

"Estimation of Nitroglycerin in Tablets and Spirit of Nitroglycerin," by R. I. Grantham. The second session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION, SEPTEMBER 8, 9:30 P.M.

The third session was opened by Chairman A. G. DuMez. Reading of minutes was dispensed with.

The papers that had not been read, on account of the absence of the authors, were read by title and referred to the Publication Committee; they are:

"A Microscopical Comparison of Some Official Herbs and Their Substitutes," by Fanchon Hart.

"Scientific Literature for Commercial Purposes," by R. P. Fischelis.

"Pharmaceutical Chemistry as Applied to Food and Food Accessories," by L. E. Sayre.

"Dehydrated Products in Commerce and the Sciences," by Louis Gershenfeld.

"A Quick Assay Method for the Determination of Ascaridol in Chenopodium Oil," by E. K. Nelson.

"The Use of the Polariscope in Drug Analysis," by A. G. Murray.

"The U. S. P. Test for Acetone in Alcohol," by J. W. E. Harrison.

"The Herapathite Test for Quinine," by C. H. Stephenson and George L. Keenan.

"The Alkaloidal Standard of Fluidextract of Ipecac, U. S. P.," by F. F. Berg.

H. V. Army presided during the reading of the report of the Committee on Chairman's Address. (See report following Chairman's address.)

The report of the Nominating Committee was read and the ballot spread; the following were declared elected:

*Chairman*, Heber W. Youngken, Philadelphia, Pa.

*First Vice-Chairman*, J. P. Snyder, Norwich, N. Y.

*Second Vice-Chairman*, Caswell A. Mayo, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Secretary*, Arno Viehoever, Washington, D. C.

The officers-elect were installed. Chairman Youngken thanked the members for their expression of confidence and asked for coöperation. Secretary Viehoever expressed his appreciation. Fearful that there might be only a few contributions to the program on account of other related conventions, he solicited papers and was encouraged by eight responses; he cited this result to show how a little effort will interest others in the Section.

H. V. Army presented the motion, referred to under Report of Committee on Chairman's Address, whereby a recommendation to the Association was endorsed to take steps to make the Chairman of the Scientific Section an ex-officio member of the Research Committee.

The Section then adjourned.

## SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

### ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7 AND 9, 1921.\*

Owing to the absence of Chairman Ivor Griffith, on account of serious illness, Secretary H. M. Faser presided and William Gray was named Secretary pro tem.

Chairman Wilbur L. Scoville presented the

#### REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting of the Association the National Formulary Committee has held two conferences. The first in June 1920 at Longport, N. J., and the second in June 1921 at Atlantic City. These conferences have accomplished much for the next edition of the National Formulary both for its character and in reducing the time of revision. Questions are much more satisfactorily settled in conference than by mail, and judgments are more sound. Personal contact and direct discussion make for keener discernment and well-grounded decisions.

\* Papers and reports with discussions will, hereafter, be printed apart from the minutes. It is understood, unless otherwise stated, that the papers were referred to the Publication Committee.

The saving in time is two-fold. First the prospect of a conference establishes a time at which certain work in hand is to be finished. This alone is of great value, and it is due to the Committee to state that this challenge has been well met. At the first conference a goal was set for the first year's work, and this goal was attained. Without such a challenge some sub-committees are likely to take considerably more time for their assignment than others, thus retarding the whole work of revision. But with a definite time set for a report on the work all of the sub-committees have responded and at the second conference every sub-committee was ready for a full report. This is a great gain in time. The second gain is made in the discussion of important questions in which there are differences of opinion. Sound decisions are arrived at in conference within a short space of time that would require many weeks of correspondence, and even then be less satisfactorily settled. At the conferences the whole attention of all the members is concentrated on the work in hand. Discussions are free and complete and conclusions are safe. In correspondence, letters arrive when men's minds are on other work, or when time does not permit of immediate response. The letter is set aside and perhaps never receives the full attention that the recipient intended it should. Thus discussions are less complete or are delayed, and conclusions are less valid. The conference method is the safest and surest for prompt and well-grounded revision.

At the Longport meeting in 1920 the General Principles for the revision were adopted. These were modified slightly in the 1921 meeting and are herewith reported as amended. These principles are being followed in this revision.

