being able to win state and national prizes and in thus failing to do so, took no further interest in the endeavor.

During the past few years there has resulted a marked increase of attention and enthusiasm, which is enjoying a healthy growth from year to year. Such a condition, of course, is highly desirable and it is toward this end that the Pharmacy Week Committee is striving.

It is to be noted that the quality and character of the professional window displays are improving every year. This is an indication that the retail pharmacists are devoting more thought and time to the preparation of these displays.

American Pharmacy has at its command a vast potential force through the agency of the thousands of valuable window display spaces of retail drug stores of the nation, which if properly

employed will do much to establish Pharmacy as a profession in the minds of the laity as well as in the minds of members of allied professions.

Retail pharmacists are becoming more and more cognizant of the fact that it is essential to look unto the character of their stores before attempting to engage in professional publicity. Throughout the nation there have been some 5000 or more prescription laboratories that have been remodeled in one form or another, all of which represents a distinct contribution to the present changing order of American Pharmacy. The number of professional pharmacies from all indications has increased from 400 to 2000 or more during the course of the past five years. All such developments are of vital concern to the Pharmacy Week Committee, for it is their desire and aim to have the Pharmacy Week movement become a constructive force in American Pharmacy, extending over a period of 52 weeks per year, and not alone during the week set aside for the annual observance.

The 1936 radio address by Dr. Beal, former president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, as well as the 1937 address by President Gathercoal, were distinct contributions and were of such a character as to be representative of Pharmacy as a profession, to be appreciated in all walks in life. The Presidential address is yearly becoming a more important factor in connection with Pharmacy Week activities. The Pharmacy Week Committee desires to extend its thanks to Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, at this time, through whose coöperation these broadcasts have been arranged.

The mimeographed human interest appeal stories as prepared and distributed under the auspices of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is rapidly becoming to be one of the most important developments in connection with Pharmacy Week. There has been a marked increase in demand for these splendid stories as written by outstanding authorities in American Pharmacy. Many pharmacists are requesting copies of these stories for the purpose of using them in connection with luncheon and other talks throughout the year, rather than to merely present one or two talks during Pharmacy Week. They are also useful in securing publicity for Pharmacy.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association for its continued coöperation in donating the Grand Prize, the Robert J. Ruth Memorial Trophy, annually awarded to the pharmacist who submits the prize-winning photograph of a professional window display. This beautiful trophy was presented in person by the chairman to Morgan and Millard, Baltimore, in connection with the 1936 observance.

The Committee also desires to extend its thanks to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for its continued and valuable support of the Pharmacy Week movement as well as the various pharmaceutical journals that make possible a continuation of interest in this movement. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Jerry McQuade for his endeavors in connection with radio broadcasts.

It is of course quite impossible to enumerate and to especially thank all those who give of their time and support, for this list is quite unlimited, for throughout the entire nation, many give of their time and effort to make every observance better year by year.

The Pharmacy Week banners for the best professional window displays, as featured by the Colleges of Pharmacy as well as by pharmaceutical organizations, were presented in person by the chairman at a special gathering at Temple University School of Pharmacy and the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, respectively. Both occasions proved to be delightful affairs and the chairman feels that these meetings did much to stimulate further interest in Pharmacy Week.

The Committee further desires to extend its thanks to the officers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists for their continued support and interest, without which a continuance of this observance would not be possible."

The following reports were read by title and received for publication.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE WILLIAM PROCTER, JR., MEMORIAL FUND.

In making a somewhat informal report the Committee on the William Procter, Jr., Memorial Fund, for obvious reasons, would remind you that after it had collected the money to erect a bronze statue in one of the public circles in Washington, D. C., the committee was continued to arrange the necessary details. Accordingly this committee had a bill passed by Congress to obtain such privileges and then filed its request with The Fine Arts Commission for allocation of site.

At that time The Fine Arts Commission was seriously studying extensive plans for new streets and avenues and the locations for newly proposed government buildings; and action on our application was delayed. In the meantime the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was developing its plans for the Headquarters Building in Washington and this committee suggested that the Procter Memorial should be made one of the features of our own building. Provision was then made by the architects to place it in the rotunda of the Headquarters Building but before the building was completed, Mr. Edward Berge, the sculptor who designed the original monument, died and it was found impractical to adapt his model to the interior.

