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INTRODUCTION

It had always been customary, until 1922, for the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to deliver an address at the opening session, and thereafter it has been specified in the Constitution and Rules as one of the duties of the Chairman, as he was then named. For the one hundredth annual meeting it seemed appropriate for the Chairman to take the history of the Conference itself as the subject for his address, although the following extract from the President's address in 1913 gave pause for thought.

"It might have been fitting that on this, the fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Conference, the President should review the work of the Conference since its inception but I put that subject on one side because an adequate historical review would encroach unduly upon the time of this meeting and try your patience utterly!"

This account is based upon a study of the Proceedings of the Conference and of the Minutes of the Executive Committee, whose permission to do so is gratefully acknowledged. The following words, unless otherwise described, have the meanings indicated.

President: the President of the Conference; from 1923 this office has been held, *ex officio*, by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Chairman: the Chairman of the Conference; prior to 1923 this officer was called the President of the Conference.

Executive: the Executive Committee of the Conference.

British Association: the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Society: the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Council: the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE

At a meeting (*P.J.*, 1852) of chemists and druggists of Bristol and Clifton in 1852, addressed by Jacob Bell, G. F. Schacht suggested that scientific meetings should be held annually—"which should circulate through the chief towns in the provinces"—as did the British Association. Another speaker said—"it had long been alleged as an objection that the benefits arising from the Society were confined to the Metropolis".

The Society had then been established for 11 years. During that period its main functions had been educational. It had its School of Pharmacy, was an examining body, and arranged meetings in London for the presentation of papers and the discussion of scientific matters. The above report and the letters to *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, mentioned below, show there was dissatisfaction among provincial members of the Society in that they were unable to participate as fully as they wished in assisting in the scientific advances of pharmacy; they also felt that they were not receiving as much benefit from the Society's activities as were the London members.

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The first definitive proposal that a meeting should be called was made 11 years later by R. Reynolds of Leeds (*P.J.*, 1863a). He drew attention to the activities of the American Pharmaceutical Association, established 10 years previously, which like the British Association, then 32 years old, held annual meetings in different cities. Members accepted subjects for investigation and reported at the next meeting and committees were nominated to submit reports upon specific subjects, a procedure also adopted by the British Association. The published proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association included a valuable section which formed a Year-Book of home and foreign pharmacy.

He had previously consulted Schacht who, he said, had confirmed that his views about provincial meetings were unaltered and that he (Schacht) would object to the formation of a new organisation, since he regarded the existing means at the disposal of the Society as being fully capable of direction in the manner desired. Reynolds continued—"Our London brethren have chiefly maintained the scientific meetings of the Society for many years. The provincial constituency is four times as numerous and may fairly be called upon to exert a more systematic effort than at present. I would suggest that the coming meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne would afford the opportunity of testing upon a small scale the feeling towards such gatherings. Many pharmacutists attend the meeting of the Association and it would not be difficult to devote a day to a Conference among them".

This proposal received an immediate response from H. B. Brady who offered on behalf of the Newcastle upon Tyne pharmacutists to do all they could "to facilitate the objects of the meeting" (*P.J.*, 1863b).

Schacht (*P.J.*, 1863c) thanked Reynolds—"for the vigour and skill with which he advocates the old suggestion of mine and his own more enlarged ideas of scientific combination and pharmaceutical progress". It looks as though he must have had some unfortunate experience with a scientific communication he sent to a London meeting as he wrote—"Speaking from certain knowledge, I can state that several have for some time resolved to communicate nothing for discussion at the Society's meetings unless able to be present in person to defend their communications against the criticisms, candid and uncandid, to which they are sure to be subjected". His views of the London members of the Society are also shown by his statement—"Hence London members have done the largest share of the Society's work and have clearly enjoyed the largest share of the benefits; and in the meantime Scientific Pharmacy, to say the least of it, does not flourish".

The result was that 50 leading pharmacutists, including several from London, invited (*P.J.*, 1863d) "their pharmaceutical brethren to unite in a conference"—to be held during the meeting of the British Association in Newcastle in September, 1863. The extracts below from this historic invitation show clearly their objectives and their desire to co-operate with the Society. After referring to the idea having been broached several years before, they stated—"We believe that the time has arrived for its realisation. Our body now includes some hundreds of members who

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have received a professional training and the exertions which may fairly be demanded from these for the advancement of Pharmacy require co-operation for their most successful development. Our names will guarantee that the present proposal is not in the slightest degree antagonistic to the Pharmaceutical Society and we advisedly consider that the objects and interests of the Society would be promoted precisely to the extent that the Conference became successful and influential.

The objects of such Conference would be as follows.

To consult whether it is desirable to establish an Annual Conference on Pharmacy, either meeting at the place and time of the meeting of the British Association, or otherwise. If accepting such a proposal, to complete the organisation of an Executive; to recognise the various Provincial Chemists Associations and consider how best to promote their union; to discuss and allot for investigation, subjects in Pharmacy which demand inquiry, whether referring to new remedies, or processes or adulterations; to appoint committees for any allied object, etc.

The proposed plan of operations involves no costly outlay, no salaries, no publishing department; and viewed as an experiment, it is a perfectly safe one".

THE INAUGURAL MEETING

At the inaugural conference (*P.J.*, 1863e) held at Newcastle upon Tyne on September 2, 1863, Henry Deane was elected chairman and "21 gentlemen" were present.

It was unanimously resolved—"That it is desirable that an Association be formed, to be called the British Pharmaceutical Conference, for the purpose of holding in the provinces an annual meeting of those engaged in pharmacy." Despite the wording of this resolution it should be noted that in the Constitution and Rules adopted by the meeting (see Appendix A) it was not stated that the annual meeting must be held in the provinces. It was emphasised that membership would not be limited to members of the Society as this would exclude—"professors, medical men who might be especially interested in the subject, professional chemists and the cultivators of medicinal herbs". Article II of the Constitution was included to—"prevent any suspicion that the Conference would be employed for purposes foreign to those put forward by the promoters".

Although after the election of the officers and Executive an invitation was accepted from the pharmacists of Bath, who had previously discussed the proposal with those of Bristol, to hold the first annual meeting in Bath in 1864 at the time of the meeting of the British Association, the newly established Conference promptly began to function. A committee of five was asked to report on "Adulterations"; a member showed a number of specimens of fraud or adulteration, including "Howards disulphate of quinine" sold at 6d. per oz. under the maker's price and found to be sulphate of quinidine, tartaric acid containing 12 per cent Rochelle salt, and opium containing 25 per cent of sand or earth.

The first paper ever presented to the Conference was read. The subject "Weights and Measures" has always been of vital interest to

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pharmacists. The situation does not appear to have greatly changed judging from the following extract from the discussion—"the adoption of the decimal system had become a practical question for the legislature. Its principle had been sanctioned by the vote of the House of Commons and doubtless a Bill upon the subject would again be introduced next session. The decimal system therefore was likely to be attained. . . ." It certainly seems to be in sight a century later!

In the evening the first social event of the Conference to "promote friendly reunion" among its members, was a supper at which not less than eight toasts were drunk! As an illustration of the friendly feelings of the members towards the Pharmaceutical Society, one speaker—"claimed for the new organisation the best wishes and anything more of 'the old lady of Bloomsbury Square'".

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES

1864-1921

The first change in the Rules was made in 1865 when it was decided that those who had filled the office of President should be created Vice-President and be members of the Executive Committee. As a result there were two classes of Vice-Presidents, the four (increased to not exceeding six in 1902) elected each year, and the past-Presidents. The subscription was raised to 7s. 6d. in 1873 to cover the increased cost of the *Year-Book of Pharmacy*, a copy of which was sent to every member post-free, and again to 10s. 6d. in 1919.

In 1907, the Executive considered, but did not accept, a suggestion by a member that the constitution should be revised so that one of the objects should be—"for affording opportunities for the consideration of subjects germane to the calling of pharmacists"—he also wanted local associations to instruct delegates to attend the Conference for the discussion of—"political and ethical subjects". However, a paper presented to the 1909 Conference entitled "Should the dispensing of medical prescriptions be exclusively confined to pharmacists?" created much interest and led to the view being accepted that the discussion of subjects of a more general nature should be permitted. The words "advancement of Pharmacy" in Art. I, 1, were changed to "advancement of the Science and Practice of Pharmacy" and Practice Sessions began in 1911.

In 1913, the Executive appointed a sub-committee to consider how the usefulness of the Conference could be increased and it had discussions with the President and Secretary of the Society regarding the possibility of the Conference joining forces with the Society. In 1915, it recommended the Executive to have further informal discussions with representatives of the Society on "the advisability of an amalgamation of the Conference and the Pharmaceutical Society" but owing to the War no action was taken.

The changes made to the Constitution and Rules during the first 58 years were only minor adjustments to meet changing circumstances, and reflect highly upon the sound judgment and prescience of the Conference founders.

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1922-1962

In 1922 the Conference passed through the most difficult period in its history. At the meeting of the Executive held on January 18, a letter from the Secretary of the Society, Sir William Glyn-Jones, was considered. It referred to the recommendation to Council by its Organisation Committee, which had been adopted.