*General Principles for the National Formulary V.*

1. *Scope of the National Formulary.*—The purpose of the National Formulary is to supply definite formulas for preparations sufficiently used in medical practice throughout the United States and its possessions, for which formulas are not included in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia; to provide standards and tests for the identity, quality and purity of essential ingredients used in these formulas that are not standardized by the U. S. P. so that uniformity in physical properties and action of constituents will be assured.

2. *Admissions.*—Any formula in sufficient use by physicians may be admitted into the National Formulary, but no proprietary or trade-marked name shall be applied thereto, nor shall it be the aim of the Formulary to supply imitations of proprietary or trade-marked articles.

3. *Arrangement of Subject Matter.*—The contents of the National Formulary shall be arranged in three parts: Part I to contain formulas, Part II standards for non-pharmacopoeial ingredients, and Part III special tests, reagents and reference tables.

4. *Construction of Formulas.*—Formulas shall be listed in alphabetical sequence, and whenever practicable general formulas for classes may be adopted the metric system of weights and measures only to be used.

5. *Pharmacopoeial Principles Accepted.*—The principles adopted by the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention of May 1920, to be followed in revising the Pharmacopoeia, relating to nomenclature, changes in titles, synonyms, abbreviations, purity rubric, international standards, physical constants, standard temperature, pharmacognostic descriptions, powdered drugs, solubilities and doses, shall be followed in the revision of the National Formulary.

6. *Therapeutic Responsibility.*—The National Formulary does not assume any responsibility for the therapeutic value of any drug or preparation.

7. *Assay Processes.*—Assay processes for as many of the potent drugs and their preparations as may be found practicable, shall be introduced into the National Formulary.

8. *Alcohol in Formulary Preparations.*—The proportion of alcohol entering into each formula in the N. F. shall be carefully studied and fixed at the minimum necessary for maintaining the activity, solution of the active constituents, permanence or preservation of the preparation. It is recommended that, whenever practicable, a permissible range of the content of absolute alcohol by volume be stated in the Formulary, accompanying the text for each preparation containing alcohol.

9. *Enumeration of National Formulary Preparations Containing Official Substances.*—There shall be included a table of U. S. P. and N. F. substances showing the official preparations in which they are contained as active ingredients.

10. *Modified Dose Statement.*—There shall be appended to the dose of each compound preparation a statement of the amount of active ingredient or ingredients in the dose given; and a table of doses of the N. F. preparations shall be added.

11. *Publicity.*—The National Formulary Committee shall publish from time to time abstracts of important changes or proposed new monographs, and invite comment and suggestion before final adoption.

12. *Date of Adoption.*—The N. F. Committee shall establish a definite date when the fifth edition of the N. F. shall go into effect.

It may be noted that these principles are in accordance with those of former revisions, thus insuring that no *fundamental* changes have been inaugurated for this revision. The principles call for two additional tables which are expected to add largely to the value of the Formulary to both physicians and pharmacists; one table showing the official preparations into which each U. S. P. and N. F. substance enters—in other words, the official methods of dispensing and combining each remedy—and a table of doses. The doses are furthermore to be supplemented by the amount of active ingredients of each compound preparation in each dose.

Much attention has been paid during the past year to the scope of the Formulary. A list of tentative additions and deletions was first made and submitted to the A. Ph. A. Branches, and also to the pharmacists in general through the pharmaceutical press. The latter has been very generous and has published the lists without exception. Especial help was received from the *Northwestern Druggist* through Professor E. L. Newcomb, who conducted a questionnaire in five different states and obtained 750 replies to the list. Several of the A. Ph. A. Branches also devoted an evening or more to the list, and rendered valuable assistance. Then a study of the articles listed by manufacturing pharmacists was made to ascertain to what extent the N. F. articles are in demand through the manufacturers. This gave a new angle from which to judge the question. And from a composite summary of all these results the following deletions have been made.\*

In considering the articles to be dropped we had in mind the forthcoming Unofficial Formulas which will undoubtedly include many of the articles dropped from the N. F., thus insuring their continued availability. The list has already been submitted to the chairman of the Unofficial Formulary Committee.

