

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN DES MOINES, IA.,
AUGUST 24-28, 1925.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The first session of the Scientific Section, A. Ph. A., was convened at 9:20 A.M., August 26, by Chairman Paul S. Pittenger. Vice-Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr. presided during the reading of the Chairman's address.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY PAUL S. PITTENGER.

Fellow members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and guests, I greet you and welcome you to the sessions of the Scientific Section. We again meet to exchange ideas and to acquire information from our members who have made special studies and performed researches upon varied scientific problems.

I feel highly honored in having been elected as your presiding officer for this year and am cognizant of my responsibilities; I assure you that I will do everything within my power to serve you towards making our meetings a success and trust that you will overlook my shortcomings.

The By-Laws of our Section under Article I concerning the duties of the Chairman state: "He *may* present an annual address on subjects of interest to the section."

The establishment of my new business venture, The Harvey-Pittenger Company, has consumed practically every moment of my time every day from 8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. for the past five months. I must admit, therefore, that it has been impossible for me to devote any considerable time to the preparation of a formal address.

For this reason, on first thought, I was inclined to disregard customary practice entirely and delete this part of the program. I did not, however, wish to be derelict in the fulfillment of the duties of my office and have, as moments were available, intermittently jotted down the following few remarks:

We meet year after year to exchange ideas, to keep in touch with the latest development in the researches of our fellow-members and most important of all to renew acquaintances with our old friends who annually attend our meetings regardless of distance or expense in order that we may all enjoy a few days of good-fellowship.

Thanks to the efforts of our Secretary our program is crowded with papers detailing the results of the untiring researches of our members. Most of the authors are here for the purpose of personally presenting the papers to you, to hear our comments and criticisms and to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

PAPERS.

The subjects of the papers are sufficiently varied to solicit the interest of every member.

There is much more to pharmacy than the dispensing of drugs, the preparation of galenicals and the compounding of prescriptions. We have in addition that fascinating field of endeavor known as pharmaceutical research. The members of our Scientific Section are especially interested in this phase of pharmacy and among our members will be found research workers in all its branches including Chemistry, Botany and Pharmacognosy, Bacteriology and Biology, Pharmacology and Biologic Assays.

Year after year new minds apply themselves to the confronting problems; they seek advancement and light; they devote thought and study in order to help the common cause and to bring real progress.

Professor Scoville in his Address as Chairman at the Atlantic City Meeting, in 1916, stated:

"Research is to-day the popular topic for the chemist. Circumstances have brought it to the front, and men are seeing more clearly the latent possibilities of science, even in the abstract.

It is not my purpose to attempt to add to the oratory or the general argument, but to urge to concrete action pharmacy's part in the advance. Pharmacy has its own part to play, and its own responsibilities to shoulder.

Each branch of chemistry must hold up its end for its own good. A general attention to research makes it easier for all branches to push forward, but the laggard will not be carried very far or very long. All branches will profit by the efforts of the leaders, but only a coöperative spirit will preserve a place for any branch. Action is needed on all sides. Pharmacy must take up its problems and solve them, or it will ultimately cease to be regarded as a branch of chemistry. We cannot be a parasite in the chemical body and preserve our standing.

Talking or reading about chemical achievements will not get us very far unless we are stirred to achievement ourselves. We may profit to a considerable extent by the achievement of allied branches of science, but we can secure lasting recognition only by our own attainments."

I am pleased to report marked improvement along this line and call your attention to the number of highly scientific technical papers included in this year's program. This is exceedingly gratifying to your Chairman.

Up to a few years ago many of the best scientific papers written by members of our ASSOCIATION were presented before various technical associations or published in technical journals not directly associated with Pharmacy.

This was due, to a considerable extent, to the fact that the associations or journals in question were supposed to have a higher scientific rating than ours. This condition greatly reduced our prestige as a group of scientific workers.

The excellent address upon this subject by Chairman A. G. DuMez at our 1921 meeting in New Orleans has led to a marked change and his ideals have to a large extent been realized.

During the past two years our members have evidently felt that our ASSOCIATION and JOURNAL are worthy of receiving the reports of their *best* efforts and have been proud to present their papers before our Section.

Those of us who had the privilege of attending last year's meeting at Buffalo cannot help but feel proud of the showing made by our members in the presentation and discussion of highly technical papers, especially when we were honored by the presence of distinguished foreign scientists.

A perusal of our Section's program for this year gives us that feeling of confidence that we can invite the "world's best" to our deliberations and have that sense of security that our members will "stand on their own."

I am therefore grateful for the generous response to our Secretary's appeal for papers and cannot properly express my appreciation for the efforts of the worthy members who have contributed so liberally toward the success of our meeting.

Experience and observation during the time I served as Secretary of this Section last year and as your Chairman this year have convinced me that the term of office of the Secretary should be for more than one year.