"The Society shall organise at least once a year, a National Conference, not necessarily meeting in the same place each year, and the Conference shall consist of delegates officially appointed to represent Branches of the Society. The Conference shall deal with the Science and Practice of Pharmacy, and will be concerned with the general advancement of the objects of the Pharmaceutical Society".

The letter stated that this development must—"have a bearing on the work of the British Pharmaceutical Conference"—and suggested that the matter be discussed between representatives of the Executive and the Council. A sub-committee of the Executive was appointed accordingly for this purpose.

This move by the Council appears to have been completely unexpected. There is no indication in the minutes of the Executive that any prior discussion had taken place. This is the more surprising in that during the period 1913-1915, as mentioned above, the Executive considered amalgamation with the Society. On February 1, the Executive sub-committee met representatives of the Council and the President of the Society made a statement explaining the Council's proposals. The main points were as follows.

As a result of the decision of the Jenkin case the Society was relieved from its activities connected with trading and was now free to devote more attention to the first of its chartered objects—"the purpose of advancing Chemistry and Pharmacy". The Council had decided to form Local Branches of the Society and to hold a National Conference which would deal with the domestic affairs of the Society, as well as the subjects dealt with by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, although some subjects previously discussed at the Practice Section of the latter on trading matters would be barred.

There would in future be two Conferences unless those who were interested as members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference were satisfied that the efforts of all should be united in one Conference under the Society's auspices. In that event the name "The British Pharmaceutical Conference" would be retained and he hoped the Executive would accept this course "in view of the altered circumstances and of the decision of the Council to so greatly increase the Society's activities for the attainment of the very objects for which the British Pharmaceutical Conference exists". The Council "gratefully acknowledge the splendid work that has been done by members and non-members of the Society" in the Conference in the past, and were anxious to secure their active co-operation in the future. Although the Council would have the power of veto, he suggested that the Executive, whose members consisted of both members and non-members of Council, could form an Expert Committee

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to which Council would delegate the duty of running the Conference. If the Executive agreed, he was authorised to state that the one Conference, organised by the Society, could be run by the Executive as a Council Committee, so ensuring continuity.

The Council would then make persons of distinction in the realms of Chemistry and Pharmacy, who were helping the Conference, honorary members of the Society and it would be possible to make arrangements for others, who were not pharmacists, to attend and assist in its work. "Whilst the President of the Society would be President of the Conference, Chairmen of Sections and a person to read the Inaugural Address could be appointed on the nomination of the Conference Committee". The Society would take over responsibility for the production and publication of the *Year-Book of Pharmacy*, the terms of supply to members and others to be decided later.

Finally, if these proposals were "approved in principle" by the Executive he proposed that a small joint committee of Council and Executive should draw up a detailed scheme for presentation to the 1922 Conference, which was to be held at Nottingham.

If the Council had wished to arouse opposition to a merger they could hardly have acted more effectively and one can imagine the feelings of the members of the Executive, in particular at the general tone of the proposals involving decisions already taken and not apparently subject to negotiation. Incidentally, the President of the Society and five other members of its Council, were members of the Executive at the time!

On February 23, the Executive decided "that they would not be warranted to negotiate for the discontinuance of the Conference as at present constituted". They could not accept the Council's proposals "in principle" and therefore it was "not feasible" to nominate members to the proposed joint committee. They offered facilities on one afternoon, however, at the 1922 Conference meeting for the Society to present their scheme to the Conference members.

The Secretary of the Society replied on March 16, noting the Executive's view that "the general body of members must have an opportunity of considering the situation, and of expressing their views before a concrete scheme is presented to them for adoption" but he did not refer to the offer of time at the forthcoming Conference for the Society to present their proposals.

On May 3, in reply to a further enquiry about the offer of time, he informed the Executive that as they could not accept the proposals "in principle", it would be best for them to explain the position to their members. The President of the Society proposed to explain the Council's scheme at the Society's Annual General Meeting.

Thus the Executive's refusal to be forced to negotiate led to a situation which was very unsatisfactory from their point of view. Looking back, the policy adopted by the Council at the beginning of this unhappy episode of—"amalgamate or else, the decision has been taken"—instead of attempting to achieve their purpose by negotiation with the officials of a body with whom relations had been harmonious for nearly 60 years was

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most unfortunate. One cannot say the objective was undesirable but the tactics employed were certainly unwise.

Having reached this apparent deadlock, more moderate counsels prevailed. On the one hand the Executive decided that although it could not, without the sanction of the Conference, proceed with any negotiations with the Society, it was their duty to submit to the Conference the correspondence and the Society's proposals contained in its President's statement to them with an indication of the course of action they considered it would be wise for the Conference to take. On the other hand the President of the Society indicated he was prepared to recommend modifications to the original proposals of the Council.

Further discussions took place and on May 24 the Executive reconsidered the whole matter including the modifications of the policy set out in his original statement to be recommended by the President of the Society.

They stressed the importance they attached to the voluntary effort and spirit which had supported the Conference from its beginning. The policy followed had ensured the co-operation of all sections connected with pharmacy and no one interested in its welfare could take exception to the Society taking an active part in the work the Conference was doing but the decision of the Council to hold annually a National Conference had to be taken as final and two such Conferences were clearly undesirable.

The Executive considered the following to be of great importance to the Conference :

(a) that persons not qualified as pharmacists were able to work for it, to the advantage of Pharmacy ;

(b) the annual presidential address, and

(c) that the work between the annual meetings and arrangements for papers to be read were in the hands of those selected by members of the Conference.

The main points of the recommendations resulting from the discussions were as follows :

1. The name "The British Pharmaceutical Conference" to be continued.

2. Those specially qualified to assist in the scientific work of the Conference, who were not pharmacists, to be elected honorary members of the Society. This group would include all such persons who were past-Presidents of the Conference.

3. The election, on the nomination of the Executive, as corresponding members of the Conference, of other persons residing either at home or abroad, who were not qualified for membership of the Society. Such corresponding members would be eligible for election as officers of the Conference.

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4. A Chairman of the Conference to be elected each year. He would give the inaugural address and preside over the meetings at which science papers were read and at meetings of the Executive.

5. A Conference Executive to be elected at each Conference, at least one-third of the members, other than the officials, to be members of the Council. The Council would then "appoint as the Executive of the Conference the members so selected, and they will delegate the work of directing the whole of the affairs of the Conference to such Executive".

6. The Society would undertake the production of the *Year-Book of Pharmacy* in which they might include part of the matter published in their Calendar. Members and student-associates of the Society would automatically become members of the Conference and their subscription to the Society would include the right to receive, on application, a copy of the Year-Book. Corresponding members of the Conference would continue to pay the subscription of 10s. 6d. to the Conference which would entitle them to receive a copy of the Year-Book.

7. Members of the Society, through their local branches, would elect official delegates to the Conference and it was expected there would probably be about 150 such delegates.

8. When Society matters were under discussion it might be that the Council would require the opinions of delegates only, in which case, only the latter would be able to vote.

The Executive "decided that it should be reported to the members at Nottingham that after weighing the considerations for and against the continuance of the Conference as a separate function additional to the Society's Conferences, they have with reluctance arrived at the opinion that on balance, an acceptance of the Society's proposals is desirable provided the modifications supported by the President of the Society at the joint conferences and at meetings of the Executive are embodied".

This resolution was the unanimous view of those present at the Executive meeting, but other members who were not present adhered to the original decision of the Executive and considered members of the Conference should have an opportunity of considering the situation untrammelled by such resolution.

Full details of the correspondence with the Society and of the discussions which had taken place were circulated to every member of the Conference before the Nottingham meeting (*Yearb. Pharm.*, 1922). At that meeting a lively and prolonged discussion took place.

The main arguments of those who were opposed to the proposals were as follows :

(a) The Conference had been free and independent as, unlike the Society, they were an unofficial body and they could express any opinion "whether irresponsible or otherwise".

(b) Membership of the Conference was broader than that of the Society, both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

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(c) Before the Council came to a definite and final decision the Conference should have been consulted.

Eventually the report was adopted by a large majority and the new Executive was authorised to make the consequential alterations to the Constitution and Rules. The new circumstances required that these be rewritten and they were published in the *Year-Book of Pharmacy* for 1922. They were approved by the Council in November, 1922, and are set out in Appendix B.

Although not permitted by the Rules, in 1923 the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Chairman of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and in 1926 the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, were added as *ex officio* members of the Executive. These additions were welcomed. No one drew attention to the irregularity but the position was eventually corrected in 1931 when Rule 4 was amended and, in addition, of the six elected members, the two with the longest period of continuous service became ineligible for re-election for one year. At the same time the opportunity was taken to include the Chairman of the Local Committee as an *ex officio* member.

In 1927, it was realised that the Constitution was so phrased that members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland could only become associated with the Conference as corresponding members. This position was unsatisfactory and it was considered possible that other Societies in the Commonwealth might wish their members to become full members without the necessity of individual nomination as corresponding members. The matter was discussed with the Council and in 1934 Rule 2 was rewritten to include the old Rule 3, and the other rules were amended where consequential changes were necessary. The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland agreed to pay an annual subscription of £25 for its members.

