

# THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN PORTLAND, ME.,  
AUGUST 20-25, 1928.

(See also summary report of the final sessions of the House of Delegates,  
printed in October JOURNAL.)

## SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The first session of the Scientific Section, A. PH. A., was convened at 8:00 P.M., August 22nd, by Chairman L. W. Rowe. First Vice-Chairman J. C. Munch presided during the reading of the Chairman's address.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY L. W. ROWE.

In opening our deliberations in this fair New England City it is a pleasure to welcome all friends of scientific pharmacy to the meetings of our Section and to thank those members particularly who have made our program possible by the papers they are contributing.

Instead of the usual review of the year's scientific advances as related to pharmacy your Chairman takes this opportunity to discuss very briefly the relation of the pharmacologist to pharmaceutical advancement.

We are all familiar with that very important application of pharmacology to pharmacy, namely, the quantitative control of potency of certain powerful drugs by means of tests upon normal animals—bio-assays. This very practical use of pharmacology is now a part of our Pharmacopœia in that the U. S. P. X makes the bio-assay of six important types of drugs compulsory whereas it is only about thirty years ago that the first commercial application of such methods was made. Since that time many improvements have followed and many useful modifications have been suggested, but in spite of admitted imperfections, their use has been more than justified. Fortunately this type of control has not been carried to an extreme by including drugs which can be suitably controlled by chemical tests, but has been limited by most laboratories to the comparatively small number of types where chemical tests are either not available or are not true indices of therapeutic activity. Many opportunities for improvements in bio-assay methods still exist. It is, therefore, to be expected that forthcoming revisions of the U. S. P. will record great advances in this direction.

Another practical application of our science is the coöperative control work which can be done by the research pharmacologist where chemical tests are not suitable. There are many such problems. The most capable research chemist or pharmacist cannot always foretell how potent, physiologically, his synthetic chemicals or his pharmaceutical mixtures will be. He may be fortunate enough to predict the type of physiological activity which his research products will possess, since certain rough analogies between chemical structure and pharmacological action do exist. The quantitative degree of potency cannot be calculated by analogy but only by actual animal tests. As a case in point, and I trust you will pardon the somewhat personal reference, the recent separation of the pressor and oxytocic principles in posterior pituitary extract could not have been accomplished by the research chemist alone, for he had first to be told by animal tests that there was even a probability that more than one principle existed. His experiments then had to be controlled pharmacologically step by step to be certain that the proper progress was being made. The importance of the actual chemical research in this example is not at all to be minimized, but the value of the coördination of the different sciences to a common end is made apparent.

A third application is, of course, pure pharmacological research on new drugs where little if anything is known about their value. This can be carried out in such a way that therapeutic actions can be largely predicted and a cautious clinical trial conducted along the most promising lines, thereby saving the physician much experimentation by limiting the field of observation to well-defined indications. Such pharmacological investigations are of great value in often proving the falsity of claims made by natives of foreign countries for drugs unknown to the civilized world,

but they are also the means of verifying the powerful action of other little known drugs. As an example of this, one can point to the revival of interest in the alkaloid, ephedrine, following the work of Chen, although infusions of the drug had been used in China for many hundreds of years and its mydriatic action had been recognized many years prior to Chen's exploitation of its more important physiological actions.

In closing, your Chairman finds it unnecessary and inexpedient to make any recommendations to the Section at this time. He does want to call attention, however, to the loss suffered by scientific pharmacy and our Section in particular since our last meeting by the passing of such men as George M. Beringer, W. A. Hall, Caswell A. Mayo and Joseph L. Lemberger—three of them former Presidents of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

I wish to take this occasion to thank the other officers of the Section, particularly the Secretary who does most of the actual work, for their splendid coöperation. The personal honor which the members of this Section have conferred upon me will remain as a lasting and very pleasant memory.

First Vice-Chairman J. C. Munch appointed the following as members of the Committee on Chairman's Address: Francis O. Taylor, Frank R. Eldred and Glenn L. Jenkins.

Secretary Paul S. Pittenger reported on the activities of the Section; he stated that 58 papers had been received for inclusion in the program of the Section.

On motion of H. C. Wood, Jr., seconded by F. O. Taylor, it was voted to accept the report of the Secretary. The report of the Committee to coöperate with the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research was read by Vice-Chairman J. C. Munch. Upon motion of F. O. Taylor, seconded by F. E. Bibbins, it was voted to accept the report.

Chairman L. W. Rowe appointed F. E. Bibbins, W. H. Zeigler and Mortimer Bye as members of the Committee on Nominations.

*(Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed when the papers are published, unless some action requires prior publication.)*

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

"The Racial Difference of the Mydriatic Action of Ephedrine, Cocaine and Euphthalimine," illustrated, by K. K. Chen. (Discussion.)

"Stability of Homatropine Hydrobromide," by Paul S. Pittenger and John C. Krantz, Jr. (No discussion.)

"Relative Sensitivity of Cats to Various Mydriatics and Miotics," by J. C. Munch and H. I. Bunn. (No discussion.)

"Mydriatic Potency of Ephedrine and Its Salts," by J. C. Munch. (Discussion.)

"Influence of Potential Alkalinity on the Utilization of Supplementary Calcium Lactate in Young Rachitic Rats," by Versa V. Cole, John H. Speer and Frederick W. Heyl. (Read by title.)

"Influence of Potential Alkalinity on the Utilization of the Supplementary Calcium Lactate in the Mature Rat," by Versa V. Cole, John H. Speer and Frederick W. Heyl. (Read by title.)

"Sodium and Potassium Balance When Used as Citrates in Acidotic and Rachitic Conditions in Rats," by Versa V. Cole, John H. Speer and Frederick W. Heyl. (Read by title.)

"A Metabolic Cage for Dogs," illustrated, by A. R. Bliss, Jr. (No discussion.)

"The Toxicity of Thallium Sulphate," by J. C. Munch. (No discussion.)

"A Proposed Physiological Standard for Pituitarium," by Wm. T. McClosky and J. C. Munch. (Remarks by Paul S. Pittenger, no discussion.)

"Respiratory Tests for Determining the Rate of Oxygen Metabolism," by Albert Schneider. (Read by title.)

"The Rubber Band Skin Reaction," by Albert Schneider. (Read by title.)

"A Simple Spectroscopic Measure of Tissue Metabolism," by Albert Schneider. (Read by title.)

"A Source of Error in the U. S. P. Method of Vitamin-A Assay," by Robert L. Jones. (Read by title.)

"Analytical Aspects of Cod-Liver Oil," by Briod, Van Winkle, Jurist and Christianson. (No discussion.)

"Color Test for Vitamin A in Cod-Liver Oil," by Jones, Arzoomanian, Briod and Christianson. (Discussion.)

"Preliminary Studies of the Rosenheim Drummond Color Tests of Vitamin A in Cod-Liver Oil," by E. L. Towle and F. C. Merrill. (Read by title.)

"Medical Trees of the United States," by E. T. Stuhr. (Read by title.)

"Australian Sandalwood Oil," by Edward Swallow. (Read by title.)

"The Assay of Hydrastic Canadensis," by H. A. Langenhan and R. Hirose. (Discussion.)

A motion to adjourn was seconded and carried.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Scientific Section was convened by Chairman Rowe at 9:30 A.M., August 23rd.

Reading of papers was proceeded with as follows:

"A Study of the Germicidal Efficiency of Silver Protein Mild and Silver Protein Strong, U. S. P., by K. F. Ehmman. (Read by title.)

"An Application of Statistical Methods to Data of the Phenol Coefficients," by Lloyd K. Riggs. (Discussion.)

"A Convenient Method for the Estimation of the Hydrogen-Ion Concentration of Certain Bacteriological Media," by Lloyd K. Riggs and Lyman D. Fonda. (Discussion.)

"Silver-Ion Concentration of Colloidal Silver Germicides, No. 3. Titration of Soluble Iodide in Colloidal Silver Iodide," by Smith and Christianson. (Discussion.)

"Effect of Changes of Hydrogen-Ion Concentration upon Inverted Emulsions," by John C. Krantz, Jr. and Neil E. Gordon. (No discussion.)

"Arabic Acid and Some of Its Salts as Emulsifying Agents," by John C. Krantz, Jr. and Neil E. Gordon. (No discussion.)

"The Buffer Capacity of Acacia and Tragacanth," by John C. Krantz, Jr. (No discussion.)

The second session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned. (Report of the Joint Session of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing follows report of final session of the Scientific Section.)

#### THIRD SESSION.

A third session of the Scientific Section was called to order at 2:30 P.M., August 24th.

Reading of papers was continued:

"Bio-Assay of Preparations of Ovarian Follicular Hormone," by E. P. Bugbee and A. E. Simond. (Read by title.)

"Production of Antirachitic Substances by the Irradiation Process," by E. Pickering. (Read by title.)

"A Simple and Efficient Method of Permanently Numbering Rabbits," by K. L. McAlpine. (Read by title.)

"The Chemistry of the Agrumans with Special Reference to That of Sweet Orange Peel," by M. B. Matlack and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"The Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on Pentadecane," by P. A. Foote and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"The Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on 2,2,4-Trimethyl Pentane," by P. A. Foote and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"Syrup of Ferrous Iodide," by H. V. Army, Benjamin Vener and Leslie Jayne. (Discussion.)