Since then several other designs have been submitted which were not considered satisfactory and ordinarily such delays might have been disconcerting. But those on your committee who have had experience in such matters, have realized that they would eventually mean the more creditable execution of a work that we expect to stand for many years. We know that the architects, Mr. John Russell Pope and Mr. Eggers are only actuated by a justifiable pride in the beautiful building that they have created, and your committee feels that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is equally interested in the best execution of the Procter Memorial.

We have recently received several new sketches for the proposed memorial which were obtained too late to have the proper consideration of the full committee. These sketches are competitive although we are under no obligation to accept anything that does not meet with the approval of the architect; and your committee sincerely hopes that it is working toward an early and a satisfactory conclusion of its responsibility.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Your committee has been on the lookout for evidence of any new developments in the field of nomenclature that may have an international aspect. However, such work as is being done along these lines at present is apparently confined to the countries in which it was originated, and no attempt is being made to develop it in an international way. Opportunity for active service has, therefore, not presented itself and the Committee has been inactive.

#### COMMITTEE TO STUDY COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.

The report of this committee for 1936 was printed in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for December 1936.

It would seem that it is the duty of this committee to study the courses as they are now being offered. This we have been unable to do well because they are not very well described in the catalogs and it would be hard to evaluate them as to scope and content. This raises the question as to the need for a syllabus outline for this subject. This is one thing that the committee has in mind to give thought to during the coming year.

The chairman has examined forty 1937-1938 pharmacy schools' catalogs for information concerning their History of Pharmacy course. The data is summarized as follows:

Number of school catalogs studied—40

Number of schools giving required courses in the History of Pharmacy—19

Number of schools giving elective courses in the History of Pharmacy—3

Number of schools offering History of Pharmacy as a part of another course—2

Number of catalogs of those studied not offering History of Pharmacy course—18.

The time in the curriculum that the courses are offered is indicated in the following table.

College Year.	Semester Distribution of the Courses.				Totals.
	First Semester.	Second Semester.	Both Semesters.	Not Stated.	
Freshmen	4	2	1	...	7
Sophomores	...	2	...	1	3
Juniors	1	2	...	1	4
Seniors	1	2	...	3	6
Graduate course	...	...	...	2	2
Totals	6	8	1	7	22

A summary of the hours of credits permitted in the History of Pharmacy courses:

Credits.	Number of Schools.
One hour	7
Two hours	14
Three hours	1
Four hours	...

*Comments.*—It is to be regretted that the total of our pharmacy school catalogs were not at hand for this study. However, the sampling is sufficiently representative to be indicative of certain things, not all of which are encouraging. The situation, as compared to that of last year with respect to these courses, remains virtually unchanged. However, the committee knows of at least two schools which have introduced a course in the History of Pharmacy during the past year.

Your committee believes that our pharmacy curricula are due for more and better courses in this field of interest. History of Pharmacy is almost a virgin field when viewed from the facts shown in the summary just given. No one works at the history of pharmacy very arduously, yet it offers a splendid means of acquainting our students with the social, cultural and philosophical aspects of the races in relation to their medicine, pharmacy, superstitions and even religious beliefs. Pharmacy and medicine has meant so much to the peoples of all ages.

Pharmacists are not well informed as to the professional past of their calling. If they were they would be more professional and in turn think more highly of their calling.

There have appeared in recent years a great many very worth-while books upon the history of the sciences, including medicine, chemistry and biology. Pharmacy is being left out and some of you must come to the rescue. These sciences claim much that rightly belongs to pharmacy but we do not do anything about it.

A good course in the History of Pharmacy reaches out in all directions and dips into many fields of human interest. Books and other sources of information therefore cover a wide range of interests and subject matter. This necessitates the use of many books and those who are interested are often at a loss to know how to choose the best.

Last year the committee presented, in its report, a well-chosen list of fifty books and other references. This year it is submitting a list of twenty-five texts, few of which are strictly about pharmacy, but all are good sources of information suitable for courses in history of pharmacy.