The second list of deletions will be submitted to the A. Ph. A. Branches, and also to the pharmacists of the country through the pharmaceutical press, and comments thereon invited. We are seeking the help of pharmacists especially in deciding what preparations to drop or to add.

In accordance with a vote taken at the Longport meeting the National Dental Association has been approached for its coöperation in selecting formulas for dental preparations for this revision. After some correspondence this Association appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. J. P. Buckley of Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. J. E. Gurley of San Francisco, Cal., and Dr. P. G. Puterbaugh of Chicago, to coöperate with us in selecting dental preparations and formulas.

Some correspondence has also been exchanged with Dr. D. S. White, President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, regarding the coöperation of that association in selecting veterinary preparations and formulas. Dr. White has written that a committee will be appointed, but has not yet announced its personnel. A member of that Association, however, has promised to stir up the subject at the annual meeting in Denver this month, and secure an action upon our invitation.

Thus we expect to have some new and authoritative dental and veterinary preparations in the next National Formulary.

A special study is being made of the liquid preparations of pepsin to ascertain the best conditions for stability of the peptic activity. Of the ten or twelve liquid preparations of pepsin now official, no two are equal in acidity, yet the degree of acidity has much to do with the stability. We have learned that the amount of acidity needed to activate pepsin is too much for stability and experiments are under way to establish a stabilizing factor. Thus we aim to make the pepsin preparations of the next N. F. more stable and reliable than ever before.

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\* The list of deletions, additions, etc., are omitted from this report for the reason that they are printed in August issue JOURNAL A. PH. A., pp. 630 and 631. According to the report presented at the New Orleans meeting the items of last column, p. 631, from "Liniment of Calamine" to "Troches of Red Gum" are under consideration but have not been accepted.—EDITOR.

Physical descriptions and tests of the various preparations are to be increased in the next edition. Perhaps the day may come when these can be added to most of the liquid preparations, but this is a large work in itself and it cannot safely be hurried.

The addition of chapters on Ampuls and Tablets with typical formulas is expected to make the formulary of added value and interest to both physicians and pharmacists.

The Committee is working harmoniously and energetically. The past year has produced large results in revision. The work is progressing rapidly and we are expecting to finish this revision in shorter time than was required in the last.

(Signed) WILBUR L. SCOVILLE,  
*Chairman.*

F. W. Nitardy stated that there was strong sentiment in favor of including a chapter on Diagnostic Reagents in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia X, but certain provisions did not permit of the inclusion. He therefore moved that this Section go on record in favor of such a chapter in N. F. V, and suggested consideration of the matter to the Committee.

The report was accepted and the motion carried.  
Acting Chairman Faser read the

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

By Ivor Griffith.

Your chairman offers this brief address prefacing its delivery with a statement of his regrets at his inability to be present. He well knows that the meetings of the Section are in abler hands than his and that the program is comprehensive and interesting. But he is nevertheless pained to have been forced to absent himself from an occasion which always brings cheer to his heart and an inspiration that he fails to find elsewhere. He has been privileged to attend the conventions of the American Pharmaceutical Association for but a few years, but those few years have sufficiently demonstrated to him the spirit of the Association which is of course but the "spirit collective" of the individual members of the body. And this is a spirit that bespeaks friendliness, practical idealism, pride of profession and those other happy factors that must prevail in any and in every successful organization of men. And those who have felt the breath of this benign spirit, come back year after year, without regard for distance or expense, in order to draw on its benefits and to be afforded the cheerful inspiration that will help them "carry on" during the interim between meetings. Thus it is that the writer most sincerely voices his regrets at his inability to serve the Section in doing the work to which he was called by the body. He reiterates his thankfulness to the Section for so honoring him and trusts that his failure to fulfil his obligations will be quite properly understood.

The Chairman's address is sometimes valedictory, often long-winded and tiresome. Frequently it is a dissertation upon the evils of the day and panaceas are offered to mitigate or banish the evils. Indeed it is here that many great movements for the reform of our calling have been inaugurated and it is here that often persons have been inspired to do things worth while. However the writer, despite precedents, is constrained to offer but the briefest kind of an address, thus affording the acting Chairman an opportunity, if it is desired, to speak of matters which may be more pertinent.

There are some few matters, however, to which it is desirable to have your attention called and it may be possible that action can be taken to-day upon some of these points.