The revised Rule 2 read :

The Conference shall consist of :

(a) Members, honorary members and student-associates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(b) Members of other Pharmaceutical Societies within the British Commonwealth of Nations which desire to be associated with the work of the Conference and have made an agreement with the British Pharmaceutical Conference whereby an annual subscription shall be paid by their Society in lieu of individual subscriptions from members ; and

(c) Persons at home and abroad interested in the advancement of Pharmacy who, not being qualified for membership of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or one of the other Societies associated with the work of the Conference, have been nominated in writing by a member of the Conference and elected by the Executive.

Consequential changes were necessary after the publication in 1928 of the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy*, incorporating the *Year-Book of*

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Pharmacy, and again when it became the monthly *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* in 1949. The Editor of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* became an *ex officio* member of the Executive in 1956.

Last year the revised Constitution and Rules, set out in Appendix C, were accepted and will take effect after the 1963 Conference. A number of changes of substance have been made and the whole has been rewritten in line with modern conditions and to make the meaning as clear as possible.

No approaches had been received from Commonwealth Societies to implement the change in Rule 2 made in 1934, and it was therefore decided to restrict corporate membership, additional to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, to the Pharmaceutical Societies of Ireland and of Northern Ireland. Elected members must now be nominated by three members of the Conference—the previous arrangement of one nominator dated from the very early days of the Conference and was open to abuse. Three changes have been made in the membership of the Executive Committee. The number of past-Chairmen has been restricted to five, the three persons nominated by the Council need not necessarily be members of that Council, and the number of elected members has been increased from six to nine, of whom three shall retire each year.

It is stipulated that the Executive, in making nominations, shall pay due regard to representation on it of the various branches of pharmaceutical practice and its associated scientific disciplines. Further, any nominations, other than by the Executive, must be made by five members of the Conference, instead of one as hitherto. It is laid down that non-members of the Conference may attend the annual meeting only as guests.

The subscription paid by the elected members will not, in future, entitle them to receive the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* without further payment but they will be entitled to obtain it on the same preferential terms as other members of the Conference.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE

At the end of 1864 the number of members of the Conference was some 200. This figure steadily increased during the succeeding years to 700 and as the result of a circular sent to pharmacists in England in 1870 it rose to about 1,500. From 1870 members were provided with a copy of the *Year-Book of Pharmacy* and this encouraged those who were unable to attend the annual meetings to become members, as no payment additional to the annual subscription was demanded. The membership had reached about 2,750 by 1875 and for the next 12 to 15 years it fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,600. Thereafter, the number gradually fell, but except for a short period during the first World War, it always exceeded 1,000.

The method adopted to obtain members was to send periodic circulars to pharmacists and their assistants and to newly registered chemists and druggists. Heads of schools of pharmacy and the secretaries of local pharmaceutical associations were also asked to help.

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In 1883, a number of Honorary Colonial Secretaries were appointed and this led within two or three years to nearly 400 additional members. In 1899, 39 Local Corresponding Secretaries were appointed and their number was increased to 80 in 1905. Their duties were as follows:

(a) To bring under the notice of pharmacists, principals and their assistants in their districts, who were unassociated with the Conference the advantage of membership with it and by personal effort to try and induce them to join.

(b) To assist in stimulating research by asking pharmacists who have the time, ability and disposition, to contribute from time to time, a paper or useful note to its annual meetings.

(c) To endeavour to induce defaulters to continue their membership.

(d) To take generally a watchful and sympathetic interest in the affairs of the Conference.

To render these services voluntarily at times convenient to themselves and as opportunity offers.

Great difficulty was experienced in collecting subscriptions, for example, in 1877, of some 2,550 members, nearly 500 had not paid; in 1899 about 25 per cent were in arrears and in 1912, about one-third. Periodically, those greatly in arrears were struck off the roll of members which was published in the Year-Book.

Occasionally, members had to be disciplined for other reasons. In 1875, a member was asked to resign, or be expelled, as he had been imprisoned for stealing from his employer. In 1879 and 1885, the Secretaries had to deal with members who had broken Article II of the Constitution in that they made improper use of their membership, one describing himself as an M.B.P.C. In 1895, a member was struck off for the same reason.

One other class of member must be mentioned, namely honorary foreign members. A minute of the Executive for 1868 reads—"It is expedient to include in the list of members of the Conference the names of gentlemen, not resident in Great Britain but identified with the progress of pharmacy or conspicuous for their attainments in sciences allied thereto, who have contributed to its usefulness or in other ways shown themselves interested in its proceedings". A short list of honorary foreign members appeared in the Proceedings for many years.

Income

The income of the Conference until 1922 was almost entirely derived from subscriptions but gifts were also received from various sources. For example, in 1897 and 1898, the local committees of Liverpool and Glasgow each gave £20 from the balances remaining after their Conferences. Other sums were given by Dundee, in 1903; London, in 1919 and Liverpool, again in 1920. In 1953, London passed to the Executive £250, to be loaned to a Branch receiving the Conference until it could raise its own funds, or used at the Executive's discretion. Last year, Liverpool revived their old custom and gave £50 to the Conference funds.

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It would be of considerable service to the Executive in the future if all hosts of the Conference, when they find that they have a surplus, will make a similar gift.

Bell and Hills Fund

This fund began in 1870 when Thomas Hyde Hills gave 50 guineas to the Conference, 25 guineas in memory of Jacob Bell and 25 guineas on his own behalf. He suggested (*Yearb. Pharm.*, 1870) that 10 guineas should be used for the purchase of books for the chemists' library in the towns visited by the Conference each year, but made no other stipulation. Two years later he added four £50 Russian bonds which provided interest of £10 per annum. In addition to providing books this money was to be used (*Yearb. Pharm.*, 1872) at the discretion of the Executive, to make grants in aid of original research or in any other way desired for the advancement of pharmaceutical science. Several research grants were made. One bond was sold in 1874 and he provided a further £50 Russian bond in 1876. A year or so later, the Executive sold the bonds and re-invested the money together with sufficient additional cash to purchase £350 Consolidated Stock which at that time was paying 3 per cent interest to give an annual income of £10 10s. Henceforward the capital remained untouched and the interest was used to provide books for the local associations of the Conference towns which could use them to advantage. In 1889, the £350 of 3 per cent Consols was converted to £360 of 2½ per cent Consols, the income thus being reduced to £9 18s. In 1903, the rate of interest was further reduced, this time to 2½ per cent, where it has remained ever since. The gift of books lapsed during both World Wars and since 1952, a memento, usually in the form of a gavel, has been presented to the host branch of the Society as branches no longer had libraries. £60 from the Bell and Hills Fund was paid in 1946 to the Corfield Memorial Fund.

In 1918, an anonymous donation of £1,250 (nominal) Consols was received, the interest to be used for the benefit of pharmacy in any way the Executive considered appropriate. After his death it became known that the donor was Alderman Clayton of Birmingham.

From 1864 until just before the end of the century the finances of the Conference showed a credit balance which reached a maximum of over £500 in 1880 and 1881 but from 1899 to 1912 the Conference was in debt. A surplus was again built up during the first World War but this rapidly disappeared afterwards and there was a deficit when the association with the Society took place in 1922.

In 1951, the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland increased its annual contribution to £50. Since 1955 the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has subscribed £25 annually which has been increased to £50 this year.

Expenditure

The expenses of the Conference fell into three main groups—grants for research, administrative and publications. In the early years, two payments

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of £25 each were made to local Committees and in 1951 a payment from the general fund made good a deficit in the local Committee accounts.

Grants for research, about £5 or £10 for the purchase of materials or equipment, were made particularly to those undertaking research into subjects on the Research List; it was a frequent cause for regret that more requests were not received.

Administrative costs included not only postage and printing but also, from 1870 until after the First World War, the salary and expenses of a part-time assistant secretary and sub-treasurer which varied over the period from £25 to £110 per annum.

The major expense was the publication of the Year-Book. The first Editor was paid £100, later increased to £150 per annum. The cost of the publication was in part defrayed by income from advertisements. In 1899 reference is made to the need for more income from this source and in 1905 the Treasurer complained that advertising revenue had been adversely affected by appeals from local committees to advertisers for contributions to the local expenses of the Conference.

Substantial expenditure was incurred by the publication on three occasions of a General Index to the Year-Book, those of 1870-1885, 1886-1903 and 1904-1927. The first was published at a time when the membership subscription was such that there was an adequate balance in the general fund. The second did not sell to the extent envisaged. By 1906 only 206 of 500 copies printed had been sold and there was a deficit of some £200 in connection with this item alone. This was dealt with by making a special appeal and £164 was subscribed by 50 members. With this help and some improvement in the general financial position the deficit was eliminated by 1911. The financing of the Year-Book was taken over by the Society in 1922 but a little later there was pressure for the third General Index. At first the Council considered the project too costly but in 1928 they agreed to pay half any deficit on it and D. Lloyd Howard made a gift of £100 towards the cost. The 1904-1927 General Index cost £722 and in 1930 the receipts from sales together with the supply of unsold books and the copyright were passed to the Society together with Lloyd Howard's £100 and the total balance in the Conference general fund of £258 0s. 11d., the excess cost being made good by the Society.

