

## BY-LAWS OF THE SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING

At the First Session of this section held on August 28, 1924, at Buffalo, N. Y., the by-laws of the Scientific Section, with the appropriate change in name in CHAPTER I and with the change of the words "scientific interest" to "pharmaceutical interest" in CHAPTER IX, were adopted.

This section did not adopt the changes in CHAPTER IV which were adopted by the Scientific Section at the Des Moines meeting.

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned, desire to form an association having for its object to unite the educated and reputable Pharmacists and Druggists of America, as will more fully hereinafter appear;

Now, therefore, we do hereby certify as follows:

First: The corporate name of the ASSOCIATION is the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Second: This ASSOCIATION shall continue until dissolved by the action of its members, or by the operation of law.

Third: The objects and business of said ASSOCIATION are as follows:

(a) To improve and regulate the drug market, by preventing the importation of inferior, adulterated or deteriorated drugs, and by detecting and exposing home adulterations.

(b) To encourage proper relations between Druggists, Pharmacists, Physicians, and the people at large, which shall promote the public welfare, and tend to mutual strength and advantage.

(c) To improve the science and art of Pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge among Apothecaries and Druggists, fostering pharmaceutical literature, developing talent, stimulating discovery and invention, and in encouraging home production and manufacture in the several departments of the drug business.

(d) To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment, so as to prevent, so far as possible, the evils flowing from deficient training in the responsible duties of preparing, dispensing and selling medicines.

(e) To suppress empiricism, and to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicines to regularly educated Druggists and Apothecaries.

(f) To uphold standards of authority in the education, theory and practice of Pharmacy.

(g) To create and maintain a standard of professional honesty equal to the amount of our professional knowledge, with a view to the highest good and the greatest protection to the public.

Fourth: The concerns and affairs of the ASSOCIATION shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist for the first year of John U. Lloyd, Maurice, W. Alexander, Alexander K. Finlay, Karl Simmon, Samuel A. D. Sheppard, John M. Maisch, James Vernor, C. Lewis Diehl, William H. Rogers, William Saunders, Albert E. Ebert, Philip C. Candidus, George W. Kennedy, Albert H. Hollister, James M. Good, Lewis C. Hopp and William Dupont.

Given under our respective hands and seals this 12th day of December, A. D. 1887.

Signed:

JOHN U. LLOYD,  
ALEX. K. FINLAY,  
SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD,  
JAMES VERNOR,  
WILLIAM H. ROGERS,  
ALBERT E. EBERT,

KARL SIMMON,  
JOHN M. MAISCH,  
C. LEWIS DIEHL,  
WM. SAUNDERS,  
PHILIP C. CANDIDUS,  
ALBERT H. HOLLISTER,

GEORGE W. KENNEDY,  
JAMES M. GOOD,  
MAURICE W. ALEXANDER,

LEWIS C. HOPP,  
WILLIAM DUPONT.

Members of the Council, and

JOHN A. MILBURN,  
E. B. BURY,  
W. S. THOMPSON,  
CHARLES CHRISTIANI  
A. J. SCHAPHIRT,  
O. H. COUMBE,  
GEO. B. LOCKHART,  
T. C. MURRAY,  
JOSEPH R. WALTON,

G. G. C. SIMMS,  
Z. W. CROMWELL,  
JOHN R. MAJOR,  
W. G. DUCKETT,  
GEO. W. BOYD,  
HENRY A. JOHNSTON,  
W. C. MILBURN,  
ARTHUR NATTANS,  
THOMAS M. WEHRLY,

of the District of Columbia.

(Notaries' certificates attached to the original document attest the genuineness of each and every signature.)

Received for record February 21, 1888, at 1:05 P.M., and recorded in Liber No. 4, fol. 302 Acts of Incorporation, District of Columbia, and examined.

JAMES M. TROTTER, *Recorder.*

Signed:

SEAL:

Office of Recorder of Deeds,  
District of Columbia,  
Washington, D. C.

## CODE OF ETHICS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

(Adopted August 17, 1922.)

### CHAPTER I.

#### *The Duties of the Pharmacist in Connection with His Services to the Public.*

Pharmacy has for its primary object the service which it can render to the public in safeguarding the handling, sale, compounding and dispensing of medicinal substances.