Hospital pharmacy is rapidly enlarging its scope and its possibilities and there is no phase of pharmaceutical practice that offers the opportunity for purely professional service such as is offered here. It is stated that there are about 1000 hospitals in the United States the bed capacity of which warrants the employment of a pharmacist. Statistics concerning the actual number of pharmacists so employed are not available but it seems certain that the number is large enough to render an organized group of them a potent factor in the pharmaceutical world. Mr. E. C. Austin of Cincinnati, Mr. Wm. Gray of Chicago and a few other hospital pharmacists have already conceived this idea of organizing and happily enough organization is to be effected, as the writer understands it, *within* the American Pharmaceutical Association. The aims of the organization are stated, in a clean-cut fashion, thus:

1. To interest the Hospital Pharmacists of the United States in the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

2. To improve and increase the importance of the Pharmacy Departments in American hospitals.

Worthier aims than these could be difficult to pronounce and the writer is certain that this Section and the parent body cannot help but endorse the movement. The following quotations from a letter sent by the aforementioned Mr. Austin to hospital pharmacists are furnished in order to show the high type of ideals which govern these volunteers who are responsible for this movement.

"There is no question in my mind but that a strong organization of hospital pharmacists is a possibility, and that it could and would do a great deal to promote the movement for better education and higher requirements by the pharmacy boards. Also, because of our contact with the more prominent medical men we are in a very favorable position to enhance the reputation of pharmacy with comparatively little effort.

It seems to me that we can be reasonably sure of receiving the indorsement of the American Pharmaceutical Association as well as the Council on Education of the A. M. A., and the American Hospital Association. It is conceivable that we might be invited to meet with the latter occasionally. At any rate such an organization could not but elevate the tone of the entire body of hospital pharmacists, as well as increase our usefulness to the profession as a whole."

"As you no doubt have observed from the instances that have come to your attention, the hospital pharmacists occupy a position of peculiar consequence in view of the fact that the leading clinicians and medical instructors of the country, with the most of whom we are closely associated, regard the pharmacist in the hospital as the prototype of all pharmacists. It seems to me that on this account, it is of the utmost importance for the future reputation of pharmacy, that the hospital pharmacists should make every effort to strongly impress these men with their high professional attainments.

"To produce this sort of an impression a strong and active association of hospital pharmacists is needed. It is out of the question for the majority of individuals to do it. By allying ourselves with the A. Ph. A. we would increase their strength and it would increase ours. It seems to me that pharmacy, as well as medicine, needs one strong organization instead of several weaker ones. In addition we would be brought into closer contact with the Faculties, the Boards of Pharmacy and all other professional pharmacists than we otherwise would."

At the further suggestion of Mr. Austin your chairman promptly named a committee of hospital pharmacists, members of this body, who could give to this work of organization a business aspect. The committee named is as follows:

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| William Gray,      | I. A. Becker,                  |
| John K. Thum,      | B. E. Hockert,                 |
| Clarissa M. Roehr, | E. C. Austin, <i>Chairman.</i> |

This committee may have a report which can be presented later on.

Furthermore this committee has been granted the privilege of conducting, under the auspices of the present officers of this Section, part or all of the second or third session of this Section. Papers written by hospital pharmacists will be the feature of the meeting. Full encouragement should be bestowed upon these gentlemen and their future meetings bid fair to become one of the most interesting features of the annual convention program.

Your chairman, if it be in order, would like to specifically recommend that the Section endorse this movement for the organization of hospital pharmacists, with the proviso that each organization be effected within the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In conclusion the chairman wishes to convey his sincere thanks to his associate officers and particularly to the Secretary, Professor Faser, for his willingness at short notice to assume the duties of acting chairman.

(Signed) IVOR GRIFFITH, *Chairman.*

C. A. Mayo moved and B. H. Eichold seconded, that the address be published and the recommendation therein approved and referred to the Council; Wilbur L. Seoville also moved that a telegram of congratulation on his recovery be sent to Chairman Griffith; the motions were carried unanimously.

Dr. M. F. Wilson of New Orleans delivered an illustrated address on "Vitamines."

The following papers were read:

"Liquor Sodae Chlorinatae," by S. L. Hilton.

"Tincture of Cantharides" (Supplementary to Paper Submitted in 1920), by F. W. Nitardy.

