

FINAL SESSION.

The third (final) session of the Scientific Section was called to order by Chairman Paul S. Pittenger.

The minutes of the preceding sessions of the Section were read and approved.

Consideration of the changes in By-Laws was the next order of business. The By-Laws as presented to Council were finally approved.—See page 939 of October JOURNAL.

On account of several authors not being present their papers were read by title and referred for publication, and the order of program was changed to permit of the reading of papers by those present; the titles follow in the sequence of their reading. There was no discussion on these papers.

"A Simple Viscometer for Absolute Measurements," by E. Moness and P. M. Giesy.

"Plasticity Measurements in Pharmacy," by E. Moness and P. M. Giesy.

"A Simple Method of Demonstrating Colloidal Particles," by G. H. Needham.

They were received and referred for publication.

Chairman F. E. Bibbins reported the following as nominees of the Section for the ensuing year:

Chairman, F. F. Berg, Brooklyn, N. Y. *First Vice-Chairman*, John C. Krantz, Jr., Baltimore, Md. *Second Vice-Chairman*, E. V. Lynn, Seattle, Wash. *Secretary*, Paul S. Pittenger, Philadelphia, Pa. *Delegate*, J. P. Snyder, Norwich, N. Y.

E. V. Kyser moved the acceptance of the report, and that Chairman Bibbins cast the vote of the Section for the nominees. Motion seconded by E. A. Ruddiman. Carried.

The officers-elect were presented for installation; they expressed appreciation of the honor conferred and gave assurance to serve according to their ability in the respective stations.

On motion the Scientific Section was adjourned.

SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.*

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened by Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., at 9:00 A.M., Thursday, August 27.

Secretary F. J. Blumenschein presided during the reading of the Chairman's Address, which follows:

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.

We are gathered here again as the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing to exchange views, create visions for future service and enhance the cause of professional pharmacy. This meeting marks a quarter of a century of steady progress in which this Section has participated. Twenty-five years ago, at Richmond, this Section was organized at the suggestion of Dr. Henry P. Hynson, whose fertile mind and far-seeing wisdom realized this means as an influence for the betterment of practical pharmacy. We who meet here to-day may well take pride in the fact that we are preceded by a long list of venerable pharmacists of this Section of our ASSOCIATION who have done their share in enriching our great profession.

This, however, is history.—What do to-day and to-morrow hold forth for you and me as pharmacists—what are the outstanding problems—the pressing opportunities and the corresponding obligations? Briefly, I would like to review three of these problems and point out a solution that will result in a definite increment of progress for pharmacy.

First.—We of to-day are seeing pharmacy divorcing itself from the retail drug store, as a result of economic laws which, as we know, are inviolate. There is no theory or hypothesis that we may propose to check this. It is an inevitable metamorphosis which is taking place before our very eyes. What is the significance of such a condition? It is serious, it will eventually remold the entire pharmacy situation, but there is no cause for despair or panic among the pharmacists. Centuries of service in alleviating human ailments has created for pharmacy an indelible

* Seniority would bring the minutes of the Section on Education and Legislation next, but as the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing held a joint session the minutes of the latter succeed the former.

impression upon the mind of the laity. The profession of pharmacy is destined to remain as one of the leading professions as long as there remains a necessity for medicinal products. There is, however, no need for the professional pharmacist to dissociate himself from the druggist, for the latter is just as essential in his sphere of endeavor as the former is in his and, certainly, it is good economics to say that the producer should not cast aspersions upon the distributor. These two branches of our profession, although destined by force of circumstance to become more and more divergent in practice, should now as never before be molded together in an inseparable union in a national organization representing all phases of pharmaceutical endeavor.

The next problem which faces us as pharmacists is one of an educational nature. The retail pharmacists for one-half of a century have criticized the schools on account of their failure to train students in all phases of drug-store practice. The criticism is unfair, to say the least, and, were it taken seriously, is certainly not one to advance practical pharmacy. The dire need of the pharmacist to-day from the standpoint of education is indeed not for more training in drug store practice, but an urgent need for culture. Culture, which makes a man more than a pharmacist, in the same sense of the word in which Herbert Corly said, "Lincoln was more than an American." Culture which will stimulate the desire for the better things of life. Culture which as Matthew Arnold said, "is the study of perfection." This is not the voice of an altruist, but the word of one who believes that educating the sweeper will make the broom seem lighter, and educating the steeplejack will make the steeple seem lower and, further, that a more thorough education for the pharmacist is the salvation of pharmacy. Let us then insist that our schools do not stop at a three-year course, *i. e.*, seventy-five per cent of the average course leading to the baccalaureate degree, but let us demand four years of training for all men entering pharmacy and thus adequately equip the pharmacist to take his place among his brothers in the other medical professions.