The practice of pharmacy demands knowledge, skill and integrity on the part of those engaged in it. Pharmacists are required to pass certain educational tests in order to qualify under the laws of our states. The states thus restrict the practice of pharmacy to those persons who by reason of special training and qualifications are able to qualify under regulatory requirements and grant to them privileges necessarily denied to others.

In return the states expect the Pharmacist to recognize his responsibility to the community and to fulfil his professional obligations honorably and with due regard for the physical and moral well-being of society.

The Pharmacist should uphold the approved legal standards of the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary for articles which are official in either of these works, and should, as far as possible, encourage the use of these official drugs and preparations and discourage the use of objectionable nostrums.<sup>1</sup> He should sell and dispense only drugs of the best quality for medicinal use and for filling prescriptions.

He should neither buy, sell nor use substandard drugs for uses which are in any way connected with medicinal purposes.

<sup>1</sup> An objectionable nostrum is one which does not meet the requirements of the definition of the Commission on Proprietary Medicines of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Pharmacist should be properly remunerated by the public for his knowledge and skill when used in its behalf in compounding prescriptions, and his fee for such professional work should take into account the time consumed and the great responsibility involved as well as the cost of the ingredients.

The Pharmacist should not sell or dispense powerful drugs and poisons to persons not properly qualified to administer or use them, and should use every proper precaution to safeguard the public from poisons and from all habit-forming medicines.

The Pharmacist, being legally entrusted with the dispensing and sale of narcotic drugs and alcoholic liquors, should merit this responsibility by upholding and conforming to the laws and regulations governing the distribution of these substances.

The Pharmacist should seek to enlist and merit the confidence of his patrons and when this confidence is won it should be jealously guarded and never abused by extortion or misrepresentation or in any other manner.

The Pharmacist should consider the knowledge which he gains of the ailments of his patrons and their confidences regarding these matters, as entrusted to his honor, and he should never divulge such facts unless compelled to do so by law.

The Pharmacist should hold the health and safety of his patrons to be of first consideration; he should make no attempt to prescribe or treat diseases or strive to sell drugs or remedies of any kind simply for the sake of profit.

He should keep his pharmacy clean, neat and sanitary in all its departments and should be well supplied with accurate measuring and weighing devices and other suitable apparatus for the proper performance of his professional duties.

It is considered inimical to public welfare for the Pharmacist to have any clandestine arrangement with any Physician in which fees are divided or in which secret prescriptions are concerned.

The Pharmacist should primarily be a good citizen, and should uphold and defend the laws of the state and nation. He should inform himself concerning the laws, particularly those relating to food and drug adulteration and those pertaining to health and sanitation, and should always be ready to coöperate with the proper authorities having charge of the enforcement of the laws.

The Pharmacist should be willing to join any constructive effort to promote the public welfare and he should regulate his public and private conduct and deeds so as to entitle him to the respect and confidence of the community in which he practices.

## CHAPTER II.

### *The Duties of the Pharmacist in His Relations to the Physician.*

The Pharmacist even when urgently requested so to do should always refuse to prescribe or attempt diagnoses. He should, under such circumstances, refer applicants for medical aid to a reputable legally qualified Physician. In cases of extreme emergency as in accident or sudden illness on the street in which persons are brought to him pending the arrival of a Physician, such prompt action should be taken to prevent suffering as is dictated by humanitarian impulses and guided by scientific knowledge and common sense.

The Pharmacist should not, under any circumstances, substitute one article for another, or one make of an article for another in a prescription, without the consent of the Physician who wrote it. No change should be made in a Physician's prescription except such as is essentially warranted by correct pharmaceutical procedure, nor any that will interfere with the obvious intent of the prescriber, as regards therapeutic action.

He should follow the Physician's directions explicitly in the matter of refilling prescriptions, copying the formula upon the label or giving a copy of the prescription to the patient. He should not add any extra directions or caution on poison labels without due regard for the wishes of the prescriber, providing the safety of the patient is not jeopardized.

Whenever there is doubt as to the interpretation of the Physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the Physician in order to avoid a possible mistake or an unpleasant situation.

He should never discuss the therapeutic effect of a Physician's prescription with a patron nor disclose details of composition which the Physician has withheld, suggesting to the patient that such details can be properly discussed with the prescriber only.