"A Time-Saving Method for Using the Doremus Urea Nitrogen Determination Apparatus," by Leah G. Goeckel. (No discussion.)

"A Simple Method to Determine the Total Volume of Urine Voided in Twenty-Four Hours from a Fractional Specimen," by Henry J. Goeckel. (No discussion.)

"Tests for Lactic Acid," by H. V. Army and Marguerite Dimler. (Discussion.)

"The Color and Ash Requirement for Resin of Podophyllum," by L. D. Havenhill. (Read by title.)

"Generalities of Solution," by John Uri Lloyd. (Read by title.)

"The Oil from the Leaves of *Pinus Strobis* L," by J. H. Draize and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"More Derivatives of *p*-Methoxy Cinnamic Acid," by C. W. Sondcrn and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"Preliminary Study of the Seeds on *Monarda Punctata*," by A. A. Harwood and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"A New Methane from *Pittosporum Resiniferum*," by S. Blanco and Edward Kremers. (Read by title.)

"Organic Addition Compounds of Calcium Chloride and Calcium Iodide," by Frederick R. Greenbaum. (Discussion.)

"A Chemical Study of *Phytolacca Decandra*," by Glenn L. Jenkins. (Read by title.)

"Note on the Chemical Combination between Morphine and Aspirin," by C. B. Jordan. (Read by title.)

"Analogos of Chinosol," by Van Winkle and Christiansen. (No discussion.)

"Stability of Solution Potassium Arsenite," by E. Pickering. (Read by title.)

"Stability of Anesthetic Ether," by F. W. Nitardy and Tapley. (Discussion.)

"Stability of U. S. P. X Syrup of Ferrous Iodide," by H. A. Becker and F. F. Berg. (Discussion.)

"Preparation of Colloidal Lead and the Determination of Lead Ions in Colloidal Lead," by Keelan, Smith and Christiansen. (Discussion.)

"The Estimation of Alkaloids in Admixture with Vegetable Drugs," by George E. Éwe. (Read by title.)

"An Accurate Method for Observing the Meniscus of Liquids Confined in Small Tubes," by J. T. Lloyd. (No discussion.)

"A Practical, Accurate and Inexpensive Apparatus for Hydrogen-Ion Determinations," by H. K. Mulford and F. R. Greenbaum. (Discussion.)

"Notes on Extraction and Preservation of Fluidextract of Cascara," by H. A. Becker and F. F. Berg. (Read by title.)

"Dermatological Use of Titanium Oxide," by B. L. Meredith and W. G. Christianson. (Read by title.)

"Report on Availability of Certain New Biologicals," by J. C. Peacock. (Read by title.)

"Estimation of Fat in Malted Milks," by C. W. Ballard. (Read by title.)

"Seed of *Euphorbia Marginata*, Pursh.," by L. E. Harris. (Read by title.)

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominees: *Chairman*, J. C. Munch, Baltimore, Md.; *First Vice-Chairman*, H. A. Langenhan, Seattle, Wash.; *Second Vice-Chairman*, W. G. Crockett, Richmond, Va.; *Secretary*, (the Secretary holds office for three years), L. W. Rowe, Detroit, Mich.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Paul S. Pittenger, Baltimore, Md.

Upon motion of F. F. Berg, seconded by F. W. Nitardy, it was voted that the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees, and in due order the nominees were declared elected.

John C. Krantz, Jr. suggested that the Ebert prize medal be brought to the annual meeting, necessitating thereafter the engraving of the name of the recipient. A motion to that effect was made and seconded by F. O. Taylor, and adopted.

F. W. Nitardy stated that it would be helpful to have abstracts of all papers so that the members may study them and arrange their attendance at the Sections accordingly. He assumed that a reason for delay in preparing abstracts was due to belated contributions.

J. C. Munch explained that letters had been mailed out in January and February and request was made to send in papers and abstracts promptly. Later, the members were advised that the program would be printed about the middle of July. The program represents the papers received by that time, and since then additional papers have come in. If the papers had been sent in earlier it would have been possible to give more publicity to the work of the Section.

L. W. Rowe stated that it was evident that some of the papers come in too late for mimeographing abstracts of them.

Frederick R. Greenbaum said that the American Chemical Society requires that the authors of papers be present or represented.

F. F. Berg referred to the large number of papers presented to this Section.

J. C. Munch thought some authors were fearful that they would not have the opportunity to present their papers on account of insufficient time given to the Section.

Lyman F. Kebler referred to idle time from Saturday until Wednesday.

Chairman Rowe expressed thanks for the cooperation given him and was greatly pleased with the large number of valuable papers presented to the Section. He then installed the Chairman-Elect, J. C. Munch, who expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred.

F. E. Bibbins offered the thought that the report of the Committee on Nominations be made at an earlier session and also that of the Committee on the Chairman's Address.

The final 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 called to order by Chairman Adley B. Nichols, of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, August 23rd, at 8:00 P.M. He stated that the Joint Session of the two Sections assembled was an annual feature. He introduced Dr. K. K. Chen, who presented the first paper of the program entitled: "Studies on Synthetic Ephedrine." A brief discussion followed.

Chairman E. Fullerton Cook presented a report on the United States Pharmacopœia, published in the Scientific Section of this issue of the JOURNAL.

Otto Raubenheimer inquired what progress the U. S. Pharmacopœia was making in China (the Chinese edition). Chairman Cook was not in position to report definitely, owing to conditions that had prevailed in China for several years.

Dr. Chen stated that information on the subject might be obtained from the *Shanghai Press*, Shanghai. As far as he knew the U. S. P. had not been legally adopted in China. He thought China would eventually establish its own Pharmacopœia, but he hoped that the U. S. P. would serve a useful purpose in the preparation of the Chinese standard. In Chairman Cook's opinion that would probably be the course; it would be inadvisable to accept of a translation, for in China many drugs and preparations had been employed for centuries and are still serving a useful purpose.

Chairman W. L. Scoville presented the report on the National Formulary.—It is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 920-922.

A paper on "Notes on the Assay Methods of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, X" was read by T. F. Pappé.—See September JOURNAL pages 844-848.

The report of the Committee on Ebert Prize was made by Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., naming Edward E. Swanson as the winner, for his contributions on "The Standardization and Stabilization of Aconite Preparations."—See formal presentation in the minutes of the General Sessions.

The last contribution to the Sections was a paper on "Ultra-Violet Radiations and Their Uses in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory," by Curt P. Wimmer. The demonstrations by the author proved interesting and instructive, and held the attention of the members. After its conclusion the Joint Session was adjourned.

#### SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 9:15 A.M., August 25th, by Chairman Adley B. Nichols. The Chairman announced that owing to the unavoidable absence of Secretary Dirstine it was necessary to elect a Secretary, *pro tem*; also, that a member of Professor Dirstine's staff, R. R. Frew, who was informed relative to some of the work Secretary Dirstine had done, was present; he nominated Mr. Frew for the office. The nomination was seconded by P. Henry Utech, and he was elected. The Vice-Chairman being absent, Mr. Frew presided during the reading of Chairman Nichols' address; it follows:

#### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY ADLEY B. NICHOLS.

The report of your chairman will be very brief and properly so, for inasmuch as he has been honored by election to this office for two consecutive years, and having also served in the

absence of the regular chairman the year previous, his ideas for an address are about played out. He is also thoroughly convinced that the members of this Section attend primarily to hear papers read and to enter into the discussions which follow, and not to have their time monopolized by a chairman who feels that he must present an address because that is the usual procedure.

We decry the fact that our membership does not include a greater number of practical retail pharmacists, for this is their section, or so we have tried to believe. But we find our membership primarily made up of hospital pharmacists, who, of course, are not drawn aside from the true practice of pharmacy by commercialism and the other demands made upon the average pharmacist; staff representatives of manufacturing houses, who are principally engaged in research work; and pharmacy teachers who are struggling year after year to make themselves believe that the pharmacist has not changed, but still makes his tinctures, fluidextracts, syrups, elixirs, etc.

However, after spending another summer in a retail store located in a good residential district, a store that would not be classified as a commercialized establishment but just as a typical neighborhood type and looked up to for its prescription work and store policies in general, the writer has been shocked times without number and has come to realize that the average retailer cannot be as keenly interested in our section as we had led ourselves to believe.