LONGER TERM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Most of the success of our Scientific Section meetings depends upon the efficiency of the work of its secretary. Under the present plan of electing a new secretary each year this responsibility goes usually to a man who has had no previous experience in the duties of the office but accepts its responsibility as the stepping stone to the chairmanship. Desirous of making a good showing he usually devotes much time and attention to familiarizing himself with the details of the office. Just about the time he has "found himself" and realizes the many ways in which he could better serve the Association he is elected chairman and a new secretary fills the chair. I vividly recall how last year as your secretary at Buffalo, I spent many hours in my room between Section meetings and in the "wee hours" of the morning writing reports and minutes which I later found were unnecessary. Much of this time could have been used to better advantage if I had had previous experience and had known what was and what was not essential. I therefore feel that the Section would be better served if they elected a permanent secretary or at least lengthened the term of office to three or four years.

Much time and expense could be saved by an experienced secretary in the securing of papers for the meetings, the forwarding of the proper information to the General Secretary, the Editor of the JOURNAL, etc.

For example, if a general appeal for papers is forwarded to the entire membership of the Association over 80% are not answered or acknowledged. This means that over 80% of the Secretary's efforts, as far as papers are concerned, and 80% of the mailing expense, etc., is wasted without results to the Section.

With our ever-increasing number of members it has, during the past few years, been impossible to send appeals for papers to the entire membership of the Association. Coöperation between secretaries, however, has brought the maximum results from a limited expenditure.

Professor Viehoever, when secretary, prepared a card index of the members to whom he addressed appeals and of the drug journals that published the appeals. This was passed on to J. P. Snyder who enlarged the list. Last year I added to the list the names of every member who had contributed a paper to our Section during the past five years. I forwarded the index to Secretary Berg who no doubt used it as a basis for the mailing list this year.

A permanent secretary could keep such a list up-to-date by adding the names of all new contributors, making notations on the cards of the members who reply to the appeals and of the journals that coöperate by publishing the appeals, etc.

An experienced secretary could save much correspondence by having a knowledge of exactly what is required in the way of supplying information to the Editor of the JOURNAL, the preparation and arrangement of the program and in the securing of necessary appliances such as lanterns, etc., for the meetings.

I believe that a permanent secretary could get the work of the office under way early enough in the year to receive the coöperation of the members in preparing abstracts of their papers in advance of the meeting. Such abstracts placed in the hands of the members in advance of the sessions of the Section materially add to the quality of the discussions.

I, therefore, recommend that the Scientific Section consider the advisability of appointing a permanent secretary or increasing the secretary's term of office.

In conclusion I desire to again express my sincere thanks to the members of the Section who so signally honored me with this important office, to my fellow officers, especially our worthy Secretary whose untiring efforts have assured us of interesting and instructive sessions and to the numerous contributors of papers who are unselfishly passing on the results of their researches for the furtherance of the best interests of scientific pharmacy.

Chairman Krantz appointed Messrs. John J. Grasser, Ralph E. Terry and Charles C. Plitt, to serve as members of the Committee on Chairman's Address.

E. L. Newcomb considered the recommendation of the Chairman of great value and moved that the Committee on Chairman's Address be asked to give serious consideration to the matter of amending the By-Laws of the Section so as to provide for a longer term of office for the Secretary of the Section. The motion was seconded and carried.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

BY FRANTZ F. BERG.

In preparation for the annual meeting, the Secretary reviewed and revised the list of members who have contributed papers during the past five years. A number of duplications of names were corrected, some deleted, and 59 new names added.

On the first call for papers, a circular letter of appeal was addressed to 260 members and trade papers, for their cognizance and publication.

A second letter was forwarded at a later date, addressed to 63 members.

Up to this time the Secretary has received a total of 37 papers for the meeting.

The titles received cover an extremely wide range of interesting subjects and are from all sections of the country. One paper also has been received from Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, of Utrecht, Holland, who, you will recall, was present at the Buffalo meeting last year.

The report was accepted.

The Ebert Medal was exhibited.

Chairman Pittenger appointed Messrs. F. E. Bibbins, A. C. Taylor and W. H. Zeigler, members of the Committee on Nominations.

PAPERS.¹—PHARMACOLOGY AND BIOLOGIC ASSAY.

The following papers were read and discussed, presented in abstract or read by title:

"Activity (anthelmintic) of Western Oils of *Chenopodium*," by A. R. Bliss, Jr. (By title.)

"Local Anesthetics of the Amino Alkyl Benzoates," by E. V. Lynn and F. A. Lofgren. (Read, no discussion.)

"Pollen (Hay Fever) and Protein Tests with Demonstration," by Dr. John A. Murphy.