Where an obvious error or omission in a prescription is detected by the Pharmacist, he should protect the interests of his patron and also the reputation of the Physician by conferring confidentially upon the subject, using the utmost caution and delicacy in handling such an important matter.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *The Duties of Pharmacists to Each Other and to the Profession at Large.*

The Pharmacist should strive to perfect and enlarge his professional knowledge. He should contribute his share toward the scientific progress of his profession and encourage and participate in research, investigation and study.

He should associate himself with pharmaceutical organizations whose aims are compatible with this code of ethics and to whose membership he may be eligible. He should contribute his share of time, energy and expense to carry on the work of these organizations and promote their welfare. He should keep himself informed upon professional matters by reading current pharmaceutical and medical literature.

He should perform no act, nor should he be a party to any transaction, which will bring discredit to himself or to his profession or in any way bring criticism upon it, nor should he unwarrantedly criticize a fellow Pharmacist or do anything to diminish the trust reposed in the practitioners of pharmacy.

The Pharmacist should expose any corrupt or dishonest conduct of any member of his profession which comes to his certain knowledge, through those accredited processes provided by the civil laws or the rules and regulations of pharmaceutical organizations, and he should aid in driving the unworthy out of the calling.

He should not accept agencies for objectionable nostrums nor allow his name to be used in connection with advertisements or correspondence for furthering their sale.

He should courteously aid a fellow Pharmacist who may request advice or professional information or who, in an emergency, needs supplies.

He should not aid any person to evade legal requirements regarding character, time or practical experience by carelessly or improperly endorsing or approving statements relating thereto.

He should not imitate the labels of his competitors nor take any other unfair advantage of merited professional or commercial success. When a bottle or package of a medicine is brought to him to be refilled, he should remove all other labels and place his own thereon unless the patron requests otherwise.

He should not fill orders which come to him by mistake, being originally intended for a competitor.

He should deal fairly with manufacturers and wholesale druggists from whom he purchases his supplies; all goods received in error or excess and all undercharges should be as promptly reported as are shortages and overcharges.

He should earnestly strive to follow all proper trade regulations and rules, promptly meet all obligations and closely adhere to all contracts and agreements.

## THE FUNDS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

(Revised to September 1, 1938.)

At the San Francisco meeting in 1889, the Permanent Secretary was directed to publish annually in the Proceedings a brief history of the origin, money value and use to which each Fund may be applied.

There are seven Permanent Funds and four Trust Funds at the present time.

The Permanent Funds are (1) Life Membership; (2) Ebert Prize; (3) Centennial; (4) Endowment; (5) Ebert Legacy; (6) AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Research Fund, and (7) Headquarters' Building Fund.

## PERMANENT FUNDS

## THE LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

The Constitution, as originally adopted in 1852, and up to the year 1856, contained no provision for life membership or for the creation of a permanent fund. In the year named a revised Constitution was reported by a committee and, after consideration, adopted (see Proceedings, 1856, pages 12, 14, 27 and 79), Article II, Section 7 (afterward Section 8), containing the following provision:

"Members who have paid their annual contribution for ten successive years shall be considered life members and exempt from their yearly payments, and entitled to a certificate to that effect."

Owing to increased expenditures for the publication of the Proceedings, etc., the ASSOCIATION found it necessary in 1867 (Proceedings, page 75) to increase its revenue, one of the measures being the erasing of Section 8, and the total abandonment of life membership in the future.

In 1870 a revised Constitution was adopted (see Proceedings, 1870, pages 87-96) and this, with a few slight amendments adopted in 1896 and 1900, read as follows:

"Article IV. All moneys received from life membership, together with such funds as may be bequeathed or otherwise donated to the ASSOCIATION, shall be invested by the Treasurer in United States Government or State Securities, the interest of which for any current year only may be used by the ASSOCIATION for its expenses."

In 1913 this article was amended to read as follows and is now in force:

"Article IV. All moneys received from life membership, together with such funds as may be bequeathed or otherwise donated to the ASSOCIATION, may be invested by the Treasurer in United States Government, State, Municipal, County or other securities acceptable as security for postal savings deposits, the interest of which for any current year only may be used by the ASSOCIATION for its expenses."

Chapter VI, Article V, of the By-Laws adopted the same year, reads as follows:

"Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of *seventy-five dollars at a time* shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual contributions."