The third problem is that of extending the domain of pharmacy. We have been satisfied too long to limit ourselves to sugar-coated pills and tinctures, while science has long since, for the most part, declared these antique. May we ask the question to-day as members of this Section—what is practical pharmacy? It is the preparation of products used as medicines. "We have a goodly heritage." Are not then the chemists who synthesize medicines, the manufacture of glandular products and the bio-assayists practical pharmacists? If so, then let us include them in our ranks. They belong to us and their discoveries are the discoveries of pharmacy as it is practiced to-day. Shall we not then establish an all-inclusive practical pharmacy program?

The medical profession endeavors to claim as its members all those who contribute to fundamental research of a national character, whether the investigation be chemical or pharmaceutical in nature. This is robbing pharmacy of its rightful heritage. Let us not permit it any longer. Had Sertürner discovered morphine in 1925 medicine would have claimed him, although he rightfully belongs to the ranks of pharmacy. Let us then hold fast to these discoveries which are ours and further educate our members to engage in investigations, to search for truth, so that the annual increment of scientific progress initiated in pharmacy may be equal to that originating in any other profession.

I suppose these problems are old to most members of the audience, but old problems are often vital and fundamental ones, and I have simply tried to bend the current of thought by the banks of the generation through which it flows.

As there was no specific recommendation in the Chairman's Address, it was moved to receive it for publication and with the thanks of this Section. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Letters received by Miss Frances M. Greenwalt from Dr. A. R. Warner, executive secretary of the American Hospital Association, were read. They were addressed to Miss Greenwalt, chairman of a hospital committee appointed last year in Buffalo; they follow. The first is dated October 2, 1924, and the other, November 18, 1924:

"We have your letter of September 26th and note what you say regarding a Pharmaceutical Section in the Association. The letter will be referred to the trustees and their decision or action in the matter will be transmitted to you promptly." * * *

"Your request that a Section on Pharmacy be established in the Annual Conference of the American Hospital Association was given thoughtful consideration by the Board of Trustees at a meeting held on November 10.

"The Trustees feel that, though it is not possible to establish such a Section in the Association, they would welcome the establishment of such a section in the American Pharmaceutical Association or in some other group and will encourage a provision for a meeting, or meetings, at Conference of the American Hospital Association at which matters of interest and importance, in relation to the practice of pharmacy in hospitals, may be considered and discussed.

"Trusting that this will to some extent, at least, meet the desires of your group, we are"

(Signed by Dr. A. R. Warner)

The report of Miss Greenwalt was received with thanks of the Section.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. C. M. Snow, Adley B. Nichols and John J. Grasser, members of the Committee on Nominations.

PAPERS.¹

The following papers were read:

"Decolorized Tincture of Iodine," by K. H. Rang and Edward Kremers—discussed by W. L. Scoville and Ivor Griffith.

"Hydrogenated Oils. Their Use as Bases in Pharmacopœial Ointments," by E. V. Kyser and A. L. Gilreath—no discussion.

"Glycerite of Bismuth and Its Effect on Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth N. F. IV," by K. A. Bartlett—see p. 789, September JOURNAL.

"A Few Interesting Notes on Oil of Wintergreen," by Robert L. Swain.

"Hospital Pharmacy—Is Liquor a Menace to Pharmacy?" by Edward Swallow.

"A Note on the Assay of Tincture of Hyoscyamus," by William F. Reindollar—see p. 789, September JOURNAL.

"A Note on the Assay of Mass of Ferrous Carbonate," by John C. Krantz, Jr. and Manuel J. Vidal.

The papers by Messrs. Bartlett and Swain were discussed by W. L. Scoville, W. R. Beck, and D. F. Jones. The paper by Edward Swallow was discussed by Robert J. Ruth, Ivor Griffith, C. P. Wimmer and A. H. King.

After the reading of papers the first session of the Section was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., at 1:30 P.M., August 29.

Reading of papers was at once proceeded with; the following were read:

"The Advance of Pharmacy in the Age of Chemistry," by Morris S. Kharasch, was read by Zada M. Cooper—there was no discussion.

"Aromatic Cod Liver Oil," by Clyde M. Snow and Bernard Fantus, was discussed by Messrs. Griffith, Snow, D. F. Jones, and Emanuel. (It is printed in October JOURNAL.)