This has been called a specialized age and specialization in any field tends to change the routine of that field entirely. Machines have been developed which have completely altered our economic system and we have seen the upheavals in many branches of industry due to these new factors. To-day, pharmacy is in the midst of one of these upheavals just as surely as any industrial plant ever was and is more or less blindly struggling along trying to find a solution for its problem. Probably the initial cause for this disturbance came when pharmaceutical manufacturers started to function and by taking advantage of their equipment and overhead began to prepare the standard pharmaceuticals such as tinctures, fluidextracts, etc., and although many fought against it, the retailer finally found it was cheaper for him to buy these products than it was for him to attempt to prepare them himself and finally, allowed his pride to step aside until now we find few stores equipped to handle even the simplest types. Secondly, the physician has become a specialist and this in turn has altered the close relationship between pharmacist and physician which was found when most doctors were general practitioners and were writing prescriptions based upon their own knowledge of *Materia Medica*. And finally we return to the manufacturer again who prepares a special elixir or syrup, markets it under a specific trade name and details it to the physician who in turn is saved time and trouble in racking his brain about various items and the doses of each by prescribing the new "ready made" remedy. And this is not all! We have continually urged the pharmacist to work along with the physician and to coöperate with him at all times, but I doubt if that question often arises in the case of the physician, as one incident after another has occurred to my knowledge during the past summer, more so it seems than ever before. A new vitamine tonic is put out by a certain firm and is packaged as a product to be dispensed on prescriptions only, detailed to physicians, but not advertised to the laity. Our first prescription arrives, and within a week we have a call for it over the counter; the doctor told her to "get a bottle of it." Another experience was with another of the new vitamine preparations, wholesaling well over a dollar and the doctor tells the patient that it will cost a certain sum, an amount that does not even give the pharmacist the usual 30 per cent recognized or straight merchandise over the counter, to say nothing of the usual basis for prescription pricing. Then there are the up-to-date patients who think they will put it over the pharmacist by reading their own prescriptions and nonchalantly come in and ask for various items and invariably unable to master the names long enough to place their order. Recent examples of this have been calls for "a small bottle of Elixir of Pepin Bismuth and a little Strychnine," a preparation that is surely not advertised in the daily press; "twenty-five Sod. Salicylate, each 5 gr. whatever they are, and also twenty-five acid acylsol 5 gr. each;" and another call for what was supposed to be argyrol, but when the question of what strength was raised it brought forth a very worried look and one of deep concern as though they felt it might have been a dangerous undertaking after all.

These are some of the things which the retail pharmacist is facing to-day and it surely is most discouraging to see such conditions existing. What the solution will be remains to be seen. We can rest assured that the public did not attempt to read their prescriptions back in the days of the gunshot mixtures and I doubt if there would be any of it now, if it wasn't for the prescribing

of ready made remedies. However, I do feel that the practice of a physician telling a patient to get this or that is wrong, and it might be properly in order for this Section to pass a resolution condemning that practice and presenting it to the proper medical authorities for their further consideration.

I want at this time to express my appreciation for the splendid work our Secretary, Prof. P. H. Dirstine has done in preparing the interesting program which is to follow, and I am sorry indeed that he is unable to be present to enjoy the fruits of his work.

Motion was made and carried to receive the address and that a committee of three be appointed to consider preparing a resolution in accordance with the suggestion of the Chairman.

Chairman Nichols resumed the chair and reported for the Secretary on the activities of the Section. "Largely as a result of the work by the Secretary the program of the Section had been made possible," he said.

*(Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed when the papers are published, unless some action requires prior publication.)*

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

"Specific Gravities of Five Official Syrups," by W. G. Crockett and J. E. Jarret. (Discussion.)

"Pharmaceutical Manufacturing and Its Relationship to the Drug Store," by Edward D. Davy. (Discussion.)

"Why Should a Pharmacist Do Any Manufacturing?" by Leon A. Thompson. (Discussion.)

"Epiphytic, not Parasitic," by F. J. Wulling. (Read by title.)

"The Chlorine Productivity of Mixtures of Potassium Chlorate and Tincture of Ferric Chloride," by Bertha L. DeG. Peacock and Josiah C. Peacock. (Discussion.)

"The Assay of Syrup of Calcium Iodide," by H. A. Langenhan and C. J. Braford. (No discussion.)

"The Assay of Compound Solution of Hydrastine," by H. A. Langenhan. (No discussion.)

"Decomposition of Hypochlorite Solutions," by H. A. Langenhan and R. C. Cain.

"Synonyms, a Valuable Asset to the Practical Pharmacy," by Otto Raubenheimer. (Discussion.)

"The Incompatibility of Sodium Salicylate and Sodium Bicarbonate," by John C. Krantz, Jr. (Discussion.)

"The Preparation of Phenolated Iodine Solution, N. F.," by John C. Krantz, Jr. and C. Jeleff Carr. (No discussion.)

"Notes on the Assay Processes of Sodium Nitrite," by Edward D. Davy. (No discussion.)

"High Class Pharmacy," by J. Leon Lascoff. (Read by title.)

A paper by "Vernon Mount" (pen name) was presented in which the adoption of a flag for pharmacy was considered. There was considerable discussion which resulted in a motion that the author of the paper be appointed Chairman of a committee of three; the two other members of the committee to be selected by himself and that this committee report to the Section at the meeting in 1929. (It will be noted that the paper was presented under a pen name, but as the only action taken was to have a committee appointed to consider the subject further and report to the Section—it is really an incomplete action—hence the *pen name* will not, in the opinion of the Editor, be objected to; as far as the latter could determine the proposal is to receive further study by the author and two other members are to confer with him in studying the practicability and advisability of creating an official pharmacy flag.)

Chairman Nichols appointed the Committee on Nominations and a Committee on Resolutions. As members of the former; E. F. Cook, Louis Saalbach and H. A. Langenhan. On the latter: P. Henry Utech, J. C. Peacock and C. M. Snow.

The first session of the Section was then adjourned.

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

(For program see end of Scientific Section, preceding first session of this Section.)

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman Nichols at 2:30 P.M., August 24th.

The report of the "Committee on Glass Standardization and the Relation of Glass to the Preservation of Pharmaceutical Preparations" was read by Chairman H. V. Arny. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted to accept the report. (It is printed under "Committee Reports" in the October JOURNAL, A. PH. A.)

Reading of papers was proceeded with, as follows:

The papers by H. V. Arny and Frederick J. Wulling were read, discussed, accepted, and it was also voted to refer them to the attention of President D. F. Jones.

"An Interesting Emulsion," by Wilbur L. Scoville. (No discussion.)

"The Effect of Heat on the Viscosity of Mucilage of Tragacanth," by L. F. Gabel. (No discussion.)

"The Prescription Department," by Robert J. Ruth. (Discussion.)

"An Improved Nitrometer for the Assay of Spirit of Nitrous Ether," by C. L. Cox. (No discussion.)

"Three Unusual Prescription Formulas," by Ralph E. Terry. (No discussion.)

The Committee on Nominations presented its report, naming the following officers:

*Chairman*, P. H. Dirstine, Pullman, Wash.; *Vice-Chairman*, E. O. Leonard, Pocatello, Ida.; *Secretary*, H. C. Newton, Omaha, Neb.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. A. Langenhan, Seattle, Wash.

The *Committee on Resolutions* presented the following, which was approved and adopted:

Your Committee appointed to consider the suggestion contained in the address of the Chairman, beg to submit the following report:

We believe with the Chairman that the promiscuous purchase of more or less dangerous drugs with which the public is not familiar should be discouraged by the pharmacist.

(Signed) J. C. PEACOCK,  
CLYDE M. SNOW,  
P. HENRY UTECH, *Chairman*.

There being no further business the second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was on motion, duly seconded and carried, adjourned.

#### SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. PH. A., was convened by Chairman M. N. Ford at 9:30 A.M., August 22nd. Charles J. Clayton presided during the reading of the Chairman's address; it follows.

#### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY M. N. FORD.

In accordance with established custom I find myself before you with what is termed a chairman's address. We have many interesting papers to be read before this Section and we should give ample time for their consideration. These papers will be of interest to all and evidence that your Secretary has been very active in securing the contributions.

Much can be said about education and legislation and, especially, the part this Section has had in securing pharmaceutical education and legislation. I do not think it is the proper time to go into the detail of these activities and report on the many things this Section has accomplished; however, I briefly refer to the establishment of the Section on Pharmaceutical Education and the Section on Legislation, in 1887; two years later, in 1889, the two Sections were combined and this Section has continued the work. From this Section came two of the most powerful and influential associations in pharmaceutical affairs—the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. These two great associations will have much to do with pharmaceutical advancement in the future and, with their present organization, they can accomplish things more effectively than in the past. We find in the formation of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, in 1904, that similar attempts had been made for a number of years prior to organize the representatives of the boards of pharmacy who attended the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION meetings. This evidences that in order to accomplish good we must keep everlastingly at it until the goal is reached.



Dr. Whelpley knew he was right when he contended for organization of the representatives of boards of pharmacy; for twelve or more years he pleaded for assistance which finally came and his efforts were rewarded. As a result of Dr. Whelpley's labors we now have a combined force for the advancement of pharmaceutical affairs. After the colleges and the boards had held annual meetings year after year, they eventually realized the importance of joint meetings whereby the members come into closer contact, understand each other better and are enabled to cooperate.

Four years are not too many for preparing pharmacy students for a profession that gives the public protection. These years in college alone will not make a successful pharmacist, neither will seven years in college make a successful medical practitioner. The training and education should, however, give pharmacy students a capacity to become successful pharmacists. The proprietors of pharmacies have a large part to do in the future of the profession. They can give the apprentice, or the young registered pharmacists, the proper instruction in how to conduct a successful pharmacy. I do not believe in discontinuing the methods by which a successful pharmacy was operated years ago, but we must keep abreast of the times, just as other professions and trades, in order to achieve success and have pride in our art and profession.

It does seem to me there should be a uniform rule in regard to the credit a student shall receive when going from one college to another. In Ohio, we have certifications come to us showing that students have been in the arts course for two years and then transferred to the pharmacy course, graduated and given a four-year degree at the end of two years' attendance in the pharmacy college. This, of course, requires that the applicants for the state board examination have at least two years of practical experience. It has been brought to our attention that certain colleges of pharmacy will certify to four-year graduation requirement when the applicant has been in the college of pharmacy only two years. This, I understand, is practiced by some universities and I am not inclined to object to it, but would it not be proper to certify that the graduate had been in the college of pharmacy two years and had received credit for two years, work done in some other college of recognized standing, which entitled him to the four-year degree. Education is education and it matters not where one receives his credits so long as they are actually earned in some recognized educational institution; therefore, the junior course being proposed in universities, to my mind, should be very acceptable to the pharmacy colleges and to the pharmacy boards; I would suggest this Section give consideration as to the advisability of asking the ASSOCIATION to recommend the establishing of a junior course in universities that would be applicable to the pharmacy colleges.