This article was amended in 1888 and 1896 and again in 1906, and changed to Article IV, Chapter VIII. As now in force, it reads as follows:

"Any member of the ASSOCIATION who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of \$100.00 during the first year of his connection therewith, and also any member not in arrears, who after ten years shall pay the sum of \$75.00, or after fifteen years the sum of \$50.00, or after twenty years the sum of \$40.00, or after twenty-five years the sum of \$25.00, and any member who may have paid annual dues for thirty-seven consecutive years, shall become a life member, and shall be exempt from all future annual contributions."

In the roll of members for the year 1872 (page 338) the name of the late Charles W. Badger, of Newark, N. J., appears for the first time as a life member, and the only one (until the time of his death in 1877) under this provision, which was subsequently modified (Proceedings, 1879, page 799) so as to reduce the sum to be paid into the treasury by those who had been members for from five to twenty years. In the same year the published roll contained the names of two new life members. The article on life membership was further modified in 1888 (Proceedings, page 52), again in 1896 (Proceedings, page 17), and again in 1906 (Proceedings, page 100), so as to apply to those who have been members for over twenty years (see Chapter VIII, Article IV, of the By-Laws). Under this clause the life membership (new style) of the present roll is one hundred and seventy-five.

The Treasurer's report for 1880 (page 524) states the life membership fund to be \$75.00, for 1881 (page 513) \$613.00, for 1882 (page 608) \$685.00, for 1883 (page 436) \$904.38 and for 1884 (page 524) \$944.14. At the Milwaukee meeting, held in the same year, the ASSOCIATION directed (Proceedings, page 525) that \$316.00, which amount had been in the past years donated to the funds of the ASSOCIATION by various members, be withdrawn from the general fund to be added to the Life Membership Fund. At the Providence meeting in 1886 (Proceedings, page 147) it was recommended by the Finance Committee, and approved by the Council and by the Asso-

CIATION, that the sum of \$3000 be transferred from the general fund to the Life Membership Fund. At the Cincinnati meeting in 1887 (Proceedings, page 471) the ASSOCIATION ordered again a transfer to the same fund of \$4000.

From 1887 to 1909 the annual reports of the Chairman of the Council give the number of each bond of the registered securities in which the Life Membership Fund is invested. Since 1910 the Treasurer has made this report. By vote of the ASSOCIATION, the name of this fund was changed to the William Procter, Jr., Fund on September 15, 1902 (see Proceedings, 1902, page 214), but was changed back to its original name, Life Membership Fund, on September 5, 1906 (see Proceedings, 1906, page 100). The report of the Treasurer of the ASSOCIATION shows that on December 31, 1937, the value of the Life Membership Fund was \$34,552.51, of which sum the interest for any current year may be used by the ASSOCIATION for its expenses. Massachusetts State Bonds to the amount of \$13,000, U. S. Treasury Bonds, \$7600, \$6500 Baltimore City Bonds, \$3000 City of Chattanooga Bonds, \$2000 State of Illinois Bonds, \$1000 City of Detroit, Mich., Bond and \$1000 Town of Montclair, N. J., Bond are in this fund (face value).

#### THE EBERT PRIZE FUND.

At the Richmond meeting in 1873 (Proceedings, page 58), Mr. Albert E. Ebert presented to the ASSOCIATION the sum of five hundred dollars to be used in the following manner:

"The money to be properly invested by order of the Executive Committee, and the annual interest derived therefrom to be appropriated for *conferring a suitable prize* for the best essay or written contribution containing AN ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION OF A MEDICINAL SUBSTANCE, determining new properties, or containing other meritorious contributions to knowledge; or for IMPROVED METHODS of determining merit, for the preparation of chemical or pharmaceutical products; the prize to be awarded by a suitable committee within six months after the annual meeting at which the essays are presented for competition; provided, that in case none of the essays offered is of sufficient merit to justify the award, in the judgment of the Committee on Prize Essays, all may be rejected, and the sum added to that of the Fund."

The offer was accepted by the ASSOCIATION, and by a special vote (*Ibid.*, page 70) the fund was ordered to be called the *Ebert Fund*, and the prize awarded from the proceeds to be known as the *Ebert Prize*.