Before proceeding with the demonstration, Dr. Murphy said that dried pollens would be used in the test of a hay fever patient, to determine the pollen or pollens responsible in this case. He explained, that "the test consists of applying the pure pollens to a series of small scratches or cuts made on the flexor surface of the forearm, first adding a drop of $\frac{1}{10}$ normal sodium hydroxide to each scratch, and then rubbing the pollens into the scratches, in a manner similar to vaccination against small-pox." Continuing Dr. Murphy said:

"The selection of pollens for the test is determined by the date of onset and duration of the patient's symptoms of hay fever and a knowledge of the hay-fever producing plants in the patient's locality.

"A positive test will be apparent in 15 to 30 minutes and consists of an urticarial wheal, irregular in contour, with a surrounding area of redness, varying in size from one-half inch to two or more inches in diameter, with or without itching. The size is a rough gauge to the degree of sensitivity of the patient and serves as a guide in the scheme of treatment."

The test gave positive reactions to the pollens of ragweed, sagebrush and marsh elder, all hay-fever producing plants and of primary importance in this locality (Des Moines) as causes of the Fall type of hay fever.

The following papers were then presented:

"Caffeine as an Antidote for Hydrated Chloral," by Charles C. Haskell. (By title.)

"The Action of Caffeine on the Poisoned Heart," by Charles C. Haskell. (By title.)

"The Relaxing Action of Some Aromatic Esters," by E. V. Lynn and Dorothy Gaston. (Read, no discussion.)

"The Bio-Assay of Aconite," by L. W. Rowe. (Read and discussed.)

"A Test for Anthraquinone Drugs," by E. N. Gathercoal. (By title.)

"The Effect of Nicotine on the Gastrocnemius Muscle of the Frog," by Rupert A. Chittick. (Read, no discussion.)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY METHODS.

"The Effect of Changes of Hydrogen Ion Concentration upon Emulsions," by John C. Krantz, Jr. and Neil E. Gordon. (Read and discussed.)

"Determination of Morphine Sulphate in Tablets and Granulations," by R. E. Schoetzw. (Read, no discussion, published in September JOURNAL, p. 781.)

Secretary Berg, before presenting the paper following, read a note from Dr. Kolthoff in which the author expressed regret because of his inability to attend the meeting. He referred to his visit of last year with a great deal of pleasure and asked to be remembered to the members of the Association and extended wishes for a successful meeting.

"The Microtitration of Iodides with Iodates and the Determination of the Iodide and Ferrous Iron Contents in Syrup of Ferrous Iodide," by I. M. Kolthoff. There was no discussion of the paper.

"The Melting Point of Sodium Phosphate, U. S. P.," by H. F. Hildebrand, R. E. Schoetzw and P. M. Giesy. (Read, no discussion.)

"The Light-Sensitiveness of Bismuth Subcarbonate," by M. W. Tapley and P. M. Giesy. (Read, no discussion.)

A motion to adjourn was carried.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Scientific Section was convened at 9:25 A.M., Thursday, August 27, by Chairman Paul S. Pittenger.

¹ Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed with the papers and omitted here unless some action requires prior notation.

Chairman John J. Grasser reported for the Committee on Chairman's Address. The report was signed by all members of the Committee and submitted to Council. (See Reorganization Meeting of Council, October JOURNAL, submitted by Secretary Berg and approved by Council.) The report was accepted.

PAPERS.

E. V. Lynn submitted the following papers:

"A Preliminary Examination of Four Northwestern Plants," by E. V. Lynn and Paul Y. Cheng.

"The Oil of *Ledum Groenlandicum*," by E. V. Lynn, Arnold Lehman and Russel Cain.

"The Chemistry of Nitrosyl Chloride," by E. V. Lynn and H. A. Shoemaker.

There was no discussion.

C. B. Jordan abstracted a paper by Anna F. Shireman on "The Assay of Phosphoric Acid and the Sodium Phosphates." There was no discussion.

E. A. Ruddiman presented a paper on "Toxicity of Quinine Aspirin Mixture on Warm Blooded Animals," by E. A. Ruddiman and Charles F. Lanwermyer. Discussed by F. O. Taylor and Prof. Valenzuela.

The program was continued with the following papers:

"Some Vegetable Oils; Their Application with Hydrogenated Oils in the Production of Transparent Soaps," by E. V. Kyser and H. Amin. (Read and discussed.)

"The Inhibitory Action of Certain Antiseptics on the Activity of Diastase," by H. E. Whitmire and E. V. Kyser. (Read, no discussion.)

"The Preparation of Tribromhydrin and Propodiene," by W. M. Tapley and P. M. Giesy. (Read, no discussion.)

"The Preparation of Methyl Acetylene," by W. M. Tapley and P. M. Giesy. (Read, no discussion.)

"Isopropynol as a Substitute for Ethanol—1, Determination of Saponification Value; 2, Titer test," by L. E. Harris. (Read, no discussion.)