It seems to me it is not so much legislation that we need, but, rather, observance of the laws we now have. Since the enactment of the National prohibition act, it seems there has been a general disregard for all laws, including pharmacy. I think we are all agreed that the prohibition act and the narcotic act are both very burdensome to the pharmacist; however, it is my opinion that pharmacy cannot be conducted without handling narcotics, alcohol and alcoholic liquors. We have declared for alcohol and whisky by placing them in the *Pharmacopœia*; the Government has decided that pharmacists are the proper persons to dispense them; therefore I believe it is the duty of pharmacists to have them in stock for dispensing when legally prescribed. In reaching this decision I am mindful of the trouble so many pharmacists have had, but I claim that the regulations can be complied with, and it is for the best interests of pharmacy that the reputable pharmacies handle both alcohol and whisky. I do not mean that every store should have a permit to handle alcohol and alcoholic liquors, and our experience, in Ohio, would prompt us to criticize the Government for granting permits to certain stores, although we are mindful of the fact officials have no legal right to refuse a request for a permit when properly made. The records of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy will prove clearly that we do not approve in the trafficking of intoxicating liquor, evidenced by the number of certificates that have been revoked or suspended for violations of the prohibition act.

We have in our state, and I presume it is so in every state, many stores that have discontinued the handling of narcotics on account of the regulations and the responsibility in handling them. This, to my mind, is a very serious mistake. The public realizes that pharmacists are not trafficking in narcotics; therefore, I think every pharmacy deserving of the name should continue the handling of narcotics and use every effort possible to help the department in promulgating regulations that will tend to help the legitimate dealer. This is more of an educational

matter than legislative and I am going to ask this Section to take some action by requesting the ASSOCIATION to urge its membership to continue the handling of narcotics.

Your chairman has been in communication with pharmacists of the military service on the subject of legislation for pharmacists in the military service. After careful study, I am of the opinion this Section should take some action in approving some legislation to be submitted to Congress recognizing pharmacy in the military service. I submit with my address the following tentative draft of pharmacy bill and ask the Section to approve the bill as a whole or with such amendments as may be deemed necessary and request the ASSOCIATION to endorse it.

In closing the Chairman wishes to thank the authors of the papers on the program of this Section and Secretary Winne for his successful efforts in the preparation of the program.

Jacob Diner moved that the address be received and the resolutions be sent to the House of Delegates for consideration by the Committee on Resolutions.

Charles W. Ballard seconded the motion and stated that the House of Delegates had approved a resolution dealing with the creation of a pharmacy corps in the U. S. Army.

W. Bruce Philip referred to the pharmacists' obligations under laws and regulations and impressed that the progress of pharmacy depended on the practice of pharmacy in the drug stores.

*(Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed when the papers are published, unless some action requires prior publication.)*

#### PAPERS.

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

"Graduate Education in Pharmacy," by Glenn L. Jenkins. (No discussion.)

"Common Sense and Drug Store Practice," by Edward Kremers. (Presented in abstract.)

"The Ratio of Drug Stores to Population," by Edward Kremers. (Presented in abstract.)

"Federal and State Legislation," by Arthur G. Hulett. (Read by title.)

"Pharmacy for Pharmacists Only," by Lucius L. Walton.

The paper by L. L. Walton is printed in the September JOURNAL, page 900.

John R. Minehart stated that if there are men in the field of pharmacy who oppose bills which have been carefully drafted and seriously considered by pharmacists, appointed by organizations devoted to the interests of pharmacy, then the body of pharmacists should stand back of the committees having the measures in hand. He found that pharmacists in Pennsylvania are taking more pride in the profession of pharmacy since the passage of the Ownership Law, and this will mean additional members in the State and National associations, because something has been accomplished for pharmacy.

Jacob Diner referred to General Butler's idea—that the self-respect of the individual is toned up by being well-dressed. He applied that to a law which raises the standard of pharmacy and, hence, stimulates a greater pride in it.

H. C. Wood questioned whether the stocking of certain side-lines had an elevating influence on the pharmacists; he contended that knowledge and skill were essentials of professional qualifications.

R. A. Lyman supplemented the remarks of the preceding speaker.

"Professors of Pharmacy," by Wortley F. Rudd. (No Discussion.)

"Fundamental Factors in the Application of Pharmacy Laws," by Robert L. Swain. (Discussion.) See September JOURNAL, pages 858-862.

"The Desirability and the Absolute Necessity of Providing Some Type of Directed Practical Experience in Our Colleges for the Undergraduate Student of Pharmacy," by Rufus A. Lyman. (Discussion.)

"The Senselessness of the Present Apprenticeship System on Pharmacy and a possible Solution of the Problem," by Rufus A. Lyman. (Discussion.)

Chairman M. N. Ford appointed Charles J. Clayton, A. C. Taylor and W. F. Rudd as members of the Committee on Nominations.

The first session of the Section was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order by Chairman M. N. Ford at 9:00 A.M., August 24th.

The reading of papers was continued.

"Educational Standards for Teachers of Pharmacy," by B. V. Christensen. (No discussion.)

"Drug Store Experience and Its Educational Value," by Horatio C. Wood. (Printed in September JOURNAL, page 850.)

"Some Desired Legislation," by H. C. Christensen. (No discussion.)

"Pharmacognosy, Its Cultural and Commercial Value to the Pharmacy Students," by O. P. M. Canis. (In abstract.)

"Business and Professional Ethics," by E. C. Callaway. (No discussion.)

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominees: *Chairman*, A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Va.; *Vice-Chairman*, L. D. Havenhill, Lawrence, Kans.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, M. N. Ford, Columbus, O.; *Alternate Delegate*, Charles F. Poe, Boulder, Colo.

In due order the nominees were unanimously elected. After installation of the officers, a motion to adjourn was carried.

#### SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The first session of the Section on Commercial Interests was convened by Chairman C. Leonard O'Connell at 9:00 P.M., August 23rd. The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's address; it follows:

#### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY C. LEONARD O'CONNELL.

In the Section on Commercial Interests all members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION not only have a right but in a way have an obligation to interest themselves to the extent of aiding in any way possible to solve its particular problems. In this Section, as well as every other, there are always certain groups more vitally affected than others by its method of procedure. However, any changes of a fundamental nature by such a group must necessarily have a marked influence for good or ill on all groups engaged in pharmacy.

The sessions this year have been planned to afford opportunity for representatives of the different groups in pharmacy to take an active part in the program. Retail pharmacists, teachers, editors, writers, salesmen, members of state boards, in fact men interested in practically all fields of pharmacy are represented on the program, and it is the hope of the officers that this idea may be extended and bear some fruit in the way of making the problems pertinent to the commerce of pharmacy a matter of thoughtful concern to all members of our ASSOCIATION.

Many competent thinkers in pharmacy have become definitely convinced that the claims of those who advocate some training for pharmacists in the fundamental principles upon which any business enterprise necessarily depends for its successful continuance, must be seriously considered, and may not justly nor safely be dismissed by general statements of certain dangers either present or to be expected by any departure from traditional methods of training pharmacists.

Unless we earnestly attempt to solve some of the problems now confronting retail pharmacy, it will be futile to expect any considerable support from most practicing pharmacists. The vast majority of retailers to-day, at least in the urban areas, believe that the time has come to face the fact that the practice of pharmacy has undergone marked changes in the last few decades, in consequence of which the training in the schools and colleges must eventually be so fashioned, modified, supplemented or extended, that students will be more adequately equipped for lives of successful service.

All groups agree that the professional aspect of the calling is the heart of pharmacy, in fact the essence or characteristic that has earned for pharmacy such a high place in the minds of men throughout many generations of faithful service to a discriminating public. Present conditions demand, however, that the pharmacist who desires to afford the professional service for which he was primarily intended must be equipped to conduct his affairs in such a manner that he may maintain himself in keeping with his needs and deserts. In the absence of the knowledge necessary to achieve an economic basis, opportunities for his essential service will be appreciably curtailed and in some cases may eventually fade out completely.

The proper solution of the question of some commercial training for pharmacists will, undoubtedly, require the combined effort and careful thought of all groups engaged in pharmacy.

This Section might do pharmacy a service by suggesting to the state associations that they could aid materially in this problem. Such action on our part certainly would strike a responsive note among practicing pharmacists.

The change in drug store practice has resulted in another problem which, at present, seems to be in a hopeless state of flux, namely, the matter of drug store experience. Without going into the arguments in relation to the advisability or lack of advisability of requiring experience for registration, but rather postulating it as a requirement for registration which, indeed it is in most states, the changing character of drug store practice will eventually demand that where experience is necessary for registration, some definition of the nature of this experience must be set forth as a norm.

If practical experience in a drug store is demanded as a prerequisite for registration as a pharmacist, surely then the responsible officers of the state, whose duty it is to pass upon the qualifications of candidates for registration, should be aided by all groups in gathering proper data so that some standard of experience may be determined. Perhaps it might be possible to obtain some plan of actual supervised experience, the adoption of which would have a beneficial effect upon the future of pharmacy.