The financial position was changed with the association with the Society in 1922. The investments in Consols from the Bell and Hills Fund and the Clayton gift were retained by the Conference and the Society met the deficit in the accounts for the year 1922. In 1931, the Society, not unreasonably, allocated the subscriptions from corresponding members (later called elected members) to their account for the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* and the subscription of £25 paid by the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland from 1934 was also passed to the same account.

By 1951 the Conference had again accumulated a reasonable credit balance in the general fund and a Chairman's badge and replicas for past-Chairmen were purchased. In recent years the Conference has been able

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to provide from its own resources for the expenses of invited speakers and lecturers to its meetings and for certain administrative costs, although in 1958 it was discovered that its income was not exempt from income tax and a back payment of £69 15s. 6d. was agreed with the authorities. In 1962 it was apparent that a very small number of authors of science papers in academic institutions might be unable to present their paper in person to the Conference for financial reasons and arrangements have been made to provide assistance to such authors in future.

RELATIONS WITH THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Although the Conference had its origin in what some considered to be certain shortcomings of the Society, nevertheless, the founders did everything possible to ensure that the Conference was complementary to the Society and in no way in competition with it and relations between the two bodies were cordial from the outset. Indeed the President of the Society, G. W. Sandford, wrote (*P.J.*, 1868) in 1868.

“I have always regarded the Conference as an admirable offshoot of the Pharmaceutical Society, perhaps I might more properly call it an ‘outburst’ for I do not claim any credit for the Society in establishing the Conference, although I do consider the relationship between them as very intimate”.

In the same year a resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the Conference thanking the President of the Society for his efforts in connection with the 1868 Pharmacy Act and requesting that recognition should be made of his services to pharmacy. As a result some £500 was raised, part being used for a presentation of plate and the remainder for his portrait to be hung in 17 Bloomsbury Square.

One of the objectives of the original Constitution—“to form a bond of union among the various associations established for the advancement of Pharmacy”—was implemented by inviting attendance at Conferences of delegates from the Society, the North British Branch of the Society, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, as well as the local associations and by 1888 over 30 such local bodies named their delegates, although many of them did not attend. As a result of the Conference visiting Dundee in 1868 a local pharmaceutical association was formed in that city (*P.J.*, 1868).

A speaker at the 1872 Conference reflected no doubt the views of a number of pharmacists at the time of the inauguration of the Conference—“It is not so many years since the Conference was first projected. Certain sage individuals shook their heads very ominously and said that the Conference would possibly, nay very probably, do a deal of injury to the Pharmaceutical Society”.

The President expressed the general view when he said “There is no difference in the objects of the two institutions; they are and must be, perfectly harmonious and complementary to each other. The particular methods open to them to attain the same end—*the advancement of pharmacy*—differ considerably, but only as different roads to one goal. Without the Pharmaceutical Society the Conference could never have

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been; with the establishment of the Conference the best days of the Society dawned. The success of each must be the chief delight of the other”.

The atmosphere changed abruptly in 1922 and the events which then took place have been described in the section entitled “Changes in the Constitution and Rules”. The 1923 Constitution and Rules dealt with the more important aspects of the new arrangements but there was a lack of clarity and of understanding on a number of points. Some difficulties were inevitable from such a “shot-gun marriage” and no doubt many individuals on both sides had varying ideas as to what was intended. The powers of the Executive were subjected to pressure; for example, the President in 1923 stated at an Executive meeting that the place of meeting for 1924 should be referred to the Organisation Committee of the Council but no action appeared to have been taken. The general view of the relationship of Conference and Society was probably expressed in 1934 by a member of Council who remarked that—“the amalgamation . . . seemed to have been fairly successful”.

There were two major causes of friction. In the 1923 Constitution the President of the Society became *ex officio* a member of the Conference Executive and President of the Conference but nothing was done to clarify what, if any, were the duties of the President of the Conference; in fact, the title was not used for many years.

The delicacy of relations between President and Chairman was voiced by the Chairman in 1924 when he said—“the position of the Chairman is not without difficulty—or might not be, unless the spirit of co-operation is exerted between the President of the Society and the Chairman of the Conference”. The situation was resolved in 1952 when it was made clear that the President of the Society attended the Conference in his capacity as President of the latter body. It was agreed that the President would take the chair at the opening of the Conference, reply to the address of welcome, call upon the Chairman to deliver his address and at that point hand over the responsibility for the further conduct of the annual meeting to the latter. The duties of the two persons at the social functions were also amicably agreed.

The second difficulty was in connection with Branch delegates. One of the arguments for the association of the Conference with the Society had been that the latter would send delegates from their branches to the Conference. However, the arrangements for the meetings of branch delegates and for deciding the subjects to be discussed were handled directly by the Society and quite separately from other Conference matters from 1923 onwards. This resulted in a dichotomy of the Conference and a gradually diminishing attendance of delegates at the whole Conference, which was not remedied until 1956.

It was in 1953 that a suggestion was first made to the Executive by the Council that they (the Council) might be willing to discontinue their Branch Representatives Meeting held during Conference week and to send delegates from their branches to the Conference as a whole. The Executive decided that if this meeting was discontinued they—“would

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make adequate provision within the Conference programme for discussion of matters of a professional nature, one day or two half-days being provided for sessions devoted to the discussion of such subjects. A separate Chairman for the new session would be appointed by the Executive and it is anticipated that normally they will request the President of the Conference to undertake this duty”.

The Council published a statement (*P.J.*, 1955) explaining their reasons for the change and the new arrangements were implemented at the 1956 Conference. The new sessions were called “Professional Sessions”.

The improvement in the relations between the two bodies after the last War was reflected also in the financial support the Council provided to enable the Executive to assist young pharmacists, particularly those who had completed their National Service, to attend the Conference. During the years 1948 to 1955, 233 young pharmacists were provided with books of Conference tickets and free travel to the Conference. In 1956, it was decided that this help was no longer necessary as branches of the Society could help their younger members themselves by nominating them as their delegates to the Conference.

It is very gratifying that the relationship of the two bodies is now back where it was in the early days of the Conference and the wounds and bruises suffered in 1922 are completely healed.

CONFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

The four important publications of the Conference have been as follows: The Proceedings (Transactions) of the Conference. The Research List. *The Year-Book of Pharmacy*. *The Unofficial Formulary*.

The Proceedings (Transactions) of the Conference

The Executive decided in 1864 that the papers read at the Conference that year and the discussion of them reported in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, together with the statement of the objectives of the Conference, the list of officers, a table of contents and a list of members, and entitled “Proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Bath Meeting, 1864”, should be printed and a copy sent, post-free, to each member and to “eminent scientific men” and learned Societies in England, America, Germany and France. This procedure was followed until 1870 when the Proceedings were no longer published separately but were included in the *Year-Book of Pharmacy*.

The Research List

The objectives of the Research List were not only to stimulate research but also to attempt to allocate the investigation of problems to individuals. A copy was sent to each member after their election and a new list after each annual meeting.

The first list, published in 1863, comprised 24 “subjects for research” and 16 “subjects relating to adulteration”. The former included the preparation of syrup of senna, and ergot—“what is its active principle and what is the best preparation for its administration?” The latter

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covered—"impurities and faults of manufacturing"—of a number of substances including potassium iodide and bismuth carbonate, the amount of alkaloid in various specimens of citrate of iron and quinine and "the composition of the bottled mineral waters of commerce".

The list was revised regularly. In 1871 it was described as the "Blue List"—presumably because it was printed on blue paper marked—"for private circulation only"—and the names of persons who had accepted subjects were included. By 1873 it comprised some 200 subjects and in 1876 the Executive stated—"In 13 years of about 200 subjects proposed, about 100 had been investigated resulting in papers forming about one-third of the 300 papers read at the Conference".

By 1878 there were subjects in the list which were considered to be outside the interests of the Conference, and the Blue List for that year was reduced to include only subjects possessing more or less special pharmaceutical interest so as to encourage the presentation of papers bearing closely on pharmacy.

Annual revision continued and it comprised 41 subjects in 1903. After the first World War, it was completely revised in 1922 but thereafter remained unaltered until 1932 when a new list was issued comprising 70 subjects; it was included in the Annual Report of the Executive for that year. This list was revised annually until 1939.

After the War the Executive reviewed the Research List in all its aspects and found that (1) very few papers presented to the Conference in the 1930's had been inspired by the list, (2) a list could possibly be misleading in that it might give the impression of being comprehensive, (3) research workers in industry and academic institutions considered a list to be of little value and (4) other workers who might wish to undertake research required more assistance than could be provided by a mere list of possible subjects for investigation.

In 1948, the Executive suggested that a Pharmaceutical Research Council should be set up to co-ordinate and stimulate pharmaceutical research work. The proposal envisaged a council consisting of representatives of a wide group of official bodies with a permanent officer of the Society devoting a large part of his time to its work. The scheme was probably over-ambitious and impracticable at the time. However, some of the objectives in mind at that time such as helping in co-ordinating research work and giving advice to research workers have been realised by the formation of the Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences in 1959.