Great credit is due Mr. Ireland of this committee, secretary of the Historical Section, for his splendid display of historical books and other materials of interest and value at this annual convention.

*Books of Value for History of Pharmacy.*—1. Adams, Francis. "The Genuine Works of Hippocrates," Volumes I and II. William Wood and Co. Translated from the Greek with annotations. A complete and authoritative translation of the genuine remains of Hippocrates' works.

2. Arber, Agnes. "Herbals, Their Origin and Evolution (1912)." University Press, Cambridge, \$3.25. An early history of botany, herbals of England and Europe in 15th, 16th and 17th centuries.

3. Blanton, W. B. "Medicine in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century (1931)." Garret and Massie, Inc., Richmond, Va. Chapter III is an interesting account of early American drug stores and the drug business.

4. Bulfinch, T. Myths and Legends. "The Golden Age." David D. Nickerson & Co., Boston. The book is a revised and enlarged edition of "The Age of Fable" by Bulfinch, edited by G. H. Godfrey. It is a genealogical account of the gods of Greece and Rome.

5. Barrage, W. L. "A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society (1923)." The book has been privately printed. It covers the period from 1781 to 1922 and consists of brief biographies of the founders and chief officers, with many views, portraits and reproductions of old documents.

6. Bruntz, L., and Jalous, M. "Plantae Officinales (1918)." Vigot Freres, Paris. The title does not indicate that there is a good general and valuable account of the pharmacopoeias in French up to the time it was published.

7. Corlett, W. T. "The Medicine-Man of the American Indian and His Cultural Background (1935)." Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. \$5.00. A story of the religion, medicine, theology and legends of the Indian Medicine-Man.

8. Falck, A. "Die Arzneibücher (1920)." Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig. A very valuable book for an account of the pharmacopœias, in German.
9. Harvey-Gibson, R. J. "Two Thousand Years of Science (1929)." The MacMillan Co. The general sciences are treated.
10. Lawrence, R. M. "Primitive Psycho-Therapy and Quackery (1910)." Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.00. A story of certain historic modes of healing, including medical and magical remedies.
11. Monardes, N. "Joyfull Newes Out of the Newe Founde World." Volumes I and II. Translated into English by John Frampton (1925). Alfred Knopf, New York. \$5.00. Interesting accounts of drug plants of the new world.
12. Morse, W. R. "Chinese Medicine (1934)." Paul B. Hoeber, New York. \$2.50. A concise and readable account of Chinese medicine, their philosophical beliefs, and religious concepts.
13. Ornstein, M. "The Rôle of the Scientific Societies in the Seventeenth Century (1913)." Stechert, New York. A treatise of the learned societies, colleges and journals of Europe and England.
14. Sarton, G. "Introduction to the History of Science." Volume I (1927) and succeeding volumes. A publication of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore. A very necessary reference for any work upon the history of the sciences.
15. Singer, Charles. "Studies in the History and Method of Science." Volumes I and II. The Clarendon Press, Oxford. About \$25.00. A book that is indispensable for reference, being well illustrated and thorough.
16. Singer, Charles. "Greek Biology and Medicine (1922)." Oxford University Press, London. \$1.00. An account of the evolution of Greek biological and medical knowledge.
17. Singer, Charles. "From Magic to Science (1928)." Ernest Benn, London. \$7.50. Among the many subjects treated are the early English herbals, Magic and Science. There are 14 colored plates and 108 figures.
18. Singer, Charles. "A Short History of Medicine (1928)." University Press, Oxford. \$3.00. A story of medical science beginning with the Greeks.
19. Sigerist, H. E. "American Medicine (1934)." W. W. Norton & Co., New York. \$4.00. A good story of American Medicine, medical education and medical pioneers.
20. Stubbs, S. G. B., and Bligh, E. W. "Sixty Centuries of Health and Physic (1931)." Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York. A very interesting account of health, disease and superstitions from ancient to modern times, well supported with plates and citations.
21. Thorndyke, L. "History of Magic and Experimental Science." Volumes I and II. During the first thirteen centuries of one era. The MacMillan Co. (1923). Volumes III and IV. Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries. Columbia University Press (1934). A good historical reference in detail. Full of references and data.
22. Thorndyke, L. "Science and Thought in the Fifteenth Century (1929)." Columbia University Press, New York City. The book consists chiefly of special studies in the science and thought of the fifteenth century.
23. Williams, H. S. "A History of Science." Volumes 1-5 (1904), Volumes 6-10 (1910). Harper & Bros., New York. A good source of details for history of science.
24. Wong, K. C., and Wu, Lien-Teh. "History of Chinese Medicine (1932)." The Tientsin Press, Tientsin, China. Through Steckert, New York. The book is a chronicle of medical happenings in China from ancient times to the present period. It is a good account of native medical practices, medical missionary work and the advance of modern medical sciences in China.
25. Westaway, F. W. "The Endless Quest. Three Thousand Years of Science (1934)." Blackie and Son, Ltd., London. \$5.25. A story of civilizations, peoples and their sciences from ancient times to the present. The works of several early scientists are described.

COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO DENTAL PHARMACY.

Many advances have been made in the work of this committee during the past year. Nineteen colleges of pharmacy throughout the country have been active in cooperating with dentists. This is an increase of two colleges over last year. In addition, one state pharmaceutical associa-



tion is undertaking work with the dental profession. More state associations should be doing their share of this work. They represent the retail pharmacist who is constantly seeking added professional opportunities and therefore should be greatly interested in the program the colleges of pharmacy are making possible for them. They should be eager to learn more about how they can help in this national movement to develop a better prescription service to the dentist and thus benefit public health, the dentist and the pharmacist.

The work of this committee has brought out the striking fact that the colleges of pharmacy have produced the initiative and taken the lead over all other organizations in bringing the prescription business of the dentist to the pharmacist. Now that this work has been started in so many states, the retail pharmacists and their associations must help very materially or the great amount of work done by the colleges in their behalf will be largely lost.

The effort to help the dentist in his prescription problems and to obtain his prescription business is fast approaching that which is being made with the physicians. Twenty-four colleges and four state associations reported coöperating with physicians last year. This is only an increase of five colleges and three state associations over the number serving the dentist. The committee has been constantly stimulated by the enthusiasm of colleges taking up this work. They apparently see the many possibilities this work holds for helping the dentist and pharmacist make a contribution to public health.

It is encouraging to note that some dental colleges are realizing the advantage to their students of an enlarged course in prescription writing and are turning to colleges of pharmacy staff members for these courses. Harvard University Dental School has recently appointed Professor Leslie Ohmart of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy to instruct their students in such a course. It is hoped that other dental colleges, appreciating the value of such a course in materia medica and prescription writing, will follow the lead of Harvard Dental School.

I should like to compliment a few colleges for their especially good work with the dental profession during the past year. Professor Heine at Purdue College of Pharmacy is coöperating with the Indiana Dental School by giving a prescription service to the dentists of Indiana through their dental journal. The same information is published in their state pharmacy journal. Professor Andrews at Maryland College of Pharmacy is working with the Maryland School of Dentistry to supply a filing card prescription service to the dental profession. Professor Andrews also supplies a similar service to the physicians. Maryland College of Pharmacy and the School of Dentistry had a very interesting exhibit at the American Dental Association Convention in July. Professor Freeman at Buffalo College of Pharmacy is coöperating nicely with the Buffalo School of Dentistry by preparing formulas for use in the dental school clinics and aiding in a course in prescription writing for dentists. Dean Mickelsen at North Pacific School of Pharmacy of Oregon publishes formulas periodically for the dentist and pharmacist in their journal *The Data*. He has a splendid contact with the School of Dentistry at his university.