May not this Section urge upon the state associations the advisability as well as the desirability of aiding in every way possible in a proper solution of this problem of drug store experience?

By adding its weight to those of other groups who are concerning themselves with these two important problems the Section on Commercial Interests will serve notice that it is interested not alone in the detailed and specific subject matter ordinarily looked upon as affairs of commerce, but also in problems of general nature the proper solution of which will have a great effect for good or evil upon the practice of pharmacy. In other words this Section, while deeply mindful that its chief business is to consider the specific problems of the commerce of pharmacy, also realizes that in a large way, its reason for existence is inextricably bound up in the professional aspect of the calling, and it is as deeply concerned in matters affecting us professionally as any other group in the ASSOCIATION.

On motion of P. Henry Utech, seconded by Leo. G. Penn, it was voted to refer the address to the House of Delegates.

The Secretary stated he had no report.

*Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed when the papers are published, unless some action requires prior publication.*

The following papers were read and discussed, presented in abstract, or read by title. (*The sequence of papers is not given in the order according to which they were read, owing to misunderstanding of the reporter.*)

"Some Observations on Packaged Household Drugs," Bernard F. Daubert. (Discussion.)

"The High Cost of Publicity," by P. Henry Utech. (Discussion.)

"The Line Up," by John Funk. (Discussion.)

"Meeting the Customer on the Right Side of the Show Case," by W. Bruce Philip. (Discussion.)

"Mobilization of Pharmaceutical Forces," by J. G. Noh. (Discussion.)

The foregoing paper was by vote referred to the Conference of Pharmaceutical Secretaries.

The Chairman appointed as members of the Committee on Nominations, P. Henry Utech, *Chairman*, John Funk, B. F. Daubert.

The first session of the Section of Commercial Interests was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Commercial Interests was convened by Chairman C. Leonard O'Connell at 8:00 P.M., August 23rd.

The reading of papers was proceeded with:

"Insurance," by Daniel O. Wolff. (No discussion.)

"Sell Sugar Test with Insulin," by J. C. Peacock. (Discussion.)

"Where Does a Drug Store Get Its Business?" by Paul C. Olsen. (Printed in October JOURNAL, pages 981-984.)

"The Pharmacist as a Professional and Commercial Man," Harold W. Hutchins. (Read by title.)

"Some Commercial Aspects of Ethical Professional Pharmacy," by Frank T. Weber.  
(Read by title.)

"Some Suggestions for Simplification of Seltzer's Procedure in Prescription Pricing," by Leonard Seltzer. (Discussion.) Printed in November JOURNAL.

"Commercial Pharmacy in Relation to Professional Pharmacy," by C. E. Mollett.

"Following the Leader," by Robert P. Fischelis.

"Business and Professional Ethics," by E. C. Callaway.

"Medicines of Identified Properties—After Price Maintenance, What?" by Louis Emanuel.  
(Read by title.)

"Peregrinations of Pharmaceutical Products," by R. J. Ruth.

The Committee on Nominations announced the following nominees for officers of the Section: *Chairman*, R. B. Rothrock, Mount Vernon, Ind.; *Vice-Chairman*, Denny Brann, Des Moines, Ia.; *Secretary*, Joseph G. Noh, Harrisburg, Pa.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, C. Leonard O'Connell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was, on motion duly seconded, adopted and the nominees declared elected as officers of the Section for the ensuing year.

A motion to adjourn was seconded and carried.

#### SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Secretary Ambrose Mueller at 9:00 P.M., August 22nd. The Secretary announced the absence of Chairman Porterfield, and the Historian suggested that the Secretary act as Chairman of the Section. This was agreed to and the Historian was requested to act as Secretary.

The report of the Chairman was read by the Acting Chairman; it follows:

#### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY W. P. PORTERFIELD.

Of all the sections concerned with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION there is none which affects pharmacy, in its generalized aspect, as much as the Section on Historical Pharmacy. The Proceedings of this Section are of distinct value not only as concerns past events, but also as applied to present-day conditions and that which may take place in the future. History, as defined by one authoritative source, may be divided into three classes, namely: (1) Chronicle, a record of successive times; (2) Narrative, the history of events or course of events; (3) Philosophical, which considers the causes of events and resulting consequences.

Has the Section on Historical Pharmacy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION fulfilled all the requirements expressed in the definition just given? I believe that an analysis of the programs which have been presented in years past proves conclusively that we have been working well in that direction. It may be that in some instances our program has not fulfilled entirely the expectations which some of us may desire, but it must be kept in mind that the work of this Section is in the embryonic stage and we have not begun to tap all the resources which are ours to command.

Has the Section on Historical Pharmacy any responsibility that concerns the pharmacists of this country? There surely is no question in the mind of any thinking pharmacist but that such a responsibility rests upon this Section for it is our duty to pave the way to better conditions in pharmacy in the future. Much has been written concerning the professional aspects of pharmacy in the past and many assertions have been made upholding the same thought for pharmacy at the present time, but what of the future? In this respect I believe that this Section has a decided responsibility to pharmacy in this country and our efforts in the future should be devoted largely to looking in this direction.

The Chairman's address delivered at our last session included an account of the History of American Pharmacy. The amount of work entailed in the compilation of the immense amount of material is fully appreciated but, nevertheless, an effort should be made to complete this work within the next year. There is no question but that a vast amount of time, effort and energy have been devoted and are being applied to pharmacy and it should all be assembled in as systematic a manner as possible for it will be of distinct value to American Pharmacy.

There has been formed a conference consisting of secretaries of various state and other pharmaceutical associations and an effort should be made by this Section to stimulate this group, individually and as a whole, in the matter of compiling information concerning the pharmacy of the states.

It is a pleasure indeed to look back upon the proceedings of past years and realize that this Section is fulfilling its function more and more every year and I trust that the future will bear evidence of a still greater increase in the value of this organization.

It was voted to accept the report.

The acting Chairman read his report as Secretary, giving an account of the activities of the Section. (It is embodied in the report to the House of Delegates.) The report was accepted.

A letter was read from the veteran Honorary Member of the A. PH. A., in England, Dr. E. M. Holmes. He stated that his age (85 years) prevented him from looking up material for an article he would like to present. He referred to his part in the upbuilding of the Museum of the British Pharmaceutical Society, and to conditions in pharmacy; also, to the establishment of the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy* (British) and complimented the JOURNAL A. PH. A. He closed with greetings and good wishes.

The report of the Historian was read in abstract; the report follows:

#### THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The history of synthetic chemistry dates from the year of Friedrich Wöhler's publication of the discovery of the synthesis of urea, 1828; and this is the centenary year of that epoch-making discovery. Liebig and Wöhler were co-workers; the latter was for a time pharmaceutical inspector. The American Chemical Society plans to celebrate the centenary of this achievement by a special program at its Boston meeting in September. With the publication of Wöhler's classic paper, synthetic chemistry may be said to have had its origin.

Fifty years ago our fellow-member, John Uri Lloyd, contributed a series of papers to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, embodying studies in physics as applied to or involved in pharmacy. Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald recognizes the work of Professor Lloyd as the foundation of colloidal chemistry, and the continued interest of the former in these investigations is shown by a report made in the August number of the JOURNAL A. PH. A. These historical references are made to show the participation of pharmacists in science and presents an opportunity of recording the importance of pharmacy therein.

This is also the centenary year of the birth of Frederick August Flückiger, an honorary member of our ASSOCIATION until his death December 11, 1894. The *Gesellschaft Für Geschichte Der Pharmazie* has published a sketch of Dr. Flückiger by Privatdozent, Dr. J. A. Häfliger of Basel. The booklet has nine illustrations: On the cover, a picture of Dr. Flückiger; the Flückiger Medal which was founded in 1892, a certificate as Honorary Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Brussels, of the Society of Natural History of Switzerland, certificate of Honorary Membership in the College of Pharmacy in the State of New York, certificate of the Italian Pharmaceutical Association of the Austrian Society and finally a half-tone of the grave of Professor Flückiger in Berne.

We have lost three of our honorary members since last we met, Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, of England; Dr. John George Gadamer, of Germany; Dr. M. Leon Guignard, of France; also three former Presidents, and our Honorary President of the year coming to an end, and the founder of a scholarship.

Few, if any, pharmacists have contributed so largely to the welfare of the retail drug trade of Great Britain as Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, and his work in Canada had gone well forward at the time of his demise. In addition to his connection with the Proprietary Articles Trades' Association, Sir William was Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain from 1919-1926. As a youth he served apprenticeship and, later, engaged as pharmacist on his own account. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1904, and was a member of Parliament from 1911 to 1918; in 1919 he was knighted.

Prof. Dr. John G. Gadamer was one of the foremost pharmacists engaged in research work. He succeeded the late Prof. Ernst Schmidt as editor of the *Pharmaceutical Archives* and also became his successor at the University of Marburg, where he carried on most of the work that

contributed to his great name in research. After the death of his predecessor he revised and reedited the several books of which Professor Schmidt was author. Possibly his outstanding work was on certain alkaloids and glucosides; he explained the conversion of hyosциamine into atropine and of *d*-scopolamine into *l*-scopolamine.