"Expiration Dates for Unstable Medicines," by E. C. Austin.

The report of the Committee on Unofficial Formulas was read and the recommendations therein referred to Council; it follows in part:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNOFFICIAL FORMULAS.

By J. Leon Lasc off, Chairman.

At the meeting of the A. Ph. A., held in Washington, D. C., May 1920, the Council appointed the following members to serve on the Committee on Unofficial Formulas. (See Official Roster.)

Notifications were sent to all members of their appointments, and resignations from Charles H. LaWall and H. A. B. Dunning were received, giving reasonable excuses for their inability to serve on the Committee.

Several local meetings were held, and it was suggested that we add at least thirteen more, making a total of twenty-five members to carry on this work. Many of the members were already occupied with revision work on the U. S. P. and N. F., and it was almost impossible to try out the many formulas received for publication, and to offer suggestions and criticism effectively. For this reason the Council was requested to enlarge the membership of this Committee. On the date of December 15, 1920, a letter was received advising me that the proposition for the enlargement of the Committee had been favorably acted upon. Thirteen sub-committees were organized and assigned work they were interested in, an effort being made to select members who had access to laboratory facilities.

Bulletins, voting sheets and formulas submitted for publication were sent to each of the members, and in this way valuable criticism, corrections, and suggestions were received and acted on. Stationery and stamped envelopes, used as reminders, were sent to all members.

Pharmaceutical Formulas, Numbers 643 to 654 were published in the April JOURNAL A. PH. A., in May Formulas 655 to 667, June 668 to 683, and July 684 to 697, inclusive. More formulas will appear in the August and September numbers. For a list of committee members and sub-committees see April issue of the JOURNAL, page 292.

There have been more than 700 formulas published, and the Chairman recommends that the first volume of the Recipe Book should contain not more than 1000 Unofficial Formulas, including galenicals which will be eliminated from the U. S. P. and N. F. I recommend that the Committee go ahead with the preparation of the first edition of the book.

In conclusion, I thank the members of the Council for the confidence placed in me, and hope to show by further efforts that it has not been misplaced. I am grateful to the members of the Committee for their coöperation in making the book a success, and also to Editor Eberle for his helpful suggestions.

The following papers were then read:

"Cash Value of a College Course," by J. A. Pool.

"Tablets for the National Formulary," by Dr. B. Fantus and Clyde M. Snow.

"Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus and Liquor Antisepticus," by Kenneth A. Bartlett.

"Soliciting Prescription Practice," by K. F. Ehmann.

"Superior Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury, by 'Wet Process,'" by E. R. Jones.

"Soluble Compound Spirit of Orange" and "A Simplified Process for Aromatic Elixir," by E. R. Jones.

"Compound Solution of Sodium Phosphate," by H. M. Faser.

"The Status of Clinical Service as a Phase of Pharmaceutical Service," by J. C. Krantz, Jr.

The first session was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman *pro tem* H. M. Faser at 10 A.M., September 9; it was given over largely to the interests of Hospital Pharmacists, under the auspices of the officers of the Section.

The first paper of the program, "The Coming Pharmacist," is printed in this number of the JOURNAL. Part of the discussion refers to the work inaugurated at this session and part

to the paper mentioned, by William Gray; the abstract of discussion thereon is included in these minutes.

E. C. Austin supplemented Mr. Gray's paper by stating that in the hospital with which he is connected (Cincinnati) approximately 6500 sterile solutions were dispensed annually.

General Secretary William B. Day was called on for remarks; he spoke in part as follows:

"It seems to me this contemplated work holds promise of a great future. There are many trained pharmacists employed in hospitals and, it is safe to say, there are five thousand hospitals in the United States; perhaps a thousand of these have been approved by the Medical Association for the training of internes; at least these thousand and probably a considerable number of the remainder employ pharmacists. These pharmacists, as Mr. Gray says, are quite unorganized; many of them are very poorly paid, I am sorry to say. An appeal can be made to them very effectively to organize, not on the grounds of pay—that would be incidental—but we appeal to them to organize into a group for their mutual improvement.