"Method of Extracting Cod Liver Oil from Malt Extracts," by L. R. Wagener and C. C. Glover. (Read by W. L. Seoville, no discussion.)

"A Study of the Thalleioquin Reaction and a New Modification," by George W. Hargreaves. (Read, no discussion.)

"Philippine Ginger," by P. Valenzuela. (Read, no discussion.)

Edward Kremers presented the following papers by title:

"Berberine in Common Barberry," by E. R. Schulz.

"Chemical Study of *Cnicus Benedictus*," by L. P. Miller.

"Sucrose from *Podophyllum Peltatum*," by H. L. Kuester.

The following papers were read by title and referred for publication:

"Some Notes on the Gravimetric Determination of Emodin and Allied Substances in Cathartic Drugs," by George D. Beal and M. C. T. Katti. (See October JOURNAL.)

"The Effect of Various Conditions on the Keeping of Some Essential Oils," by R. A. Konnerth. (See October JOURNAL.)

"The Oil of *Pongamia Glabra*," by George D. Beal and M. C. T. Katti.

"Active Principle and Narcotic Effect of *Liatris Odoratissima*," by E. V. Howell and H. M. Taylor.

"Diethylphthalate IV," by J. A. Handy and L. F. Hoyt.

On motion the second session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION, SCIENTIFIC SECTION AND SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The joint session of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened by Chairman Paul S. Pittenger at 10:20 P.M., Thursday, August 27. He stated that the purpose of the meeting was to listen to, receive the reports on, and discuss the revisions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, National Formulary and Book of Unofficial Formulas.—The reports on U. S. P. X precede the Minutes of the Sections, pp. 987-1004.—EDITOR.

Vice-Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., took the Chair during the presentation of reports on the National Formulary and Recipe Book. The following reports were read and received; there was no discussion.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY COMMITTEE.

BY WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, CHAIRMAN.

The Fifth Edition of the National Formulary is now in press. Part I which contains all of the formulas has been set up and the galley proofs corrected and returned. A few questions which will be considered at this meeting will conclude this part for the final proofs. Part II has been sent to the printer, and proofs will be forthcoming shortly. The remainder of the book is nearly ready and will be placed in the printer's hands as soon as the proof-reading will warrant it.

Proofs are being sent to all of the elected officers of the Association as well as to the Committee. In addition to these it is proposed to send the page proofs to a selected list of teachers and manufacturers who have requested it—about 80 in all. These have agreed to read the proofs promptly and to send in any corrections that may be needed. This will help to eliminate errors.

During the past two years the Committee has been obliged to struggle against two cross-currents in the Association which have hindered its work. The reorganization of the ASSOCIATION caused a temporary instability in the plans of the ASSOCIATION and deferred the functioning of regular committees. This condition delayed the assignment of a printing contract and is primarily responsible for the N. F. V going to press nine months behind the U. S. Pharmacopœia X.

Then the campaign for the headquarters building made a sudden and overwhelming demand upon the time and attention of some of our best workers, and retarded the completion of the manuscript.

These hindrances are now past, there are no new ones in sight, and the work is being pushed to completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit. We regret the delays, and are doing our best to hasten the appearance of the book.

August 27, 1925.

REPORT ON A. PH. A. FORMULA BOOK.

BY IVOR GRIFFITH, EDITOR.

I beg leave to note that as such the A. Ph. A. Recipe Book is non-existent. The name of the work has been officially changed to The A. Ph. A. Formula Book, a name that is not "kitcheny" but quite consistent with the nature of the compilation.

One can be excused, however, for calling an undertaking which has taken so long to materialize by almost any sort of a name, just as one can excuse a prospective parent for having labeled the new arrival Robert or John long before she appears.

The A. Ph. A. Formula Book is a creature of odd constitution—indeed, it has no constitution just yet. Several have engaged in its preparation. The eccentricities, idiosyncrasies and intelligencies of the several are blazing out of the manuscripts now being assembled and assorted by the Editor. It has grown old while it is yet unborn. It may be, when it finally appears on the scene, these very oddities will lend character and appearance to it. Perhaps not.

However, it is submitted to you that the work of its editing is definitely and purposefully going on according to a plan which is in active operation at this time, and which will likely operate so as to have the final manuscript available for the Committee on Publications before the next annual meeting.

When it does appear it is our hope to have in it an authoritative formula book that will be very up-to-date, sound and reliable in its every item and fully worthy of the ASSOCIATION which sponsors it.

In the meantime there must be a continuation of the interest of members of the Committee and of the sublime composure and confidence which the ASSOCIATION has displayed to the end that, some day, somehow, this book will eventually become a reality.

After the presentation of these reports, the Joint Session of the Scientific Section and Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing adjourned.

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.