The Year-Book of Pharmacy

It was in 1868 that the publication of a Year-Book, or Annual Report on the progress of Pharmacy, by the Conference was agreed as soon as funds were adequate. The proposal was stimulated by a similar publication issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association. A publication committee and editor were appointed and the first number of the *Year-Book of Pharmacy* was issued in January, 1871. Two thousand copies were distributed.

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The Year-Book contained abstracts of papers on materia medica, of both vegetable and animal origin, pharmaceutical chemistry, organic, inorganic and analytical, pharmacy, including preparations, processes and apparatus, together with notes and formulae, book reviews and the Proceedings of the Conference. The last named was the responsibility of the Conference Secretaries and not of the Editor.

It became customary for the editor of the Year-Book to include as an introduction a review of the developments in pharmacy and related sciences during the previous year. With minor modifications to reduce the cost of the book, it was published in a similar form until 1912 when two sub-editors were appointed to be responsible for sections on new remedies, and dispensing notes, respectively.

In 1922, responsibility for the publication passed to the Society with a joint advisory committee of three members of the Council and three members of the Executive. It was continued under the old name and part of the Calendar of the Society was included.

In 1928, the *Year-Book of Pharmacy* was incorporated in a quarterly journal—the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences*—the title being changed the following year to the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. An editorial committee was constituted including three representatives of the Executive. The reason the Society made this change was to provide facilities for the publication of original scientific work and it was appropriate to do so at that time as the Society's Pharmacological Laboratories had been established in 1926. The only original research papers appearing in the Year-Book had been those presented at the annual meeting of the Conference.

In 1949, the *Quarterly Journal* became the monthly *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. One result of this change was that the papers presented to the Conference were published over several monthly numbers of the Journal. For some years this was a considerable advantage to the Journal; it might have been difficult otherwise to provide 12 monthly numbers. Gradually, however, the number of papers from other sources increased so that the Conference Proceedings are now published in one (thirteenth) number as a supplement to the Journal. In the new Constitution and Rules the Society has undertaken to continue the publication of the Conference Proceedings in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* thus proving unfounded the fears of some that Conference papers might eventually be excluded. No one will dispute the necessity for papers presented at the Conference to be published in a reputable scientific journal; if this were not so, many research workers would be unwilling to present their papers to the Conference.

The Unofficial Formulary

In a paper presented to the 1880 Conference entitled "New and Unofficial Pharmaceutical Preparations", Charles Symes pointed out the need for some standing authority to sanction formulae for products not described in the Pharmacopoeias. He suggested that this might be done

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as a separate section of the British Pharmacopoeia or by some lesser body but with more authority than a notice in journals.

In 1886, the President suggested that the Conference should publish formulae in its Proceedings for products such as *mist. magnesiae et bismuthi comp.* (Jones) as the "Unofficial Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference". During the discussion of this proposal the view was expressed that the Conference rather than the Society was the appropriate body to publish such a formulary because the latter was fully occupied with educational matters and it would be embarrassed in its relations with the Pharmacopoeial Authorities if it did so. The underlying reasons are revealed in the following resolution which was passed.

"That in order to secure greater uniformity in composition and strength in non-official remedies and also to enable the medical profession to prescribe them with definite knowledge of those qualities and without indicating any particular maker, the Conference undertakes the preparation of a formulary of non-official remedies."

A Committee was formed to undertake the work and £25 placed at their disposal for expenses. The first edition of the Unofficial Formulary (containing 37 monographs) was published in 1887. It was printed in the Year-Book and copies were also sold at 6d. each in paper covers or 1s. each interleaved in cloth covers. By 1888, 2,250 copies had been sold.

In the introduction, the following sentence appeared. "In order to indicate clearly that the formulæ of the Unofficial Formulary are intended, it is suggested to the prescriber to add the letters B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Conference)." So the Conference began educating medical men to put the letters "B.P.C." on their prescriptions!

The Unofficial Formulary Committee was reappointed each year at the annual meeting of the Conference and in 1888 was given power to publish formulae provisionally, without the full approval of the Conference, provided seven of the 10 members of the Committee agreed, in order to provide formulae for preparations of new drugs. An Addendum to the first edition was published in 1889 and new editions in 1891, 1894 and 1901. In the 1891 Addendum to the B.P., seven Unofficial Formulary formulae were included and 18 in the B.P. 1898. The title was changed in the fourth edition to the B.P.C. Formulary.

In 1903, to meet difficulties which had arisen in connection with the Medicine Stamps Duty Acts and the interpretation of the phrase—"known, admitted and approved remedies"—the Council decided to publish "A Compendium of Medicines". Discussions took place between representatives of the Executive and Council regarding the position of the B.P.C. Formulary. In April, 1904, the Executive agreed in principle to dispose of the Formulary and the unpublished work of the Formulary Committee but they had no power to do so without the consent of a general meeting of the Conference. A special General Meeting was therefore held on May 17 to consider the "suggested remuneration for formulae and goodwill" but it was called by notice in the trade journals and several members protested that the proceedings were out of order as the meeting had not been called by individual notice to each member.

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However, the proposal was accepted but details were left to be settled later by the Presidents of the Conference and of the Society who agreed that the Society would pay the Conference 70 guineas as compensation. At the annual meeting in 1904, there was an animated and, at times, bitter discussion, but the sale was finally approved by a majority of 41 to 19.

In the introduction to the 1907 British Pharmaceutical Codex (the title eventually used for the "Compendium of Medicines") the British Pharmaceutical Conference Formulary was mentioned as being one of the publications taken into account in compiling the book.

PLACES OF MEETINGS

At no time in its history has the Conference had any difficulty in finding a town in which to meet. From 1864 to 1873 it received invitations from pharmacists of the towns at which the British Association was meeting, in some cases from others as well, but the British Association town was always chosen. The Conference meeting lasted three or four days and partly overlapped with that of the British Association.

In 1874, however, the British Association was to meet in Belfast and at that time feeling in Irish pharmacy was greatly stirred by prospective legislation. The position was confused but the following extract from an Executive minute is illuminating—" . . . it appeared that in Ireland there were apothecaries practising medicine and pharmacy, apothecaries practising pharmacy but not medicine, and 'druggists' practising neither medicine nor pharmacy". It was considered important that being a neutral body the Conference should not show sympathy with any particular section and it was decided not to visit Belfast at that time. London was suggested and the President of the Society, Thomas Hyde Hills, who was also an elected Vice-President of the Conference, wrote to the President on the instructions of the Council offering the Society's house for the 1874 meeting should the Executive wish to meet in London for the first time in that year. Although some doubt was expressed about the wisdom of holding a Conference in London because the original proposals envisaged meetings in the provinces, the invitation was gladly accepted.

In 1879 and 1880, the Executive had further thoughts on the wisdom of continuing to hold the annual meeting with the British Association in August or September but decided to make no change for the time being. The advantages were that it was convenient to many, especially those who also attended the British Association meetings, it helped to work up local pharmaceutical enthusiasm when the whole town was about to entertain that body, it was a convenient time of year for teachers who attended and presented papers and the numbers were larger than they would be at any other time. The disadvantages were the difficulties of the local officials who were often helping to organise both meetings, the excursion clashed with British Association meetings and there was difficulty in obtaining hotel accommodation.

In 1884, the British Association visited Montreal and the Conference

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visited Hastings, but as the number attending was less than 100 they reverted to the old practice of going with the British Association in 1885.

In 1892, a resolution was proposed at the annual meeting by a Belfast representative and accepted by the Conference. "That in future the Conference do not of necessity meet in the same town or at the same time as the British Association." Part of this resolution was put into effect in 1894 when the Conference was held at the end of July at Oxford, the town visited by the British Association later that summer. The other part was realised in 1895 when the Conference visited Bournemouth, the problem solving itself as no invitation was received from Ipswich, the British Association venue that year. From then on the Conference usually met at the end of July or early in August and any connections with the British Association were severed.

In 1900, London was visited for the second time following a pressing invitation given by the President of the Western Chemists Association of London, J. F. Harrington, and an offer from the Society to hold meetings in their premises. By this time the Conference usually extended to four days, including social functions.

In 1946, the Executive again considered the time of year when the Conference should be held. Late July was unpopular with seaside resorts and from 1947 onwards it has reverted to the original time of year, late August or as early in September as the host town can manage. The problem was discussed once more in 1958 but there is now no practicable alternative, particularly as the numbers attending have increased in recent years.

In Appendix D are set out alphabetically the 39 towns or cities in which the Conference has been entertained together with the years in which the Conference took place. The figures in brackets are the numbers said to be present, taken for the first few years from either the Proceedings or Minutes of the Executive, or later, by totalling those listed as present in the Year-Book. This latter practice ceased when the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy* replaced the Year-Book and figures are not shown again until 1948. Since that time the number shown is that reported to the Executive as the number of full-tickets sold. The totals do not, of course, reflect the numbers attending the science sessions!

CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Science Sessions

At the fiftieth meeting of the Conference it was reported that "with regard to the scientific work over 1,100 papers and notes have been contributed to its Scientific Sessions. These may be roughly grouped into (a) those dealing with an extension of our knowledge of the chemistry of drugs and (b) those designed to improve pharmaceutical preparations. In both cases this knowledge has had direct beneficial bearing upon the quality of drugs and hence upon the prestige of the craft". By 1962 the total number of papers presented at the Science Sessions was 2,168, including about 50 of a non-scientific character given before 1911 on

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subjects which would have been discussed in later years at the separate Practice or Professional Sessions. Excepting for the War years the smallest number presented at any Conference was 14 and the largest 36, the latter in 1959.

The Executive has always had the right to reject papers submitted but the reasons for rejection appear to have varied from time to time. For example, for some 20 years from about 1874, papers of a non-scientific nature were held to be unsuitable. Authors of papers which were considered too "political", such as one on pharmaceutical remuneration in 1881, were persuaded to withdraw them. At times the Executive was careful not to discuss matters considered to be the province of the Society, but at other times, for example, during the period immediately before the First World War and as is mentioned below, under Practice Sessions, "political" papers were indeed encouraged. A number were rejected because they were medical papers dealing with subjects outside the pharmaceutical field; on at least two occasions the subject matter was regarded as unsuitable because it had been patented.

It has been the general policy to accept only papers describing original research work for discussion at the Science Sessions but there was little control of the quality of the papers until recent years when it has been accepted that the science papers should be of a standard suitable for publication in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. This has, not surprisingly, led at times to differences of opinion with authors as the "standard" of a research paper is admittedly difficult to define. It must be a matter of opinion and as all papers are considered by several individuals the system has functioned with less friction than might be expected. Differences of opinion are likely to arise more often regarding the style and presentation than over the quality of the subject matter.

During the period 1870-1888 no less than 15 papers were read on aconite and aconitine. Other vegetable drugs and their active constituents which have been the subject of over 160 papers reported to the Conference over the years have been opium, cinchona, ergot, belladonna and other solanaceous drugs, and digitalis.

In 1866, a paper was read "On the results of the micro-chemical examination of extract of flesh" and a comment on the exhibition held that year read—"the exhibition proves one thing more, that there is a fashion in pharmacy as there is in dress. The present mode is undeniably *Extractum Carnis*". At that time "*extractum carnis Liebig*" and other concentrated extracts of beef were popular.

A note on siphon medicine glasses in 1868 contained the amusing sentence—"It has been thought that adults should not be entirely excluded the benefits of anything which facilitates or felicitates the deglutition of drugs, for it is astonishing how many a man will behave himself like a baby when he has a dose of Gregory under his nose".

The introduction of new synthetic organic substances into medicine during the latter half of the last century is, of course, reflected in the subjects of papers. For example, in 1869 there appeared the first of several papers on chloral. The title of another paper was "*Carbolic acid*

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and human parasites" and a specimen of carbolic acid was shown—"of great beauty, exhibiting needle-like crystals of several inches in length". In 1875 "Some possible applications of salicylic acid in pharmacy" appeared, followed next year by three papers on salicylic acid and salicylates. In 1881, notes were read on heavy paraffin oil and shale and petroleum products. "Salol—a new antiseptic" appeared in 1886 and in the following year the pharmacist at the German Hospital discussed some synthetic compounds recently introduced including antifebrin, amylene hydrate and urethane. "The pharmacy of the thyroid gland" was read in 1893, a paper entitled "The composition of diphtheria antitoxin serum" in 1896 and a "Note on vitamins" in 1919.

The diversity of subjects discussed is illustrated by "Composition of the air of sewers and drains" in 1873, the determination of the fat content of milk in 1875 when a speaker said—"he would have rather not taken part in a tournament of public analysts, with whom it was rather early days to enact the tragedy of the Kilkenny cats", "Presence of metallic compounds in alimentary substances"—(copper in canned peas!) and the "Analysis of preserved carrots, potatoes, cabbage and mixed vegetables" in 1877—work carried out for the Admiralty following an outbreak of scurvy in an Arctic expedition.

"Tablet making at the dispensing counter" in 1896 was the first time a reference appeared to tablets in the title of a science paper. In 1910 papers were presented dealing with the bacteriological testing of disinfectants and Rideal took part in the discussion of these. A paper entitled "The composition of diabetic foods" presented in 1911, indicating that the claims made for a number of them were quite unjustified, was referred to the British Medical Association.

The first report to the Conference of drugs being tested on animals appears to be in a paper "New derivatives of codeia" in 1871, the products having been tried on cats. In 1874 the President, T. B. Groves, read a paper on an extractive from aconite and in reply to a question as to the evidence upon which he said it was inactive in animals he said—"The evidence is that I have taken it myself in $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses and that it has had no effect whatever; it is simply bitter!" In 1875 work on the physiological effect of an alkaloid from jaborandi was reported and the word "pharmacology" first appeared in the title of a paper in 1887—"The chemistry and pharmacology of some of the morphine derivatives". In 1922, during the discussion of a paper on strophanthus, a speaker suggested that the Society should establish a laboratory for the physiological standardisation of drugs—the Society's laboratories were established in 1926. As would be expected, just before and immediately after the publication of a British Pharmacopoeia, the subjects of papers and indeed the number of them were stimulated by pharmacopoeial problems.

From the beginning of this century greater interest was taken in the standardisation of the activity of drugs and preparations rather than in the mere improvement of the appearance of products or consideration of the adulteration of drugs. Reading the titles of papers presented between the Wars indicates that standardisation and developments in the analytical

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field were the predominant influences affecting the subjects investigated by Conference research workers.

Presentation of Papers

Although the suggestion had been made on one or two earlier occasions, it was not until 1903 that by courtesy of the Editor of *The Pharmaceutical Journal* proof-copies of the papers to be read were made available to members at the annual meeting. When the Year-Book was incorporated in the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* the Editor of the latter provided the galley-proofs and ever since 1933 they have been available to members a few days before the Conference opens. This procedure, which has been possible through the generosity of the Society, has greatly facilitated the presentation and discussion of the papers.

Although it is recorded that in 1900 a paper was illustrated with lantern slides it was not until 1959 that projection facilities were made available routinely to authors to assist in presenting their papers. This change partly resulted from authors being permitted in 1958 to present "Short Communications" in addition to the normal complete papers. "Short Communications" were introduced following the practice of some other scientific bodies, to provide research workers with a forum for the discussion of research they were conducting which had not yet been completed and of problems they had encountered which would be of interest to others working in the same or similar fields. "Short Communications" are still in the experimental stage so far as this Conference is concerned but their introduction was an indication of the wish of the Executive to allow the procedures of the Conference to evolve so that they meet the changing needs of the scientific worker.

Sources of Science Papers

Most science papers have their source in university or college departments, or in industrial laboratories. The figures below illustrate this—the papers not accounted for were presented in the main by hospital pharmacists and public analysts.

<i>Period</i>			<i>Total No. of Papers</i>	<i>From Educational Institutions</i>	<i>From Pharmaceutical Industry</i>
1921–1939	..	..	440	182 (41 per cent)	216 (49 per cent)
1947–1954	..	..	190	71 (37 per cent)	111 (58 per cent)
1955–1962	..	..	232	130 (56 per cent)	93 (40 per cent)

It is gratifying that the increased facilities now available in educational institutions for post-graduate research are reflected in the larger number of papers presented to the Conference in the last few years from this source.

Practice Sessions

Practice Sessions were inaugurated in 1911 to provide formal facilities for the discussion of subjects related to the practice of pharmacy of a more general nature than those usually considered at the Science Sessions.

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However, before 1911 a number of papers of a non-scientific type, the majority of which would have been considered suitable for Practice Sessions, were presented at Science Sessions. The subjects were diverse, including pharmaceutical ethics, relations with the Customs and Excise, accidental poisoning, pharmaceutical responsibility and remuneration, education, historical notes and a feature of several meetings and not entirely unscientific, a description of—"the salient features of the flora"—of the area in which the Conference was held, by the late Dr. Druce. Some of these papers are of interest.

In 1865, the subject of "Pharmaceutical Ethics" was included in the Research List. It seems probable that this was done to permit the presentation of a long paper with this title in the following year by Ince. He dealt with the subject in a comprehensive manner and the paper makes interesting reading today. He declared the shop should be called "a pharmacy", the customer should always be supplied with the exact article required and there should be no substitution. In referring to the "ethics of the shop" he wrote: "never forgetting the essentially trade nature which belongs to pharmacy, we at once come to the first ethical rule of the pharmacist, namely the necessity for the absolutely genuine character of his drugs". . . . "The principle which ought to guide the pharmacist in the regulation of his charges is that remuneration should increase in proportion as the class of article makes greater demand on the knowledge obtained by his professional education. If he sells articles dealt in by other classes of tradesmen, he must submit to the same rate of profit. In drugs proper, which require an educated judgment, power of testing and the like, he is entitled to a much higher rate; whilst in all matters of dispensing, his charges should be professional in their character, and not calculated on the cost of employed materials at all."

In 1869 reference was made in a paper on "pharmaceutical education in the provinces" to the Chair of Pharmacy in the faculty of medicine at Durham University, the Professor instructing both pharmaceutical and medical students—"the claims of pharmacy as a profession are for the first time recognised by an English University".

