He gave the best years of his life in sincerest devotion to the cause of Pharmacy, and was untiring in efforts to advance its professional standards.

For nearly a score of years he was the Secretary of the Tennessee Board, and was a staunch supporter of this Association and all others devoted to the interests of Pharmacists. It was said of him by one who knew him well, a colleague on his Board, that "He was a clear headed logical thinker, safe counselor, high minded gentleman and faithful friend."

In conclusion I desire to record my deep appreciation of the compliment and honor which you conferred upon me, by electing me to the office of President of this organization. I sincerely regret that I have done so little toward promoting its progress and welfare. Several things which I should like to have undertaken in the interest of our work had to be left undone, because of the insistent demands upon my time of my duties as member and Secretary of the Board which I represent, and as Executive Secretary for enforcing the State Pure Drug Law.

These duties and an illness during the winter forbade my visiting but one of the Boards, or honoring any of the several invitations which I received to represent you at State Pharmaceutical and other Associations. I am hopeful, however, that the Association has not suffered seriously in any respect because of my shortcomings. I am sure that you will find some progress made as the result of the very efficient work of the other officers, to whom I am deeply indebted for their cordial support and assistance.

"And so, my friends, let's face the year so nigh,
With faith renewed, and aspirations high,
And journey on."

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS, NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BOARDS OF PHARMACY.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, AUGUST 14-15, 1922.

BY H. C. CHRISTENSEN, SECRETARY.

The nineteenth annual convention of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy was held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 14-15, 1922; with the largest attendance in the history of the Association. Thirty states were represented with a total of fifty-eight delegates and associate delegates present.

Following is the action taken on some of the more important questions coming before this meeting:

The report and recommendations of the joint conference of the Executive Committee and Vice-Presidents, held in Chicago in February, were adopted unanimously. This includes unanimous acceptance of the following recommendation:

Resolved, That the subjects upon which applicants for registration as pharmacists appearing before the member Boards of the respective states shall be examined, shall consist of—

PHARMACY, 20 questions, usually not more than two divisions, each question rating of equal value.

MATERIA MEDICA, 20 questions, usually not more than two divisions, each rating of equal value.

CHEMISTRY, 10 questions, usually not more than two divisions, each rating of equal value.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL PROBLEMS, 10 questions, usually not more than two divisions, each rating of equal value.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY, not less than four products, prescriptions or prescriptions and preparations, each rating of equal value, or not less than three products and oral work.

Each subject being rated at a total of 100%.

Questions referring to Latin titles and synonyms, or requiring only a word or two to answer, may be increased to five divisions.

Separate examinations to be given for Assistants, consisting of the same number of questions on the same subjects as for full registered, with the same general distribution and same rating value, questions to be more elementary and designed to establish the ability of the applicant to perform the duties to be required of an assistant.

It was the unanimous decision of the Association that each state adopt for the determination of the equivalent of High School, some standard which will be recognized from one state to another, this to consist of the same number of units as required by the Board of Education of the individual state, or some other authorized state body, and to be substantiated by certification granted on the basis of official examination.

President Walton, in commenting on the plan of consolidation of Professional Examining Boards, sums up the outstanding objections to any such plan as follows:

First: It robs each profession of its right to be judged solely by its own members, through placing this authority with a Board made up of representatives of different professions, or of individuals not interested in any of the professions.

Second: It undermines the obligation of the professions to develop and maintain progress in requirements for professional practice, by transferring the responsibility for enforcing the laws and regulations to more or less disinterested persons.

Third: It provides a professional licensing system which is controlled in part by disinterested individuals, or by those having conflicting interests, thus opening the way for formation, within the Board, of alliances that may dominate in administration of the laws, and harass, injure, or crush out a profession which it finds objectionable.

Fourth: The sole politically appointed head or administrator of the Board, if so disposed, may manipulate the registration machinery of the system in such manner as to make professional license a reward for the friends of a politician, or a source of revenue for himself; thus defeating completely the protection and competent service that laws regulating professional vocations are designed to give the public.

Fifth: It is thus a system potential in trouble and dissatisfaction for every profession which may be included in it.

The Committee to which this report was referred, in commenting on the subject of consolidation, said, in part:

"We would recommend that this Association go on record as seriously opposing any such practice, both from the professional, the logical, the economic and politico-danger viewpoints, our comment is that any 'system' which can be manipulated as this 'system' has been, is not right or correct, and the fault is quite as much with the 'system' as it is with human frailty."