"As Mr. Gray said, we have undertaken in a very inefficient way, I have to admit, for I had to do with the undertaking, to get in touch with these pharmacists. The results were not large, but we could not expect that. We sent out about a thousand printed letters, directed to the pharmacists of the hospitals. In many cases, probably those letters never reached the pharmacists; in other cases they reached the pharmacist and did not meet with a response because he was not aware what we were doing and, perhaps, was momentarily influenced favorably and then forgot about it.

"All of these plans for awakening interest need to be followed up. We are working now to get a list of names of the hospital pharmacists, and the only way, apparently, is through aid of the hospital pharmacists, who are already interested; they can secure the names of the other hospital pharmacists in their city or elsewhere. We have met with fairly good results and the interest of some of the drug journals has been awakened. You have probably read some of the articles which have appeared in the *American Druggist* and the *Druggists' Circular*. These contributions were made by hospital pharmacists in different parts of the country and really make a very creditable showing.

"Some amusing things happened when this interest was awakened. For instance, one of the largest of the drug manufacturing firms promptly wrote me and asked me to supply them with a list of the hospital pharmacists of the United States. I told them that was exactly what I was trying to obtain and asked them to supply me with it.

"We had some interesting letters from pharmacists who are unable to be here. I have quite a number with me. They are interesting letters, which show how deeply these men appreciate what we are trying to do, and that has been a very encouraging feature. Another is the fact that responsive to these mere form letters hospital pharmacists were induced to affiliate in States where there are well-established branches of the Association. These branches apparently had not brought the men in, but our letters did, showing that the appeal to them as hospital pharmacists was the effective one. I recall, for instance, that we secured one or two memberships in Cleveland, and several in Cincinnati, through Mr. Austin's efforts. We have branches in both cities. Several applications came from Connecticut, and so on.

"The printed letter only brought in about 25 applications, but the follow-up with a personal letter brought in fully as many more, and I judge that we now have a hundred hospital pharmacists in the Association. This is only scratching the surface; there are at least a thousand available—the very finest material, because, as Mr. Gray said, these men are interested in professional pharmacy. They do not care about the prices of patent medicines and the like. I have been interested principally through Mr. Gray. He has a pharmacy in a hospital that does a larger amount of work, a larger business, we will call it, in drugs, than, I am sure, any retail pharmacy in Chicago, or perhaps any five or six put together, and yet he does not fill any prescriptions. Another important work he is doing, and other hospital pharmacists also, is in the instruction of nurses in the hospital, and when a hospital pharmacist gets into that position of importance in the hospital life—the management of the hospital—he is certain to be properly compensated and reimbursed for his work.

"We have in Chicago a number of men who are well-paid pharmacists in hospitals and who are very much interested in their work and who are very competent men, and those men are without exception interested in the Association. I feel sure that we can get others, many others, if we go after them.

"I am frank to say that my first interest in this matter was awakened when I thought of the prospects of adding to the membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association, but it developed into a movement to help the hospital pharmacists, themselves, and I can see where we can be of very material help to them. All of these hospitals, as Mr. Gray has pointed out, have formulas more or less private—not private because they want to keep them secret. Those could be disseminated by this means, and our Book of Unofficial Formulas would profit very greatly by their efforts. Every one of them have their own problems in hospital management, and by getting together, they can discuss these problems; by helping others they will help themselves.

"These are just little points that show what can be done for the hospital pharmacists of the United States through organization. There is a movement to have these men interested in the hospital association, rather than in the American Pharmaceutical Association. The hospitals, themselves, have an association and they would be very glad to interest these pharmacists therein. The hospital superintendents would like these pharmacists to affiliate with their body as a branch. I do not want that to happen, they should be brought into the A. Ph. A., as a group. I do not believe that at the present time such a group should be an affiliated body, like the boards and schools, but as a committee, a sub-section of this section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, where these pharmacists would have part in the program each year that can be developed and really become well worth while.

"We are only making a start now; we cannot expect very much; we are starting under very unfavorable circumstances, because we had so little time to prepare, and now we are called upon, most of the hospital pharmacists in the membership, to make a very long, expensive journey to the meeting, and it is not surprising so few are here. Next year we can have a considerable number at the meeting at Cleveland, and I hope this Section will now, before they adjourn, provide a part of their next year's program for these hospital pharmacists. I hope those who are representing the hospital pharmacists here will take it upon themselves to see that a very interesting program for that sub-section is arranged which will be profitable not only to them, but also to the other members of the Section."