The University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy through Dean O'Connell is accomplishing a very good work. In a letter I saw recently, the dental profession in his state complimented very highly his efforts in their behalf. Doctor Bliss at Howard College at Birmingham is very active in working with the dental profession in Alabama. Rutgers University College of Pharmacy has had a representative lecturing and giving clinics to dentists practically every month during the school year. Such a program for the coming year is already half filled. The committee wishes to encourage the colleges of pharmacy of Connecticut and Rhode Island to continue the work with the dentist which they so enthusiastically started this year.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had an exhibit before the American Dental Association Convention held in Atlantic City during the week of July 12th. Perhaps 5000 dentists, as well as many others, viewed this exhibit during the week. Your chairman designed the exhibit and was present daily to answer questions during the full week. A revised folder of official dental preparations published by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was given to the dentists.

Perhaps the best way to express the thoughts of the American Dental Association about our display is to read the letter sent by Doctor George B. Winter, Chairman of Exhibits Committee.

"Dear Doctor Schicks:

"Thanks to the coöperation of you and your associates, the Scientific and Health Exhibit Section was an outstanding feature of the American Dental Association at Atlantic City.

"The Director of Exhibits, Doctor Lon W. Morrey; the chairman of the Scientific and Health Exhibits Committee of the Local Arrangements Committee, Doctor Frank J. Houghton; the Exhibits Committee, and I wish to thank you personally for your very fine assistance. Every member of our committee fully appreciates the time, effort and money which you expended in presenting your material.

"The countless compliments which have been received make it evident that this expenditure was not in vain. We only regret that we cannot convey these compliments to you.

"I wish not only to thank you for your participation in the Scientific and Health Exhibit, but to express the hope that members of the American Dental Association may have the pleasure of viewing this exhibit or a new presentation next year at our meeting in St. Louis.

Sincerely yours,  
 AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION,  
 By DOCTOR GEORGE B. WINTER,  
*Chairman, Exhibits Committee."*

Doctor Leroy M. S. Miner, Dean of Harvard Dental School and President of the American Dental Association Convention, expressed his appreciation in person and by letter in a like manner.

In addition to the thought expressed in Doctor Winter's letter, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION participate in their next convention to be held in St. Louis, the Chicago Dental Association has invited our association to make a display at its convention in February 1938. This convention in Chicago can be favorably compared with the National Convention.

As a result of the exhibit, many pharmacists have requested further information about how they can coöperate with the dentist due to direct contacts made with dentists who visited the booth. A letter received from a pharmacist in Nebraska stated that a teacher in a dental college had informed him that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had some new information that was given out at its booth with which he should become familiar. The recommendation of teachers in dental schools is greatly appreciated.

Another comment coming from a pharmacist in New Jersey was that he was greatly pleased to have dentists visit his store and write for prescriptions as a result of information obtained at the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION booth. These and many other comments show the value of exhibits at the dental conventions.

During the coming year, this committee will report on the preparation and perfection of many formulas to the Council on Dental Therapeutics. The procedure for compounding formulas now in "Accepted Dental Remedies" will be outlined and additional formulas suggested and sent to the council. It is hoped that this committee can make a contribution to the Council on Dental Therapeutics in the publication of their next yearly book, "Accepted Dental Remedies." The Council has signified its appreciation of the coöperation of this committee. This committee expresses its appreciation to Doctor Samuel Gordon, secretary of the Council on Dental Therapeutics for his many suggestions to our committee and for his kindly advice.

It is recommended that a committee be appointed to continue this work.

The Committee on United States Pharmacopœia of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is confining its efforts largely to the ascertaining of the wishes and requirements of the profession throughout the country in regard to any desired changes or improvements in the Pharmacopœia.

During the year it has spent considerable time and effort in the preparation of a questionnaire based upon suggestions made by the chairman of the Committee on Revision and others. With the exception of certain minor changes yet to be made, this questionnaire is ready for distribution and will be mailed, together with a return post card, to association members in the fall.

It is the plan of the committee to correlate the information thus collected and present a summary of the pharmaceutical opinion regarding questions of Pharmacopœial revision. In this connection the committee desires to offer itself as a place where all opinions regarding Pharmacopœial revision may be summarized and extends an invitation to the membership of the ASSOCIATION to submit suggestions and opinions.

Brief reports of their proceedings were received from the five sections of the ASSOCIATION and from the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries. (Please see the proceedings, of these various divisions in other sections of this number.)