Ivor Griffith referred to a lecture of the late Professor Remington on Cod Liver Oil. He said that in flavoring emulsions of cod liver oil the fact must not be lost sight of that it is an animal product, and flavors like celery suggest themselves and with them pepper and salt. He had not tried out such a formula. He continued by saying that it seemed almost impossible to obscure the cod liver oil flavor entirely, and care should be exercised in the selection of a bland oil.

D. F. Jones said he had used salt and pepper in emulsions and with some oils it worked well, but he did not remember having used it in cod liver oil emulsions.

C. M. Snow recalled that several students had told him they added salt to cod liver oil before taking it, and they also tasted of salt before and after eating herring. He thought that the suggestion of salt and pepper in a cod liver oil emulsion might be worthy of consideration.

Louis Emanuel contended that the initial dose of cod liver oil should be small and gradually increased.

There was no discussion on the paper by H. J. Goeckel on "Hospital Pharmacy Problems—as Shown by Inquiries Received by the Hospital Library and Service Bureau." It is printed in

¹ Papers, with discussions thereon, will be printed in succeeding issues.

September JOURNAL, pp. 792-795; "The Alleged Incompatibility of Acid Sodium Phosphate and Hexamethylenamine," by Bernard Fantus and Clyde M. Snow, will be found in same issue, p. 791—there was no discussion.

Caswell A. Mayo read a paper on "The Standardization of a Drop," and a paper by George E. Éwe on "Perishable Pharmaceuticals."

Relative to the first paper, I. A. Becker said that in Europe the drop is adjusted to weight—their droppers are adjusted to a given number of drops per gram. The same idea is made use of in some photographic formulas.

There was no discussion on the following papers:

"The Effect of Certain Amides on the Stability of Modified Dakin's Solution," by John C. Krantz, Jr., and Manuel J. Vidal.

"Statistical Study of the Number of Registered Pharmacists in United States," by H. J. Goeckel.

"Further Studies in the Extraction of Nux Vomica," by J. A. Pierce—September JOURNAL, p. 788.

"What Should a Pharmacist Be?" by Ivor Griffith.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was called for. Chairman Snow reported the following as nominees for the ensuing year:

Chairman, H. C. Newton, Omaha, Neb. *First Vice-Chairman*, L. R. Wagener, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Second Vice-Chairman*, Adley B. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*, Gustav Bachman, Minneapolis, Minn. *Delegate*, E. O. Leonard, Pocatello, Idaho.

A motion by Clyde M. Snow, seconded by C. A. Mayo, that the Chairman cast the unanimous ballot for the nominees, carried. The officers were then installed and the Section adjourned.

The minutes of the Joint Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing will be found under transactions of the Scientific Section on preceding pages.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., was convened at 9:45 A.M., August 27, by Chairman Mansfield. Secretary Beard presided during the reading of the Chairman's address; it follows:

LEGISLATIVE NEEDS OF PHARMACY.

BY WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

There are several laws which must be enacted and enforced in the United States if pharmacy is to assume its rightful position as a profession. These laws which should be on the statute books of every state are—1, *Ownership Law*; 2, *One License Law*; 3, *Pre-requisite Law*; 4, *Experience as a Pre-requisite to the Study of Pharmacy*; 5, *Law Amending the Eighteenth Amendment* (Abolishing the right of pharmacists to dispense whiskey and alcohol).

OWNERSHIP LAW.

The Ownership Law, enacted in New York in 1923, restricts the ownership of pharmacies and drug stores to licensed pharmacists and druggists. That part of the New York Law relating to ownership is as follows:

"Every pharmacy shall be owned by a licensed pharmacist and every drug store shall be owned by a licensed druggist, and no co-partnership shall own a pharmacy unless all the partners are licensed pharmacists, and no co-partnership shall own a drug store unless all the partners are licensed druggists." This law establishes Pharmacy as a profession in New York on a par with Law, Medicine and Dentistry.

In 1921 there were 5090 registered pharmacies and 60 registered drug stores in New York. During 1922 the number of pharmacies increased to 5625 and the drug stores to 64. This rapid increase in the number of pharmacies was brought about largely as a result of the ex-saloon keepers and others who were not pharmacists and who had no idea, whatever, of the professional side of pharmacy, or of the position of pharmacy as a factor in preserving the public health; the sole idea of the majority of these people having been to enter pharmacy so that they could carry on a liquor business and sell patent medicines.