Lyman F. Kebler said that about two years ago a resolution was passed by Congress directing the appointment of a commission to investigate the salaries, the conditions of pay, the equity and so forth, for men in the Government service, that is, the civil service people—not in the Army or the Navy or the Public Health, but just the Civil Service men—and there naturally came into this group the pharmacists of Washington. The bill, or resolution, was rather circumscribed, in that it covered only the men in Washington, but from such a center it is bound to disseminate throughout the entire country. Continuing, he said:

"The American Pharmaceutical Association, at the meeting in New York City, appointed a committee, of which I happened to be one, and before that time, I was drafted on the work by the Reclassification Commission, itself. My problem was to get information from outside of Washington, as to what compensation was being received by the men on the outside in institutional work, and it is from that angle that I attacked this problem, and say what you will, the money matter, the salary, is one of the fundamental things that will bring people together; the way whereby there can be brought about an equitable and fair compensation for equal or similar work, is by united effort, and I think that this movement here is one of the best that has yet been brought to my attention.

"In some institutions, in addition to salary they give full maintenance; in others, they give part maintenance. So all these things have to be studied in order to get an equity on the basis of compensation.

"Someone said this covers only a few men. In Washington, that is perfectly true. We have only a few pharmaceutical chemists. But it sets a precedent for the entire country, and I certainly am very glad to see this movement go forward, and possibly reach out and cover this question of compensation, because the men in Washington are certainly receiving most niggardly salaries. So the thing to do is to get together, so as to bring about a compensation that is fair for the experience and education required of these men."

Chairman H. M. Faser referred to the fact that the pharmacist in the State Insane Hospital of Mississippi is now receiving \$2,400. He also stated that nearly all pharmaceuticals used in this hospital were prepared by or under the supervision of this pharmacist.

Prof. W. F. Rudd was pleased by the action taken, and spoke of the training the pharmacist, a recent graduate, was receiving at the hospital of the Virginia Medical College in preparing



clinical laboratory material, technical solutions, etc., and was also paid well for his services. He saw great opportunities in this movement and complimented those responsible for it.

Mr. Gray spoke of the ready-made preparations supplied in the out-patient departments of hospitals in Chicago. He supplied the material at the hospital with which he was connected for clinics but did not make up the preparations for the free dispensary, which institution had about 150 formulas; the purpose of the dispensary was quick service to many patients.

Mr. Austin stated that in the Cincinnati hospital with which he was connected, one assistant, who was paid \$135.00 and full maintenance, made up all the extemporaneous preparations, but did not fill prescriptions.

Mr. Becker asked whether it was possible to have Dr. Kebler supply a list of pharmacists in the Government employ; the latter replied that he thought it would be possible to give Secretary Day such a list; he was impressed that the hospital pharmacists could give valuable aid to the revision committees of the U. S. P., N. F., and in the preparation of the A. Ph. A. Book of Unofficial Formulas.

Mr. Gray called attention to the fact that only three retail pharmacists, and no hospital pharmacists, were on the U. S. P. Revision Committee; this is a matter that should have consideration by the next Pharmacopoeial Convention. Many preparations of Pharmaceutical manufacturers are tried out in the hospitals before being placed on the market, and so there are opportunities for valuable work on preparations that are under discussion for official recognition.

Chairman H. M. Faser stated that the question before the Section was the organization of hospital pharmacists and this should be within the Section. He also asked for action on Mr. Gray's paper, which was then by vote accepted for publication.

There was considerable discussion relative to the best way of having hospital pharmacy represented in the Section; the following was finally carried: "that such time as may be deemed necessary by the officers of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing be given over to hospital pharmacists, and that an officer or associate of this Section be a hospital pharmacist."

Mr. White suggested that a Committee on Hospital Pharmacists should be appointed by the Association; it was finally deemed best to continue the committee as at present to be appointed by the Chairman of the Section.