Chairman O'Connell then presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions submitting the following resolutions, which were adopted seriatim.

"The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its appreciation of the unusual service rendered by President Beal during his term of office and for his comprehensive and thought-provoking presidential address.

Based on Recommendation No. 1 in the President's Address:

*Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION instruct the Council to work out a plan by which each Branch—local, student or prospective—be visited by the president, a vice-president or the secretary each year.

Based on Recommendation No. 2 in the President's Address:

*Resolved*, that it is the sense of this group that pharmaceutical conferences having for their intention the development of a closer relationship between the practicing pharmacist and the colleges should be encouraged.

Based on Recommendation No. 1 in the address of the chairman of the House of Delegates:

*Resolved*, that a committee of five be appointed to study the relationships that exist among the three bodies whose members constitute the ASSOCIATION; that is, the House of Delegates, the Council and the general body (A. Ph. A.), and further to promote a closer relationship between the House of Delegates and the State Associations.

Based on Recommendation No. 2 in the address of the chairman of the House of Delegates:

*Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to study possible ways of coördinating the activities of the various pharmaceutical interests toward definite objectives and thus obviate to a considerable degree the energy waste caused by a lack of a proper coördinating agency.

WHEREAS, the essential professional function of the pharmacist is the purveying of drugs and medicines to physicians and their patients, and

WHEREAS, present trends indicate an increasing tendency to omit the pharmacist as the ultimate distributor of drugs to physicians and the laity,

*Therefore be it resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION strongly urge all governmental agencies to distribute necessary medicaments to the public through the medium of retail pharmacies.

*Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION express its profound dissatisfaction with the failure of Congress to enact food, drug and cosmetic legislation based upon a sound understanding of public health and designed to give the public adequate and immediate protection against adulteration of drugs, foods and cosmetics, and against all forms of misbranding and misstatement in labels and all forms of advertising.

*Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION expresses its whole-hearted approval of the efforts of the United States Public Health Service, under the direction of Surgeon General Parran, to awaken public interest in the predominance of venereal disease, and to develop public support of plans and means of eradicating this great public health scourge.

WHEREAS, forty-three states have adopted Fair Trade Laws designed to promote fair competition in the public interest, and

WHEREAS, legislation relating to such laws has been the subject of profound discussion for a period of the last twenty-five years, and

WHEREAS, the recent Congress has given the most serious consideration to such legislation from every conceivable point of view,

*Be it resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION deplores the campaign of obviously inspired misstatements, wilful perversions and patent attempts on the part of certain newspapers to confuse and to mislead the public as to the immediate and ultimate economic effect of these laws.

*Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION express its deep appreciation to Senator Tydings and to Congressman Miller for their parts in bringing about the enactment of the Tydings-Miller Act.

*Resolved*, that the Committee on Professional Information Pertaining to Dental Pharmacy of the ASSOCIATION, be continued.

*Resolved*, that the "Flash System," used with such marked success at this convention, be adopted at all future conventions.

*Resolved*, that the ASSOCIATION express its appreciation to the Local Secretary, to the Local Committee, to the Hotel Pennsylvania and to all others who contributed to the success of the convention."

Chairman O'Connell stated that another resolution proposed the establishment by the

Association of a Committee on Cosmetic Formulary and Cosmetic Materials to analyze and approve samples submitted to it and that since funds were required for such a project if undertaken, the Committee recommended that the proposal be referred to the Council. A motion to this effect was passed and the report of the Committee was adopted as a whole with thanks to the Committee.

In connection with the resolution that the "flash system" be adopted at all future conventions, suggestions were made to improve the system and the secretary was requested to see that they came to the attention of the Committee on Standard Program.

Ernest Little of New Jersey and A. L. I. Winne were then installed as Vice-Chairman and Chairman, respectively, of the House of Delegates for 1937-1938. Mr. Winne responding for Dr. Little and himself, expressed appreciation for the honor done them, urged that they be given the same generous support as their predecessors had been given and pledged their best efforts.

As there was no further business Chairman Wilson declared the Session adjourned after again extending his thanks for the assistance given him during the year just closed.

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