The Ebert Prize was awarded for the year 1874, to Charles L. Mitchell; for 1877, to Fred B. Power; for 1882, to John U. Lloyd; for 1886, to Emlen Painter; for 1887, to Edward Kremers; for 1888, to Jos. F. Geisler; for 1890, to Wm. T. Wenzell; for 1891, to John U. Lloyd; for 1897, to Albert B. Prescott and Jas. W. T. Knox; for 1898, to Virgil Coblenz; for 1899, to Henry Kraemer; for 1900, to Edward Kremers and Oswald Schreiner; for 1902, to J. O. Schlotterbeck and H. C. Watkins; for 1903, to Fred B. Power; for 1905, to Dr. Ernest Schmidt of Germany; for 1906, to J. O. Schlotterbeck and H. C. Watkins; for 1907, to Fred B. Power and Frank Tutin; for 1908, to A. B. Stevens and L. E. Warren; for 1909, to Henry Kraemer; for 1910, to Harry M. Gordin; for 1911, to W. A. Puckner and L. E. Warren; for 1915, to E. N. Gathercoal; for 1916, to John Uri Lloyd; for 1919, to Arno Viehover; for 1920, to Geo. D. Beal; for 1921, to Albert Schneider; for 1922, to W. L. Scoville; for 1923, to P. S. Pittenger; for 1924, to H. V. Army; for 1925, to H. W. Youngken; for 1926, to J. A. Handy and L. F. Hoyt; for 1927, to L. S. Rowe; for 1928, to E. E. Swanson; for 1929, to J. C. Krantz, Jr.; for 1930, to M. R. Thompson; for 1931, to H. W. Youngken; for 1932 to Zdenek F. Klan of Czechoslovakia; for 1933 to Ewin Gillis and H. A. Langenhan; for 1935, to M. J. Andrews and for 1936 to Glenn L. Jenkins and Charles F. Bruening.

The Ebert Fund amounted in 1883 (Proceedings, page 436) to \$683.43. From 1887 to 1909 the reports of the Chairman of the Council specify the securities in which this fund is invested. Since 1910 the report has been made by the Treasurer. The annual interest must be applied to a prize for an original investigation meeting the requirements stated above.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on invested savings and trust funds, submitted and adopted at the fifty-eighth annual meeting (see Proceedings, 1910, page 454), the name of the Ebert Fund was changed to Ebert Prize Fund, and the amount of the prize limited to \$25.00 until the excess of interest above the sum annually awarded and added to the principal shall amount to \$1000, after which the entire annual interest upon the same shall constitute the Ebert Prize.

Following a recommendation in the Presidential address of H. V. Army, the Council of the ASSOCIATION decided (see JOURNAL, Vol. XVI, page 264) that a medal should be awarded as the Ebert Prize, and President C. W. Holton was appointed as a special committee, with such associates as he might select, to arrange for the preparation of a die for the medal. The die was made by Spies Brothers of Chicago, Ill., and the cost was paid from the Ebert Prize Fund (see the Treasurer's Report for 1925). The first medal was awarded to H. W. Youngken, and the provision was made that those to whom the Ebert Prize had been awarded could purchase a medal if they so desired.

On December 31, 1937, the Fund was \$1033.34. Of this amount \$1000 is in U. S. Treasury Bonds (face value).

#### THE CENTENNIAL FUND.

After the meeting held in Philadelphia in 1876, the local committees, on settling all accounts for the entertainment of the ASSOCIATION, had an unexpended balance left which by subsequent collections made in Philadelphia was increased to \$525.00. At the Toronto meeting in 1877 (Proceedings, page 481), Dr. A. W. Miller, local secretary for 1876, presented this sum in the name of the local committees to the ASSOCIATION, with this condition, "that a like amount be subscribed by the members within one year," with a view of establishing a fund to aid in the prosecution of original investigations, the interest accruing from the investment of the fund to be devoted to the defraying of expenses actually incurred by members in conducting investigations in some branch of science connected with pharmacy. The ASSOCIATION accepted the conditions (*Ibid.*, pages 226-228), and adopted the name *Centennial Fund*.

The collection of a like amount by the ASSOCIATION was completed at the Saratoga meeting (Proceedings, 1880, page 553), when \$582.81 had thus been received. In the following year a committee of the Centennial Fund was provided for in the By-Laws of the Council, Chapter VII (Proceedings, 1881, pages 190, 549). Members have not availed themselves of this fund to the extent contemplated at its foundation; for the amounts paid out have been only \$7.50 to Robt. B. Warder for material used for investigations reported in 1885; \$96.80 used by the Committee on National Formulary during the years 1886 and 1887 (Proceedings, 1889, page 16); and \$32.00 to Edward Kremers for material necessary for the prosecution of scientific research on the menthol group, reported in the Proceedings for 1892; \$50.00 to the same investigator in 1893, and \$50.00 again to the same investigator in 1894. In 1896 the sum of \$22.33 was paid to the Committee on Indicators for material used in their investigations. In 1915 the sum of \$100.00 was paid Edward Kremers for research work on cultivation of medicinal plants.