At the 1873 Conference a paper was read entitled "A proposal for a sign to be used by doctors ordering unusual doses on prescription". After discussion the following rules were agreed. The initials of the prescriber should be put against unusual doses; the name and address of the prescriber should be on the prescription; and it is desirable for such prescriptions to be retained by the dispenser.

Five hundred copies of these recommendations were printed and circulated widely.

In 1909, a discussion was arranged on "Should the dispensing of medical prescriptions be exclusively confined to pharmacists?" A resolution was passed asking the Executive to consider the subject and if thought desirable consult with the British Medical Association. This the Executive did and a conference between representatives of the two organisations was held to discuss medical dispensing, the nature and extent of prescribing by unqualified persons and the "possibility of co-operation in dealing with

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problems bearing upon the sale of dangerous, secret or useless nostrums, advertised or otherwise, to the public". As a result a Joint Standing Committee was set up to promote the realisation of aims found to be common to both bodies.

In the following year this Committee discussed the mutual interests of doctors and pharmacists under the National Insurance Bill and suggested that dispensing under the proposed scheme should be by pharmacists, remuneration should be by a tariff system, there should be free choice of pharmacist by the patient and pharmacists should be represented on Local Health Committees. Unfortunately the B.M.A. Council did not accept these proposals but passed five not identical resolutions including "that dispensing should be by pharmacists or by medical men".

In 1911 when Practice Sessions were introduced the Executive decided that the Chairman of the Session should be a person appropriate for the subject under discussion and not necessarily the President. The phrase "practice of pharmacy" was minuted as including "all ethical, professional and educational topics but excluding commercial discussions". Between 1911 and 1921 seven series of Practice Sessions were held and 22 subjects were included in the programmes.

There were some eventful discussions at the Practice Sessions. In 1911 one subject considered was "Secret and Proprietary Medicines" following which the Conference resolved that a public inquiry into "the advertising and sale of proprietary secret remedies and the law relating thereto, with a view to further legislation for the prevention of fraud and quackery" was desirable. However, the resolution was not sent to the Government as it was learnt that the latter had already decided to hold an inquiry into the problem.

In the same year, following a discussion of the National Insurance Bill, telegrams were despatched to Members of Parliament and the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking for support for amendments to the Bill proposed by Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones, M.P.

It is of interest that a paper related to the one presented in 1873 mentioned above, entitled "Uniformity in the dispensing of abnormal prescriptions—a suggested code of rules" was discussed in 1914. It was hoped to obtain agreement with the British Medical Association on rules for both prescriber and dispenser but the matter was not actively pursued because of the War.

"Practice Sessions" were discontinued after 1921 and the Society arranged meetings of its Branch Representatives to discuss similar topics.

Professional Sessions

These have been held as part of the Conference since 1956 and the events leading up to their introduction have already been described. They have followed very closely the pattern of the Practice Sessions except that not more than one subject has been discussed at each session.

Symposium Sessions

In 1946 it was decided to include another type of science session—"to provide an opportunity for the review and discussion of some current

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scientific subject of pharmaceutical importance". In these symposium sessions one or more experts introduce the subject—supplemented usually by prior circulation of their review—and it is open to all members to contribute to the discussion from their own experience. Sessions have been arranged at every Conference since and have proved very popular. The Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Society is also arranging regular scientific meetings and discussions and there is now need for closer liaison between its Director and the Conference to avoid the possibility of the same or related subjects being chosen for discussion at or about the same time, so causing confusion.

Conference Lecture

In 1961 a further step in broadening the presentation of scientific matters to the Conference was the introduction of a Conference Lecture. It is of interest that the only previous occasion when a lecture was delivered to the Conference was in 1919 when F. H. Carr gave the first Harrison Memorial Lecture.

SOCIAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONS

One of the objects of the founders of the Conference was the promotion of "friendly reunion" among those engaged in the practice, or interested in the advancement of pharmacy. No difficulties arose in achieving this objective—the social events arranged during the annual meetings have always been a popular feature of the Conference. Indeed one of the concerns of the Executive over the years has been to control the enthusiasm of Local Committees in regard to both the cost of, and the time allocated to, the entertainment of members.

In 1872 the Executive minuted that while the Conference aims were promoted by gatherings of a semi-social, semi-scientific character, it was "not encouraged to any important extent by expensive entertainments". In the annual report for 1879 the unusual step was taken of congratulating the Sheffield Local Committee for taking cognisance of the views of the Executive and not arranging a formal banquet that year.

In 1884 it was decided that the members attending the Conference should pay for the luncheons, etc., supplied during the business days of the meeting and all travelling expenses involved if they took part in excursions. The annual report stated—"Your Committee have noticed with concern that the entertainment of visitors had a tendency to become more lavish year by year and that the cost might become a serious burden not only to local pharmacists, but to those residing a considerable distance from the place of meeting". Again in 1885 the Committee viewed—"with regret that at the present meeting a large sum will be thus expended".

No further references to the cost of the Conference appeared until 1924 when the Executive resolved—"that the programme of social events should not be unduly long and that the expenditure should be limited to the price of the tickets as nearly as local circumstances permit. Further . . . that Sports Day should be a separate item not included in the price of the

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ticket". However, in 1936 the attitude to Sports Day changed and the sports competitions became part of the official programme. In recent years the view of the Executive in regard to the Conference Excursion has been that it should be restricted to a half-day event unless local circumstances are such that a full-day must be allocated to it.

In the early years exhibitions of "objects of interest relating to pharmacy" were held on a few occasions at the annual meetings, but even by 1870 it was remarked that the exhibits were "becoming rather commercial". Conversaciones were more common in the 1880's and 1890's at which scientific objects and photographs were shown.

The pressure of commercial interests to advertise their products during the Conference has been very wisely resisted by the Executive. In 1934 it was resolved—"That it disapproves of invitations by pharmaceutical firms, in the town in which the Conference is meeting, to visit works during the hours of Conferenec Sessions, or offers to distribute gifts to members attending the Conference".

The question of holding an exhibition during the annual meeting was reconsidered in 1952 and again in 1959 and on both occasions the Executive decided that the only form acceptable would be demonstrations organised at an educational institution in the town visited, of a non-commercial character, and arranged by the Local Committee or the educational institution, or both.

SUMMARY

The founders of the Conference, at the inaugural meeting in 1863, could not have anticipated even in their wildest dreams, how soundly they were planning or how successful their organisation would prove to be. Their prime objectives were to hold an annual Conference, and to promote the advancement of pharmacy and the encouragement of pharmaceutical science. In 1963 this Conference is holding its one-hundredth annual meeting; despite two World Wars, a meeting has been held every year since 1863.

The methods adopted to encourage pharmaceutical research have been described; in addition to holding the annual meeting for the reading and discussion of papers they were, the making of grants to research workers, the publication of the Research List, the publication of the Unofficial Formulary, and the publication of the *Year-Book of Pharmacy*, including the Proceedings of the Conference.

One of the most valuable decisions taken in 1863 was to allow membership of the Conference to not only those engaged in the practice of pharmacy, but also to those interested in its advancement and not necessarily trained as pharmacists. Many of its leading personalities and staunchest supporters over the years have proved to be non-pharmacists.

The Conference provides a meeting place for all in pharmacy whether they be engaged in hospitals, teaching, industry, general practice or research work in disciplines allied to it. Further, the holding of these annual meetings enables pharmacy to be presented to the public in its

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true light. It provides, in the modern idiom, the public image so sought after by public relations officers!

Let it not also be forgotten that the Conference has prospered through the voluntary effort of those who felt they had a duty to give something to their calling. This not only applies to those who have held office or contributed to the meetings but also to the thousands of members of Local Committees who have worked without seeking reward, except the gratitude of those attending the meetings they have helped to make so successful.

Provided the members are sufficiently far-sighted to allow the Conference to evolve and keep pace with changes in the methods of presenting and discussing scientific advances in the future, there would seem no good reason why it should not be just as successful over the next century as it has been in the past. The essential requirements are those stated in 1933 by the Chairman, C. H. Hampshire.

“The future of the Conference and its continuation as a useful body in the national life will rest principally upon its reputation as a means for the publication of scientific research in pharmacy, and for the discussion of technical problems.”

REFERENCES

Pharm. J., 1852, 1st series, **12**, 123–125.

Ibid., 1863a, 2nd series, **4**, 506.

Ibid., 1863b, 2nd series, **4**, 562.

Ibid., 1863c, 2nd series, **4**, 563–564.

Ibid., 1863d, 2nd series, **5**, 58–59.

Ibid., 1863e, 2nd series, **5**, 145–152.

Ibid., 1868, 2nd series, **10**, 131–132.

Ibid., 1955, 4th series, **175**, 455.

Yearb. Pharm., 1870, 348–349.

Ibid., 1872, 464.

Ibid., 1922, 443–455.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION

Art. I. This Association shall be called the British Pharmaceutical Conference and its objects shall be the following.

1. To hold an annual Conference of those engaged in the practice, or interested in the advancement of Pharmacy, with the view of promoting their friendly reunion, and increasing their facilities for the cultivation of Pharmaceutical Science.