Prof. Leon Guignard contributed largely to research by his investigations of diastases, glucosides and principles which furnish cyanhydric acid in various plants, and the constituents of the cruciferous and other families. To him is also ascribed much knowledge relative to mucilage secretion that exists in the *Laminaires* and of the oleoresins of the *Copaifera* and of other leguminous plants, and also valuable studies on the origin and structure of seeds of a large number of plant families. In earlier years he attained distinction as hospital pharmacist. Many honors came to him on account of his achievements, by presentations of degrees and medals of the highest order. He was Professor of Botany at the University of Lyons and, later, in the Pharmacy School of Paris.

Former President, Joseph L. Lemberger, probably has the distinction of longer membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION than any other member, nearly 70 years. During most of these years he was active in its promotions and a frequent contributor to its Sections. The late John F. Hancock said of him, "He is a man small in stature with a big soul. During his long membership he has contributed his activity, best thoughts and experience. His literary contributions are worthy of perusal. The writer has never known him to intentionally misrepresent facts."

Caswell A. Mayo was one of a number of pharmaceutical journalists who presided over the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and during the annual meetings of many years he added zest and interest and was untiring in his efforts for pharmacy and the ASSOCIATION. He enjoyed the companionship of friends and was ever loyal. His editorial work continued over a period of 40 years. Mr. Mayo did not attend the meeting in St. Louis. He was missed and received a message from his friends in attendance. In an appreciative reply he penned a poem, "The Years Pass On." It closed with these lines:

"I thank you for the message which you send  
To one who's proud to reckon you as friend;  
And only hope next year a kind fate  
Shall let us meet again in that far State  
All girt with seas and mountains, and whose lakes  
A joyous summer play-ground makes.  
But if we shall not meet; if the hand of Fate  
Shall beckon one of us to pass beyond the gate  
Of life; you will know your kindly thought  
Of me in absence, has keen pleasure brought  
To one left lonely by the passing years  
Whose loneliness your friendly message cheers."

Few retail pharmacists have been so closely identified with pharmacy in its several divisions as former President George M. Beringer. He chose pharmacy for his life work as a youth and continued in the service until his passing, and during these years of active life he had been apprentice, pharmacy owner, educator, manufacturer and wholesaler and was always ready to work for those engaged in the drug business, pharmacy, for the development of business in general, the municipality and the state and country. Careful in all of his engagements, he stood firmly for whatever he deemed right; there was never a question about his position.

At the time of his demise, he was a member of the Committee on Publications of the A. PH. A. He was a member of the Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopocia, 1910 and 1920, and of the Committee on National Formulary since 1908, in the work of which his comprehensive knowledge of pharmacy and allied sciences, and his critical judgment did much to advance the practicality of these standards.

Mr. Beringer was trained by Charles Bullock, and the latter by Daniel B. Smith, the first President of the A. PH. A., therein we can discern that influences impress the individual—early in life, like his predecessors, the deceased became a devotee of research. His contributions to scientific organizations and periodicals have been many and of great scientific and practical value, and his influence has been for great good to American Pharmacy.

Honorary President, Edward Mallinckrodt, died during his term of office. With his brother he engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, after conclusion of studies in the Fresenius Laboratory at Wiesbaden, Germany. He was a lover of flowers and art, and interested in promotions to beautify his home city, and gave largely to institutions for the alleviation of suffering. A co-worker said of him:

"He was a remarkable man, with the highest sense of honor, integrity and business ethics. In the manufacture of medical products his principle was to produce nothing but the best. One of his chief concerns in life was the advancement of science and education, and he did much to give young men opportunities for scientific training."

Samuel W. Fairchild was the founder of pharmacy scholarships in Great Britain and the United States. His activities outside of pharmacy indicate that he believed in being diligent and active in doing good. He was Vice-President of the Sevilla Home for Children, incorporator of the Bronx Botanical Gardens; for his services during the war France made Mr. Fairchild a chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Belgium bestowed upon him the Cross of Officer of Leopold Second; Greece decorated him with the Golden Cross of the Royal Battalion of George First.

This report would become too extended if everyone of our members who passed into the Great Beyond during the past year was sketched as those preceding; the purpose is not to single out these members for any other reason than that the ASSOCIATION gave them special recognition; Mr. Fairchild is included among the foregoing because of the Scholarship established by him. All of the deceased during the year are named in the following list. They were faithful members of the ASSOCIATION; brief sketches have appeared in the JOURNAL, and we here pay them tribute. They dignified pharmacy and reflected credit by their service.

George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.; Julian W. Bullock, Clifford, Mich.; Theodore Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Cramer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Harry W. Crooks, South Orange, N. J.; Phil Diamond, Sacramento, Calif.; Chas. T. Dill, New York, N. Y.; George J. Duerr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. D. Duncan, Ottawa, Ill.; A. Morris Earnshaw, E. Greenwich, R. I.; Wm. S. Eichenberger, East Greenwich, N. Y.; Samuel W. Fairchild, New York City; John C. Falk, St. Louis, Mo.; John George Gadamer, Germany; Sir Wm. S. Glyn-Jones, England; Frederick A. Grazer, Sacramento, Calif.; M. Leon Guignard, France; Richard Gwatmey, Richmond, Va.; Wm. A. Hall, Detroit, Mich.; Alri Hammar, San Francisco, Calif.; Francis Hemm, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles H. Hitchcock, Brookline, Mass.; Frank E. Horak, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Aaron Keilin, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Pauline Kurz, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph L. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa.; James E. Lilly, Indianapolis, Ind.; George W. McDuff, New Orleans, La.; Edward Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, Mo.; Caswell A. Mayo, New York City; Edward Ludwig Pieck, Covington, Ky.; Edward Augustus Sayre, E. Orange, N. J.; Christian Schertz, New Orleans, La.; George E. Schweinfurth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alexander W. Scott, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Mrs. Mabel A. (Bauer) Stegmayer, New York City; Edgar D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; John B. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; James Vernor, Detroit, Mich.; John Crawford Wallace, New Castle, Pa.; Edward Waters, Whiteside, Washington, D. C.

Recently "A Florentine Diary from 1450-1516," by Luca Landucci has appeared in English translation. The diary was kept by the before-named apothecary, who lived in the stirring period of Savonarola's reforming crusade. As the book is the subject of an illustrated lecture before this Section no further reference is made thereto.

A history of Plough Court has appeared. It gives an interesting account of the activities and lineage of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., from 1715-1927.

The Society for the History of Pharmacy has published a number of illustrated booklets; that on Flücker has been referred to, the other relates to apothecary apprentice introductory and travel letters during 300 years.

Mrs. Whelpley's gift of Pharmacopœias was referred to last year. With these she presented a number of other books, nearly a complete set of volumes of *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, bound volumes of the Council Letters from the beginning and almost complete up to a few years ago. Mrs. Whelpley has also promised other books. Mrs. (Wanous) Stewart, of Minneapolis, has put aside some bound volumes of various pharmaceutical Journals and P. Henry Utech also has set aside quite a number of volumes.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs has presented a gavel, made of the newel post in the home of Dr. Crawford W. Long, to the ASSOCIATION.



Former President, Dr. James H. Beal, has presented his extensive reference library, part of which has been delivered. Having served him as a reference library and known to contain many valuable volumes and taking this into consideration with the fact that the weight was nearly four tons, an idea may be had of this donation. More volumes are coming later.

Prof. Miner, of Chicago has given a full set of the JOURNALS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. To all of these donors grateful appreciation is expressed. We have been in correspondence with some of the older pharmacies and there is promise of donations from these sources of apparatus, utensils, etc.

The Historian has with him a book of prescriptions from the store of the "Father of American Pharmacy," William Procter, Jr., donated by Mrs. Whelpley. Also a photostat copy of leaves from a prescription book, from Apothecaries Hall, New Haven, Conn., donated by Mr. Gessner. The latter are in a scrap book prepared by the Historian. This book is shown to indicate in a way what the ASSOCIATION has in photographs. The Historian has continued the collection as reported in past years. The high appreciative valuation placed on the collection of Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith by the University of Pennsylvania and presented to the University by the widow of the deceased, may serve us as a measure for the valuation of the nucleus the A. PH. A. has.

The Library and Museum will be most interesting divisions of the Headquarters Building and both of them will be of service to pharmacy, pharmacists, the drug industries and related sciences and activities.

The report of the Historian was accepted. An illustrated lecture on "Coca Eaters of Colombia" was delivered by J. T. Lloyd. The members enjoyed the lecture and extended a hearty vote of thanks. The father of the lecturer, J. U. Lloyd, referred to the hardships endured by his son during the expedition, and his illness due to tropical fever.

Edward Kremers delivered an illustrated lecture on "An Italian Apothecary of the 14th Century." The lecturer brought into his presentation a number of illustrations from other sources, but of the period covered by the Diary of Luca Landucci, of which an English translation has recently appeared. While disappointing in that there are comparatively few references to the practice of pharmacy, as Dr. Kremers said "it is valuable as a contribution to pharmaceutical biography and the few facts gleaned, as to the practice of the apothecary's art in the 'Wall Street' of the Old World during the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, are welcome. Moreover, several entries afford specific illustrations to a fairly well understood background of pharmaceutical history."

Dr. James A. Spalding expressed his pleasure because of having been privileged to listen to the lectures and hoped they would be printed in the JOURNAL. A hearty vote of thanks was given the speakers.

A paper by Frederick J. Wulling, on "Historically-Mindedness and a Few Suggestions." It was discussed and accepted for publication.