Mr. Austin thought the Chairman should also be chairman of the committee, that considerable clerical work would be required in order to bring results; that the Association had endeavored heretofore to interest hospital pharmacists without much success; it was decided to leave the appointment to the Chairman, and that the committee should be enlarged. It was agreed that the success of this movement depended largely on the continued interest and enthusiasm of the founders; that all interested would have to cooperate with the Chairman of the Committee on Hospital Pharmacists and the members; without such active interest there would be no rapid development of this very important movement.

A paper by Miss Clarissa M. Roehr on "Teaching in the Hospital Pharmacy" was read by title.

A paper by Miss Frances M. Greenwalt on "The Ideal Hospital Pharmacy" was read and discussed.

Mr. Austin said that the corner-stone of professional pharmacy is the service rendered by pharmacy to the medical profession and the general public; that Miss Greenwalt has opened up the very interesting question of cooperation with the medical profession, and her effort should secure professional recognition for pharmacy on which, in his opinion, depends the success of the profession.

The question was argued of selling preparations that were made with tax-free alcohol; to what extent this might be done without conflicting with trade and regulations under which such alcohol was obtained.

Mr. Becker referred to the sale of distilled water. Mr. Austin stated that they sold about 35 gallons of distilled water per day, they also furnished supplies for batteries, and indicated that hospital pharmacy work differed in different localities so that many questions might well come up to be discussed and problems solved, showing the value and necessity for this organization.

Prof. C. M. Snow, who had entered into the discussion of previous questions, stated that the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties had done more to bring pharmacy schools

to a higher plane and establish greater uniformity in teaching methods than any other agency, and here were related opportunities, to raise the standards in hospital pharmacy, and establish more uniform practices.

Mr. Austin said that in looking through about 350 reports of hospital pharmacists of the United States and Canada he had noticed that in only about half a dozen hospitals, the pharmacist is on the professional staff; the pharmacist should be on the "house staff," which includes the receiving physician, the radiographer, the resident pathologist, and bacteriologist, and the dentist; usually the pharmacist is on the administrative staff and often at the end of the list. It seemed to him that this should be considered in the proposed activities, and the hospital pharmacist placed where he rightfully belongs, by requiring professional qualifications of him.

C. M. Snow moved, "that it is the sense of this Section that the pharmacist is a professional man and that he should be on the professional staff of the hospital in which he is engaged," seconded by E. C. Austin. After some further discussion the motion was carried by vote.

The following papers were read by title and referred:

"Hospital Pharmacy," by Edward Swallow.

"Odds and Ends," by W. Wilson McNeary.

"The Pharmacist in the Out-Patient Dispensary," by Ferdinand P. Silber.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, Ivor Griffith, Philadelphia.

*Secretary*, I. A. Becker, Chicago.

*Associates*, John K. Thum, Philadelphia, Clarissa M. Roehr, San Francisco.

The Section then adjourned.

## SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

### ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 8 and 9, 1921.\*

The first session of the Section on Commercial Interests, A. Ph. A., was convened by Chairman Adam Wirth, September 7, at 9:30 A.M. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. John Culley served in his stead. Bernard H. Eichold presided during the reading of the

#### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Several months ago, due to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chairman C. O. Lee, who left the United States for China, I was elected by the Council to succeed him. I am confident that I voice the sentiments of this Section when I express the hope that Mr. Lee is doing well in his new field.

Immediately upon my election to this important position, I got in touch with Secretary C. W. Holzhauer and also with the two Vice-Chairmen, in line with the work expected of this Committee.

It is with much regret that the absence of the Secretary is noted, and I thank Mr. John Culley for acting in his stead during this meeting.

We have written to several pharmaceutical journals and several members soliciting papers; however, I am sorry to say that the results are not very gratifying, which will be attested by the small number of papers that have been presented and which have been featured on the official program.

The reports of the chairmen of the various Sections usually embody resolutions which concern, more or less, the welfare of the Association, and I trust that the brevity of this report will not be construed as any neglect on the part of your Chairman; resolutions that may come up this year must emanate from the papers that are presented at this meeting.

Before concluding this report, as a resident of New Orleans I take pleasure in extending to each and every one of you a hearty welcome and a pleasant time during your short sojourn in our midst.

I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me and trust that our meeting will be fruitful of good results.

(Signed) ADAM WIRTH.

\* Papers with discussions will, hereafter, be printed apart from the minutes. It is understood, unless otherwise stated, that the papers were referred to the Publication Committee.