The Association went on record unanimously as being strongly opposed to the consolidation of professional Examining Boards under one Bureau or Department.

The following resolution regarding liberality in considering applications for reciprocal registration, was adopted:

Resolved, It shall be the general policy of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy to accept applicants for Reciprocity provided there are no specific provisions of law to prevent, and that all rules and regulations adopted by the Association shall be interpreted liberally and in favor of the applicant. And be it further

Resolved, That graduates of recognized and regularly chartered colleges of pharmacy and departments of pharmacy of universities who may have been registered on their diplomas or by reason of being actively engaged in the retail drug business upon the passage of a pharmacy law, who have practiced for fifteen years since registration, may have their examinations passed in college accepted in lieu of an examination before the State Board.

The Association was unanimous in its opinion that some plan should be devised by which a pharmacist, who after becoming registered by reciprocity has allowed his original registration to lapse, should still retain the privilege of further reciprocity, providing he is at the time of making application in good standing in the state in which he is practicing. It was the recommendation

of the Association that this be handled by means of certification by the state in which the applicant is at that time in good standing, showing the facts concerning the original registration by examination upon which the state making certification had granted reciprocal registration.

It was requested by the Secretary of the Association that secretaries of the various state boards compile and submit to the N. A. B. P. historical data covering the progress of pharmacy in their respective states, this to be placed in the archives of the Association. This the Secretaries have agreed to do.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee to the effect that a Committee of three be appointed to formulate a plan of establishing uniform minimum standards for recognition of schools of pharmacy by members of the N. A. B. P. was unanimously adopted.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the Association that merit alone should justify the election of any member of the N. A. B. P. to the office of President. That "each and every one should allow his work and his deeds determine his fitness for the high honor. That it is regarded as unethical for any one to institute or consent to be instituted a campaign for the office of president, and if the work of a member has proven his fitness, the Association will find a way to reward him in due time. That this office should not be made a political one."

The suggestion offered by the Executive Committee to the effect that it might be expedient for the N. A. B. P. to arrange that future annual meetings be held in Chicago where the records of the Association are easily accessible, and where there would be no conflict in program with affiliated organizations, while presented as a matter of record, was virtually withdrawn, due to the completion, just prior to the presentation of this report, of satisfactory arrangements regarding future meetings, and the Secretary was authorized to take such action as might be necessary in order to arrange for Association meetings, as well as for such conferences as might seem desirable.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Edward H. Walsdorf, New Orleans, La.; *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Kentucky; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents: District No. 1—H. M. Lerou, Norwich, Conn. District No. 2—A. C. Taylor, Washington, D. C. District No. 3—M. N. Ford, Columbus, Ohio. District No. 4—D. F. Dexter, Canton, S. D. District No. 5—W. J. Cox, Memphis, Tenn. District No. 6—J. F. Tilford, Wichita, Kans. District No. 7—E. L. Murray, Americus, Ga. District No. 8—F. E. Mortenson, Pueblo, Colo. District No. 9—C. Osseward, Seattle, Wash.

Executive Committee: L. L. Walton, Williamsport, Pa. *Syllabus Committee*: Expiring 1928—M. Noll, Topeka, Kas.

WHY DOES THE ASEQUAL FORM OF THE SAME INSECT GIVE RISE TO A DIFFERENT FORM OF GALL?

The *Chemist and Druggist*, July 8, 1922, page 65, refers to a curious and rare oak gall which occurs on the tips of the flowering twigs of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*. This gall, which was noted as early as 1668, is known as the cotton or wooly gall. When fully matured it is the size of a cherry, but, because it shrinks to half this size, is seldom observed. The formation consists of an aggregation of small oval galls about 2 mm. long, each of which bears a tuft of white hairs, 15 to 20 mm. long. The gall is caused by the insect *Andricus ramuli*. The gall flies, which emerge late in June or early in July, are possessed of sex. In turn, this generation lays eggs in the axillary buds, and in October of same year gall without cottony hairs, of an elongated oval shape, with depressed spot at apex, and with brown sappy rind appear. These contain an agamic form of the insect.

A curious problem thus presents itself, *viz.*: Why does the asexual form of the same insect give rise to a different form of gall? Does it secrete a fluid with different stimulating properties, the one forming parenchymatous, the other prosenchymatous tissue? The question offers an interesting field of investigation.