The original sum of \$1107.81 (\$525.00 + \$582.81) had increased in 1883 to \$1232.76. From 1887 to 1909 the securities in which the fund is invested are specified in the reports of the Chairman of the Council. Since 1910 the reports have been made by the Treasurer. The interest accruing from this Fund is to be used for defraying the expenses incurred in conducting original investigations in pharmacy or allied science. The value was \$6398.49 (face value of securities) on December 31, 1937. The Fund has \$1000 Massachusetts State Bond, \$3500 U. S. Treasury Bonds and \$1000 State of Tennessee Bond.

#### THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

At the fifty-fourth annual meeting held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 1906, Messrs. Samuel A. D. Sheppard and James H. Beal proposed the establishment of a permanent fund to be known as the "Endowment Fund" (see Proceedings, 1906, page 99), under the following conditions:

"That the said S. A. D. Sheppard and James H. Beal jointly agree to pay into said fund one dollar for each twenty dollars contributed and paid into said fund by all other members of this ASSOCIATION up to and until such Endowment Fund shall, with its accumulations of interest, reach the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars.

"That as money shall be received as additions to said fund the same shall be invested in such securities as the Council may direct until the interest and other accumulations, together with the amount of the principal, shall reach the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars.

"That when the Endowment Fund shall have reached the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars, one-half the income derived therefrom may be used for any purpose deemed wise by the ASSOCIATION.

"That when said Endowment Fund, inclusive of donations, interest and other accumulations, shall amount to the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars, the ASSOCIATION may use ninety per cent of the income therefrom for any purpose deemed wise by the ASSOCIATION.

"That under no circumstances whatever shall all the income from said fund be used, but at least ten per cent thereof shall be annually added to the principal of the Endowment Fund.

"That under no circumstances whatever shall the principal or any part thereof be used for any purpose except investment for income, nor pledged for any debt or obligation of the ASSOCIATION, or any person, nor used for any other purpose or in any other manner than as specified."

Contributions to the Endowment Fund have been made at different times, and the names of the contributors published in the annual volume of Proceedings (see Proc., 1907, pages 47 and 48; Proc., 1908, pages 476 and 477; Proc., 1909, page 464; Proc., 1910, page 478). According to the Treasurer's report, the total amount contributed and interest accumulations up to December 31, 1937, was \$18,280.69. The Fund has \$11,000 in U. S. Treasury Bonds, \$1000 in Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. Bonds, \$3000 in Baltimore City Bonds, \$1000 State of Tennessee Bond and \$1000 City of Paterson, N. J., Bond (face value).

#### THE COLLEGE PRIZE FUND (MOTTER FUND).

On August 4, 1905, Dr. Murray Galt Motter, of Washington, D. C., placed in the treasury of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION the sum of \$45.00, the same to be awarded as prizes by the National College of Pharmacy to the members of the Classes of 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, of said College.

This money, deposited in the Boston Penny Savings Bank in the name of the Treasurer of the A. PH. A., was held as a special fund to be drawn upon as the prize students were named by the National College of Pharmacy and their applications for membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION approved.

No demands having been made on the Fund, on recommendation of the Treasurer, this fund amounting to \$43.47 was transferred to the Endowment Fund (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., October 1919, page 861).

#### THE EBERT LEGACY FUND.

The late Albert E. Ebert having by his will designated the A. PH. A. as residuary legatee of his estate, it was ordered at the fifty-eighth annual meeting, on recommendation of the Committee on Invested Savings and Trust Funds, that the money received from the estate be converted into a fund to be known as the Ebert Legacy Fund, and that this fund be invested in municipal or other public bonds approved by the Committee on Invested Savings and Trust Funds and the Finance Committee, and that this fund be kept intact and the income added thereto until the fund and its accumulation shall together amount to a total of \$10,000.