2. To determine what questions in Pharmaceutical Science require investigation, and when practicable to allot to individuals or committees to report thereon.

3. To maintain uncompromisingly the principle of purity in medicine.

4. To form a bond of union amongst the various associations established for the advancement of Pharmacy, by receiving from them delegates to the annual Conference.

Art. II. Membership in the Conference shall not be considered as conferring any guarantee of professional competency.

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RULES

1. Any person desiring to become a member of the Conference shall be nominated in writing by two members, and balloted for at a general meeting of the members, two-thirds of the votes given being needful for his election. If the application be made during the recess, the Executive Committee may elect the member by a unanimous vote. Every member shall sign an obligation to conform to the rules of the Conference for the time being.
2. The subscription shall be 5s. annually, which shall be due in advance, upon July 1.
3. Any members whose subscription shall be more than two years in arrear, after written application, shall be liable to be removed from the list by the Executive Committee. Members may be expelled for improper conduct by a majority of three-fourths of those voting at a general meeting, provided that 14 days' notice of such intention of expulsion has been sent by the Secretaries to each member of the Conference.
4. Every association established for the advancement of Pharmacy shall, during its recognition by the Conference, be entitled to send delegates to the annual meeting.
5. The officers of the Conference shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, two General Secretaries, one Local Secretary, and nine other members, who shall collectively constitute the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee to retire annually by ballot, the remainder being eligible for re-election. They shall be elected at each annual meeting by ballot of those present.
6. At each Conference it shall be determined at what place and time to hold that of the next year.
7. Two members shall be elected by the Conference to audit the Treasurer's accounts, such audited accounts to be presented annually.
8. The Executive Committee shall present a report of proceedings annually.
9. The Rules shall not be altered except at an annual meeting of the members.
10. Reports on subjects entrusted to individuals or committees for investigation shall be presented to a future meeting of the Conference, whose property they shall become. All reports shall be presented to the Executive Committee at least *fourteen days* before the annual meeting.

The form of obligation mentioned in Rule 1 read as follows:—

"OBLIGATION

Having been elected a member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, I hereby undertake to comply with all its rules."

APPENDIX B

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

1. The British Pharmaceutical Conference shall meet annually for the discussion of subjects relative to the science of Pharmacy, for the promotion of friendly reunion amongst Pharmacists and those interested in Pharmacy, and generally for the furtherance of the objects sought to be obtained under the Royal Charter of Incorporation granted to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the several Pharmacy Acts.

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2. The Conference shall consist of (a) members, honorary members and student-associates, being those holding similar rank in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and (b) corresponding members of the Conference.

3. Corresponding members of the Conference shall be persons at home and abroad interested in the advancement of Pharmacy who, not being qualified for membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, desire to be associated with the work of the Conference. A corresponding member shall be nominated in writing by a member, honorary member, or corresponding member, and elected by the Executive Committee.

4. The Officers of the Conference, who shall collectively constitute the Executive Committee, shall be:

A Chairman, Vice-Presidents, Vice-Chairmen, one Honorary Treasurer, two Honorary General Secretaries, together with nine others, being members, honorary members, or corresponding members of the Conference, at least three of whom shall be members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee and the President of the Conference. The Honorary Local Secretary shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

5. The Officers of the Conference shall be selected at each annual meeting by those present. Nominations for membership of the Executive Committee may be made at the annual meeting by the outgoing Executive and shall include nominations which have been received by the Honorary Secretaries in writing at least 28 days before the annual meeting.

6. The Chairman of the Conference shall give the inaugural address, preside over the meetings for the reading of scientific papers and take the chair at the meetings of the Executive Committee.

7. Members, honorary members and student-associates shall not be required to pay a separate subscription to the British Pharmaceutical Conference; they shall be entitled, on application, to a copy of the *Year-Book*. Corresponding members of the Conference shall pay a subscription of 10s. 6d. annually, which shall entitle them to a copy of the *Year-Book* on application; such subscription shall become due on January 1.

APPENDIX C

REVISED CONSTITUTION AND RULES

1. The British Pharmaceutical Conference is an organisation associated with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which exists for the purpose of discussing subjects relative to the science of pharmacy, promoting friendly reunion among pharmacists and those interested in pharmacy and generally furthering the objects sought to be obtained under the Royal Charters granted to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Conference shall meet annually.

2. The Conference shall consist of:

(a) Fellows, members, honorary fellows, honorary members and registered students of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain;

(b) members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland while these Societies remain associated with the Conference and pay annual contributions to the Conference in lieu of individual subscriptions from their members;

(c) elected members.

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3. Elected members are those persons at home and abroad interested in subjects relative to the science of pharmacy who, not being members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or one of the other Societies associated with the Conference, have been elected by the Executive.

Proposals for membership by election must be made in the form approved by the Executive Committee and must be signed by three members of the Conference who recommend the candidate as a fit and proper person to be associated with the Conference.

4. The Officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a Chairman, an Honorary Treasurer and two Honorary General Secretaries.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain shall be the President of the Conference; the other officers of the Conference shall be nominated by the Executive Committee, and the nominations shall be subject to the approval of the annual meeting of the Conference.

5. The Executive Committee of the Conference shall consist of the Officers of the Conference, five past-Chairmen who have most recently filled the office of Chairman, together with three persons nominated by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and nine other members of the Conference. The Chairman of the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, the Editor of the Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, the Chairman of the Local Committee and the Honorary Local Secretary shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee. Student members may not be members of the Executive Committee.

6. Of the nine other members of the Executive Committee for whom provision is made in Rule 5, three shall retire each year in accordance with seniority of service or otherwise as may be decided at the annual meeting of the Conference. Such retiring members shall be ineligible to serve again until after the lapse of one year. The vacancies so created shall be filled by election at the annual meeting of the Conference. Nominations shall be made by the Executive Committee, due regard being paid to the desirability of securing representation of the various branches of pharmaceutical practice and its associated scientific disciplines. Nominations may also be made by any five members of the Conference, in writing, to the Honorary General Secretaries at least 28 days before the commencement of the annual meeting. In the event of there being more nominees than vacancies a ballot shall be held in accordance with arrangements to be made by the Executive Committee. Any casual vacancy shall be filled by co-option.

7. The Chairman of the Conference shall *inter alia* give the inaugural address, preside over the scientific meetings and take the chair at the meetings of the Executive Committee.

8. Non-members of the Conference may attend the annual meeting of the Conference only as guests of members or at the invitation of the Executive Committee. They may not vote at any business session of the Conference. The Executive Committee may, however, decide that attendance at any particular session or function is to be restricted to members of the Conference. Student members of the Conference may not vote at any business session of the Conference.

9. Elected members shall pay an annual fee which will be decided from time to time by the Executive Committee. Subscriptions shall become due on January 1, and membership shall cease if subscriptions are not paid by June 1.

10. By arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the transactions of the Conference are published in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. Members of the Conference may obtain copies of the Journal on preferential terms.

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APPENDIX D

PLACES OF MEETINGS

Aberdeen	1885 (151)	1908 (212)	1932	1955 (643)	
Bath	1864 (60)	1888 (155)	1924 (350)		
Belfast	1898 (214)	1935			
Birmingham	1865 (106)	1886 (188)	1906 (275)	1939	
Blackpool	1949 (461)				
Bournemouth	1895 (130)	1936	1959 (754)		
Bradford	1873 (104)				
Brighton	1872 (137)	1905 (234)	1927 (420)	1948 (387)	
Bristol	1875 (118)	1903 (187)	1957 (659)		
Cambridge	1910 (207)				
Cardiff	1891 (118)	1930			
Cheltenham	1928				
Chester	1914 (274)				
Dublin	1878 (147)	1901 (229)	1929	1956 (882)	
Dundee	1867 (67)	1902 (199)			
Edinburgh	1871 (116)	1892 (211)	1912 (413)	1938	
Exeter	1869 (69)				
Glasgow	1876 (176)	1897 (293)	1925 (450)	1950 (568)	
Harrogate	1951				
Hastings	1884 (80)				
Leeds	1890 (154)	1934			
Leicester	1926 (310)				
Liverpool	1870 (170)	1896 (184)	1920 (370)	1937	1962 (650)
Llandudno	1958 (630)				
London	1874 (175)	1900 (234)	1913 (525)	1915	1916
	1917	1918	1919 (121)	1923 (514)	1933
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	1945	1946	1953 (691)		
Manchester	1887 (238)	1907 (370)	1931		
Newcastle upon Tyne	1863 (21)	1889 (170)	1909 (211)	1960 (611)	
Norwich	1868				
Nottingham	1866 (84)	1893 (172)	1922 (257)	1952	
Oxford	1894 (163)	1954 (461)			
Plymouth	1877 (137)	1899 (146)			
Portsmouth	1911 (101)	1961 (712)			
Scarborough	1921 (282)				
Sheffield	1879 (148)	1904 (199)			
Southampton	1882 (119)				
Southport	1883 (186)				
Swansea	1880 (77)				
Torquay	1947				
York	1881 (168)				