A letter was read from Chairman Clyde L. Eddy of the Committee on the History of Pharmacy and with which he submitted the following:

*To the Members of the Historical Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association:*

I am pleased to submit herewith my report as Chairman of the Special Committee on the History of American Pharmacy of the Historical Section.

I proposed some years ago that the Section on Historical Pharmacy, through the collaboration of a selected group of its members, prepare a history of American Pharmacy. I suggested that this proposed history be divided into the following chapters:

1. Introductory Chapter.
2. History of Pharmaceutical Education.
3. Pharmacy Laws in America.
4. Pharmaceutical Associations.
5. The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores.
6. The Development of Commercial Pharmacy.
7. Federal Laws Affecting Pharmacy.
8. The United States Pharmacopœia.
9. The National Formulary.
10. Biographical Sketches of Outstanding Members of the Profession.

11. History of Manufacturing Pharmacy.
12. The Development of Wholesale Distribution.
13. The History of Pharmaceutical Journalism.
14. Pharmacy in the U. S. Army, Navy and Public Health Service.

I am pleased to submit herewith completed first drafts of the following chapters: "U. S. Pharmacopœia," by E. Fullerton Cook; "Pharmaceutical Journalism," by Francis B. Hays; "Pharmaceutical Education," by W. F. Rudd; "The National Formulary," by Wilbur L. Scoville; "The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores," by Robert S. Lehman; "Manufacturing Pharmacy," by A. R. I. Dohme.

It was voted to have Mr. Eddy continue as Chairman of the Committee.

A paper by Wilhelm Bodemann on "A Plea for Veteran Druggists Associations" was read, and the value of such organizations was further emphasized by Veteran members in attendance.

"Licorice Old and New," by George D. Beal and Harold T. Lacey was presented in abstract by the former. (*To be printed.*)

Edward Kremers made reference to two invoices of 1785 in stating that when Dr. Morgan returned to Philadelphia he was accompanied by an English apothecary who had brought with him a supply of medicines from S. & T. Bevan predecessors of Allen & Hanbury, Ltd. These invoices pertain to shipments made to the Marshalls and John Bartram, the early American botanist. Facsimile reproductions of both will later be published in the JOURNAL. He also referred to other contributions made to the program of the Section:

"Pharmacists and the Scientia Amabilis, No. 3, *Flueckigeria gen. nov.*," and "American Letters from Flueckiger to Tschirch."

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by acting Chairman Ambrose Mueller at 9:00 A.M., August 23rd. Reading of papers was proceeded with in the following order:

"The Old Drug Store of Catskill," by W. I. DuBois. (*No discussion.*)

"The History of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association," by Frank M. Smith. (*Read by title.*)

"The Louis Hebert Monument," by Josiah C. and Bertha L. DeG. Peacock. (*Read by title.*)

"History of Pharmacy—A Valuable Asset to the Pharmacist," by Otto Raubenheimer. (*Presented in abstract.*)

"Friedrich Wöhler and the Centenary of Synthesis," by Otto Raubenheimer. (*Printed in October JOURNAL, pages 973-980.*) The author received a vote of thanks.

Dr. James A. Spalding, grandson of Lyman Spalding, "Father of the U. S. Pharmacopœia" spoke on "Medicines of My Childhood." The address follows:

#### MEDICINES OF MY CHILDHOOD.

BY JAMES A. SPALDING.

One of the most touching events in the history of our family occurred in New York, in this very week, in the year 1820, when my grandfather placed his son Lyman, a boy of ten, between his knees and said to him, "Now, Lyman, here is the big book on medicines that you have seen me working at for two years or more, and here is some money. This book is finished at last but, like all books, it is likely to have some words badly spelt and some little grammatical errors and the Latin on the left-hand side of every page may be far from correct; so I am going to send you over to Philadelphia to ask Dr. Hewson to look over these, what we call proof sheets, and send them back to me by you. To-morrow morning you are to take the proof sheets and this money and to start from the wharf and do just what the captain tells you, or the driver of the stagecoach, until you are set down at the front door of Dr. Hewson's home in Philadelphia."

So Lyman Dyer Spalding, my father, started off the next day, and made his way by steamboat and stagecoach in one day from New York City to Bordentown; and at the end of the second day, he was set down at Dr. Hewson's front door alive—in his hands the sheets of THE PHARMA-

COPEIA; and Dr. Hewson sent his man out with father to a boarding house nearby, kept by Mrs. Peter Cure.

He spent five days with Mrs. Cure, until Dr. Hewson had read the proof sheets and corrected them; and during that vacation, he went into the Mint and bought a new shiny quarter of a dollar, went down to the wharves to see the shipping, and to the Muscum to see the curiosities and West's pictures and to a play in the theatre.

He then started off for home, but returned another way, by New Brunswick, New Jersey, the first day; and at the end of the second day, he was home with his father in New York City, once more safe and sound. It was a handsome piece of travel for a boy of only ten years.

Among other items in my father's early years, I might mention that he followed a wagon drawn by four horses, in which was a man sitting on his own coffin, for he was being hauled to the foot of Wall Street, where father and the rest of the "gang" saw him hanged at the yardarm for murder.

Father also used to peep often into the garden of Aaron Burr, which was, as I make it out, opposite to his home; and every now and then one of the braver boys, seeing Mr. Burr sitting in the shade of his trees, would shout through a knothole, "Hello, Aaron, who killed Alexander Hamilton?" and then they would scamper down the street for all they were worth.

On other occasions they would make a picnic to the Weehawken Duelling Grounds, or they would punish, with stones well flung, the scavenging pigs of Pearl Street. They have no pigs there now, it is said, but newspapers tell of "roadhogs" who are plentiful.

Father went to Sunday School in St. Paul's and mentioned that the street was strung with chains, up and down, to keep carriages from passing the church during the services. He also used to amuse himself by holding up to the boys outside of his father's office a skeleton which grandfather had brought from Dartmouth College, and which he would then shake into their frightened faces.

He also owned a fishing line and sinker of lead, given to him by Dr. Usher Parsons, who attended more wounded in one day of battle—sixty-eight patients to be exact—at the battle of Lake Erie under Commodore Perry, than any other Navy or Army surgeon of all times, old or new. When father went fishing with this line off Wall Street wharf, he had good luck; but when he tried to fish dry, out of a second story window of his own house, and swung the sinker too vehemently, he once or twice smashed a pane of glass, so his mother took from him sinker, line, hook and all.



LYMAN SPALDING.  
"Father U. S. P."

Another winter, after father's adventure with Dr. Hewson, grandfather was injured on the head by a falling basket filled with rubbish. He had to resign his practice and went into the country, hoping for recovery. While there, the body of Major Andre was exhumed and grandfather and father looked in upon the affair going on. When the coffin was opened, grandfather said to his son, "Look and see how Major Andre's hair has grown since he died. His head and his face were clean shaven then, but now you see how the hair has grown quite abundantly since his death. It is a very curious thing to see and you must remember it for you may never see it again. So look at it now and be sure and remember it as long as you live."

Father looked carefully and the last time I heard him speak of it was in his eighty-second year, when he recalled it accurately as to the day and the month and year.

Grandfather then grew worse and worse and went home to Portsmouth to die, and his family were sadly bereft. Father went to school, studied navigation at that early age and went into a ship chandlery shop with a salary of fifty dollars a year. He then became so expert at navigation on land, with his instruments, that when he went to sea at the age of sixteen, he was a capable navigator. He went first as a common sailor before the mast, and you will read that expression, in our days, as a sort of reproach, as for a man of low origin, but the true sailor of those days had to go to sea first before the mast. He had to be a common sailor before he could command a ship. This was the way of living in those days in Portsmouth, and the best boys in the best families always went to sea if they were physically capable. I recall one family in which all of the five sons went to sea—three of whom became midshipmen in the United States Navy

and the other two in the merchant service. They all did well, but died early in battle or from the tumults of the sea.

Father soon became captain and in the year 1833, when he was twenty-three years old, he did two great deeds well worth recalling. Starting out from this very port of Portland, he rescued from shipwreck in mid-ocean the captain and his wife and the crew of the Brig William Rufus, eleven people all told. No sooner were they aboard his own brig, the William Osborne, than the William Rufus sank and was never more heard from. These people father took safely into port, but he had no reward, no gold watch, no money, and nothing was said about it in the papers except for a line or two; but everybody knew he had done his duty.

On another voyage he did better still, for one Wednesday afternoon, he cast the thermometer overboard into the water, told the mate to verify his readings and said, "We are nearing ice. Keep a good lookout all night long and rouse me quickly when you see anything unusual." Thursday, at two in the morning, the mate awakened him with, "Captain, I see a lighthouse," and father said, "There is no lighthouse here; that is ice with the skylight shining on it."

He rushed up on the deck as fast as he could dress himself, saw the icebergs and icefields around them and, to make a long story short, from Thursday morning, shortly after midnight until Sunday after sunrise, he navigated his vessel safely through a hundred and fifty miles of floating ice and icebergs. He thus saved his hundred and fifty passengers and his crew from being nipped in the ice and sent to the bottom of the sea. Turning in his cabin down below after wakefulness on his part of seventy-six hours, he slept for twenty-four hours on a stretch.