When this sum has been reached, the income derived from the fund shall be devoted to such purposes as will in the opinion of the Council best commemorate the founder of the fund and his services to pharmacy.

The reason for the suggestion that the Ebert Fund and the Ebert Legacy Fund be kept separate was, that the first was given by Mr. Ebert for a specific purpose, while the latter was given to the ASSOCIATION practically without restriction and with the evident intention that the ASSOCIATION should use it in the manner which it deemed best.

On December 14, 1909, the executors of the Ebert estate paid over to the Treasurer of the A. PH. A. the sum of \$2800. The Treasurer's report states that on December 31, 1937, this fund amounted to \$9555.58. The Fund has \$2500 in U. S. Treasury Bonds, and \$3500 in Baltimore City Bonds, \$2000 in City of Newark, N. J., Bonds and \$1000 Town of Montclair, N. J., Bond (face value).

#### THE RESEARCH FUND.

The ASSOCIATION at the 1915 meeting took the first action resulting in this fund. It was then decided to make the net balance each year in the National Formulary account a part of the Endowment Fund (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., November 1915, page 1376). The following rule was adopted:



"Rule 14. Deposition of Receipts from National Formulary: The Treasurer shall keep a separate and accurate account of all receipts and disbursements for the national formulary, and balance of receipts in excess of disbursements remaining at the end of any fiscal year shall be accredited to the Endowment Fund and become a part thereof."

The Committee on Publication at the 1916 meeting recommended the modification of Rule 14, and the establishment of a National Formulary Revision and Research Fund (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., October 1916, pages 1142 and 1144, and November 1916, page 1280). This resulted in the appointment of a committee to report at the 1917 meeting. Under these conditions no money was paid into the Endowment Fund under Rule 14.

The net amount to the credit of the National Formulary IV during the year 1916 was \$13,903.67 (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., August 1917, page 749).

At the 1917 meeting the ASSOCIATION changed Rule 14 to read as follows (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., December 1917, page 1100):

"Rule 14. Disposal of Receipts from the National Formulary: The Treasurer shall keep a separate and accurate account of all receipts of and disbursements for the National Formulary. Any balance of receipts in excess of disbursements, remaining at the end of any fiscal year, after making due allowance for any outstanding indebtedness on behalf of the National Formulary, shall be credited as follows: Fifty per cent to the general funds of the ASSOCIATION as partial repayment for that portion of the overhead charges of the ASSOCIATION incurred on behalf of the National Formulary; and the remaining fifty per cent to the credit of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Research Fund. This fund is to be held as a permanent fund by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION through its Council or controlling body.

"Until such time as the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Research Fund has accumulated from this source or from bequests, contributions, etc., a fund of not less than one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, the Council may expend not more than fifty per cent of the net income of said fund. When this Research Fund shall exceed one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, then the Council may expend annually a sum not exceeding the income derived from the investments held by the said Research Fund.

"From the funds thus available, the Council may grant such honoraria or awards to encourage investigation and research upon any subject relating in any way to pharmacy or to the collateral sciences as may in their judgment be deemed proper. In the granting of such honoraria or awards, preference shall be given to such applications or subjects as are recommended by the Committees of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia or of the National Formulary."

In accordance with instructions of the ASSOCIATION (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., December 1917, page 1100) the Treasurer transferred 50 per cent of the National Formulary Research Fund to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Research Fund and 50 per cent to the current funds of the ASSOCIATION. This with the interest gave the A. PH. A. Research Fund \$7043.31. To this has been added \$4059.24 from the National Formulary account for 1917, \$1976.49 for 1918, \$2226.77 for 1919, \$2020.84 for 1920, \$1679.53 for 1921, \$2598.20 for 1922, \$1928.36 for 1923, \$1288.69 for 1924, \$12,177.09 for 1925-1926, \$4536.19 for 1927, \$5502.36 for 1928, \$4580.90 for 1929. The interest increased this to \$92,263.73 on December 31, 1937. The Fund has \$42,500 in U. S. Treasury bonds, \$16,000 in Baltimore City Bonds, \$11,000 City of Dallas Bonds, \$3000 City of Newark Bonds, \$3000 State of Illinois Bonds, \$7000 State of North Carolina Bonds, \$5000 City of Chattanooga, Tenn., Bonds, \$1000 State of Tennessee Bond and \$1000 Town of Montclair, N. J., Bond (face value).

#### THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FUND.

Following his installation at the sixty-ninth annual meeting, held at New Orleans, La., September 1921, President S. L. Hilton appointed a special committee to secure contributions for the purpose of establishing a headquarters building which the various activities of the ASSOCIATION might be housed and facilities for extending the usefulness of the ASSOCIATION be provided.

The Committee, through its Chairman, Dr. J. H. Beal, has reported from time to time in the JOURNAL. Its immediate work has been largely preliminary. The first contribution was received in June 1922. In December 1923, the Council appointed a campaign committee with Dr. H. A. B. Dunning as chairman to assist in raising this fund.

In the spring of 1927, the City of Washington, D. C., was selected, by three elimination ballots by the members of the ASSOCIATION, as the location of the Headquarters Building.

On December 31, 1937, the Treasurer's report showed that there was in this fund \$584,696.72 of which \$539,075.54 represents the cost of Lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 801 and 802, Square 62, Washington, D. C., purchased since February 1928, as the site for the Headquarters Building, and payments on the Building which was designed by John Russell Pope of New York City and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Public Resolution No. 18, enacted by the 72nd Congress and signed by President Hoover on May 13, 1932, provided for the closing of Little Water Street in Square 62 and for the proper location of the Building on the site. The contract for erecting the Building was awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, Washington, D. C., and ground was broken on July 1, 1932 (see A. PH. A. JOURNAL, July 1932, page 645). The building was completed on September 9, 1933, was occupied on January 2, 1934, and was dedicated on May 9, 1934 (see A. PH. A. JOURNAL, May 1934, page 479).

#### CURRENT FUNDS.

On February 26, 1909, the Council directed that \$5000 of the current funds of the ASSOCIATION be invested by the Treasurer in some interest-bearing security, to be approved by the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Council (see Proceedings, 1909, page 449). In accordance with this order the Treasurer reported on May 26, 1909, having purchased five \$1000 St. Louis, Mo., 4 per cent bonds (face value), at  $103\frac{3}{8}$  and accrued interest. Again on November 15, 1909, the Treasurer, in accordance with an order of the Council (see Motion No. 11, page 449), invested \$5000 of the current funds of the ASSOCIATION in St. Louis public buildings and public works 4 per cent gold bonds (face value). By authority of the Council, \$15,000 was transferred November 5, 1920, from the International Bank of St. Louis to the Boston Penny Savings Bank. The expenses of the Headquarters Building Campaign above the interest received from the Headquarters Building Fund since 1924 have been paid from the Current Funds. By order of the Council (see JOURNAL, Volume XVI, page 933) the St. Louis City Bonds in the Current Funds were transferred to the Headquarters Building Fund at par. On December 31, 1937, the total current fund was \$8,566.89.

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#### TRUST FUNDS

The following funds are held in trust by the A. PH. A: (1) Wm. Procter, Jr., Monument; (2) Jos. P. Remington Honor Medal Fund; (3) Kilmer Prize Fund; George and Lillian Judisch Memorial Fund.

##### THE WM. PROCTER, JR., MONUMENT FUND.

At the fifty-second annual meeting held at Kansas City, Mo., September 1904, it was resolved to solicit subscriptions for a memorial monument to be erected in the Smithsonian Grounds at Washington, D. C., to the memory of William Procter, Jr., if possible in 1917, the centennial anniversary of his birth. A committee was appointed to take the matter in charge, which since that time has been active in soliciting subscriptions. The names of contributors have been published from time to time in the annual volume of Proceedings (see Proc., 1906, page 63; Proc., 1907, page 98).

In September 1907, at the annual meeting held in New York City the ASSOCIATION directed that all moneys collected for the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund be turned over to the Treasurer of the A. PH. A. to be deposited on interest for the benefit of said fund (see Proceedings, 1907, page 99). The Treasurer of the A. PH. A., in his annual report for 1908-1909, reports having received on January 27, 1909, the sum of \$3413.33 from the Treasurer of the Committee, Benj. T. Fairchild. The total sum to the credit of this fund, according to the Treasurer's report on December 31, 1937, amounted to \$19,686.64. The Fund has \$4,700 in U. S. Treasury Bonds, \$11,000 in Baltimore City Bonds, \$1000 in State of Illinois Bond and \$1000 in Town of Montclair, N. J., Bond (face value).