Now all this long story brings us to me, and to my boyish adventures with medicines; for my father, like all sea captains, had a ship's medicine chest, and in it were enclosed all sorts of first aid remedies for sailors exposed to the perils of the sea. When we boys were growing up and had a cut or a sprain or a burn, upstairs we would run as fast as we could go, open the medicine chest and put our wounds into shape.

Among the remedies greatly in favor were Turlington's Balsam, which was a brown medicine with a base of benzoin which had the same curative effects in those days as it does to-day. Another famous remedy was Turner's Cereate, which was a yellowish, sticky remedy, easy to rub on anywhere and which contained calamine. A third was especially good for colds, coughs and croup, and that was Syrup of Squills, with a wonderful honey-vinegar taste, so that we all loved it; and you cannot even now find another medicine any better to break up a cold. The Balsam and the Cereate and the Squills have gone out of fashion, but they are still employed and remain as useful remedies in my memory.

Then there was a plaster, a yellow one, which we had to heat over the top of the stove or almost set afire with a match; and when the covering was hot, you stuck it on where it was needed, and said "Ouch!" but it soon eased the pain, but left the afflicted spot tender for a while. There was still another plaster which was made with black silk and was much affected by the ladies for "patches;" and that plaster you had as we might say to "salivate" to make it stick. In other words we would spit on it, so as to produce the greatest effect.

The finest of all our home remedies was Balm of Gilead. Down the street beyond our house there stood a big Balm of Gilead tree under which an old Revolutionary Veteran used to sit on warm days in spring; and when the buds were beginning to fill out on that Balm of Gilead tree, we would run down and ask him if we could have some of them to make Balm of Gilead with. Then filling a pan with them—they were too sticky to put into paper—we would bring home a good sized bundle which we handed to mother, who would press them down into a wide-mouthed bottle and then fill the bottle to the top with New England rum. We had a Balm of Gilead bottle in our house for many and many a year, and when we had a bad cut and the other remedies were lacking, we would get a rag and wet it from that bottle and tie it around the injured part and then forget the cut until it had healed itself.

I must here say a word about Dr. Kittredge, Rufus by name, one of the eight well-known Dr. Kittredges of our times, successful sons of Dr. Thomas Kittredge, of Andover. I shall never forget sitting in front of a sheet-iron stove well wrapped up with blankets with my feet on a hot water jar, and Dr. Kittredge saying, "Jimmie is very sick with croup, but you give him this and Syrup of Squills and we shall find him a good deal better in the morning."

Dr. Kittredge was a character in his way, for he loved to read the Declaration of Independence publicly, on the Fourth of July, and to carry on disputations with other eloquent men

of his age in the public Forensic Club; and he was once invited to write a Fourth of July oration.

He had a great love of Graham bread, which, as you may remember, was invented by a physician who once lived in this City of Portland. Dr. Kittridge used to carry a big slice of it in his pocket and when making calls, would now and then ask for a bowl of milk and a spoon and napkin, "so that when his stomach craved support," as he said, "he was prepared." Then, placing the bowl on the parlor table and his napkin under his chin, he would gravely crumb the Graham bread into the milk and eat it. Then he would say, "It has done the job already."

Another one of our local doctors was Dr. Oliver, who attended me for a fracture of the clavicle when I rolled off a sled. He put my arm into a bandage so as to raise my collar bone; but father and mother always thought that it was a sort of put up job. A good many years later, I had an X-ray taken of the bone and found there was a callous from a fracture, just as Dr. Oliver had diagnosed.

Dr. Oliver's wife we all recalled because she was the dread of all mothers, in Portland, with marriageable sons and the fear of a good many young wives, and the belle of dances given by the Navy officers across the river at the Navy Yard.

Among the doctors I knew well, the last I will mention here, was Dr. Treadwell, who was the first to call me in to see a patient. A man, who was very proud of his elegant feet, put on a pair of tight-fitting boots to go to a ball, and coming home early in the morning, he froze his foot in the sleet which had fallen while the ball was going on. Dr. Treadwell sent for me and asked if I would give the chloroform while he operated on the frozen foot. He showed me how to give the chloroform, drop by drop, and then, during insensibility, he performed the operation. Oddly enough this man would never believe that anybody else had saved his foot but me, for seeing me start to give the chloroform and recalling nothing else that happened, he insisted upon it for the rest of his life that I was a great surgeon.

I wish to relate a little more about Dr. Treadwell but don't want to tire you; his career was very curious—so odd that I will say this much—after leaving his practice he went to Arabia to learn Arabic and how to make coffee in the sandy desert; from thence he came to Greece where he learned to speak Greek, and, finally, to Italy, where, after much study of that language, he settled in Bologna. His idea was that under the corridors of that city you could be free from the sun and you would not get wet when it rained. There were no earthquakes in the town, because if there had been the leaning towers would long since have toppled over. Last of all, the Italians were very courteous, never spitting on the sidewalks, never going around with their hands in their pockets.

In that city, Dr. Treadwell taught English for years and was very successful; but he had a great deal of trouble in getting his letters at the Post Office, for his name, which I have not yet given in full, was Dr. Robert O. Treadwell. Inquiring at the Post Office for his mail, he could not find his letters for a long time, until finally he had the bright idea of hunting for them in the section devoted to the letter "O," (under such names as "O'Tool" and "O'Brien"), and there he did find his letters as "O'Treadwell." He dropped the "O" and became Treadwell, but even then he could not easily get his mail under the letter "T" because they divided it into three syllables "Tre-ad-well." In sheer desperation he changed his name to "Odione" which was just elongated from Odion which had long been his middle name.

After thirty years abroad, he came home to Portsmouth to die in his ninety-second year.

Some of these days I am going to write him up in full as one of the curiosities, not only of Portsmouth but of the entire American medical profession.

Well, Brothers in Medicine, I could tell a good deal more about medicines that grandfather used and father used and I, myself used in my long practice, but others are waiting to say their little pieces and I will close in this fashion.

Medicines we shall always have with us. When you or I can see a drop of a solution of atropine dilate the pupil of an eye or a drop of eserine contract the pupil of an eye, or cocaine in proper solution deaden the most sensitive eye so that a cinder may be removed from it without a patient feeling it at all, or needles can be inserted in passing a suture through its coverings, or a delicate knife in making an incision can be pushed into the very eyeball itself, without the patient feeling it—then I know that medicines do have a beneficial effect on the human tissues. If we have learned about these medicines in our times, so, too, through experiments, other medicines may be found to exert their benefits for the human race, and we thus see that the field of

usefulness of medicines constantly widens. Such things, being our knowledge and our fixed and firm belief—as fixed and firm as anything human can be—it is for you gentlemen, as pharmacists, and as compounders of medicines and manufacturers of synthetic compounds, to see to it that the medicines prescribed and utilized by physicians for humanity shall be efficiently prepared, well compounded, and trustworthy to the highest degree as to dosage.

If you live long enough, you will see a great many of the remedies of my day, as well as many that my father and grandfather used before me, go out of daily use; and you will see, too, the medicines of your own day pass along; but the basic idea that medicines, in some way or another, will continue to endure forever, is as fixed and firm as the land on which we live, and in which we have our being.

A vote of thanks was given the speaker.

Presentation of papers continued:

"Drug Clerks a Hundred Years Ago," by F. B. Kilmer.

"A Brief History of the First Twenty Years of the Montana State Pharmacy School," by Charles E. Mollett.

"Résumé of the Early History of Missouri Pharmaceutical Association," by Ambrose Mueller.

"Parke, Davis & Co.," Historical sketch, by J. U. Lloyd.

"The Activities of F. Arthur Beckett in Educational Pharmacy," by Frank T. Green.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of the nominees of the Section for the ensuing year. The report was accepted and in due order the nominees were elected as follows: *Chairman*, Lyman F. Kebler, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*, George D. Beal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Delegates to the House of Delegates*, Ambrose Mueller, Webster Grove, Mo.

The final session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

#### CENTENARY OF MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The centenary celebration of Manchester Pharmaceutical Association included a dinner, on October 10th, at the Midland Hotel. The guests were received by President and Mrs. William Kirkby; among them were the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and men prominent in British pharmaceutical affairs.

The Lord Mayor, in congratulating President Kirkby and the Association, commended the objects of the organization—the advancement of pharmacy, the protection of legitimate trade interests and the promotion of fellowship; in motives, the members are actuated by a sense of responsibility, and seek only the public good. "The protection of legitimate trade interests," he said, "was entirely good, for all trades and professions have privileges, and they must unite to protect these, not only for their own sakes, but for the good of the community."

Mr. Kirkby is an honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; a sketch of him will be found in the JOURNAL for January 1923. He is a former president of the

British Pharmaceutical Conference, was president of Manchester Pharmaceutical Association in 1917 and is again in this, its centenary year.

#### DRUGGISTS THREATENED, ARREST MADE AT MARFA.

An investigation by the Attorney-General's Department of Texas, resulted in the arrest of John Thompson, alias Bernard B. Shaw, at Marfa, Tex., on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with an alleged extortion scheme practiced on small town druggists of Texas through threats of state prosecution under the assumed name "law."

State Ranger M. T. Gonzales, acting with postal authorities, arrested Thompson, who waived preliminary hearing and who on failure to make \$5000 bond was placed in jail at El Paso. The Attorney-General's Department said demands for money have been mailed out of Austin for some time to druggists in small towns, evidently doing business under names other than their own. The letters were written on stationery apparently designed to convey the impression that they came from a state department.