

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was called to order by Chairman Noh on Friday, July 31st, at 2:15 P.M. The Chairman announced that the first order of business would be a discussion of the paper read at the First Session on "Is the Manufacturer Coöperating?" (The discussion will be made part of the paper.)

The paper was by W. Bruce Philip on "What Is Substitution from a Commercial Pharmacy Viewpoint?" (To be printed with the discussion.) At the conclusion of the discussion on the paper a resolution was offered which is embodied in the resolution printed in the August JOURNAL, A. PH. A., number 25.

The next paper of the program was by James T. Dumas on "The Manufacturer and Honest Merchandising Conditions." (To be printed with discussion thereon.)

The next paper was on "Merchandising Pharmacy Products Possible," by J. J. Nichols. (The paper was read by title and referred for publication.)

The next paper was entitled, "Drug Store Vocabulary and Department," presented by Mrs. Fayette H. Philip. (To be printed with discussion.)

Tribute was paid to the memory of Robert J. Ruth. The title of a paper by the deceased on "Building Business with Professional Windows" was read by title.

The two following papers were also read by title, "Purdue University Pharmacy Extension Department," by J. L. Weinland, and "Revelations—Some Idea of Stock Control and Turn Over," by George W. Colborne, Jr.

The next paper was by Dr. John L. Dandreau on "Educating Physicians to Prescribe Official Preparations." (To be printed with discussion.)

The following papers were read by title, "Our Best Customer's Baby" and "The Ice Cream Situation," by Samuel Krone.

The next paper was on "Meeting Cut Price Competition," by Wm. Emerich. There was no discussion.

The next paper was by R. W. Rodman on "Radio Merchandising." (Printed in the August JOURNAL, pages 777-779.)

The paper on "Vanishing Profits," by C. Leonard O'Connell was read by title.

Leon Monell then read a paper on "Some Facts Brought Out by the New York Questionnaire on Business Conditions in 1930."

The Committee on Nominations presented the following names as nominees: For *Chairman*, Rowland Jones, South Dakota; *Vice-Chairman*, Leon Monell, New York; *Secretary*, John A. J. Funk, Indiana; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Joseph G. Noh. The nominees were elected in due order.

Chairman Noh thanked the members for the honor conferred on him and expressed his thanks for the assistance given him by the Secretary and other members of the Section.

The Chairman then installed the officers-elect.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers.

The officers for the ensuing year expressed their appreciation of the honor conferred by the election and promised their best endeavors in making next year's program a success.

Chairman Jones spoke on "The Importance of the Section on Commercial Interests," and asked for coöperation during his term of office.

The Second Session of the House of Delegates was then adjourned.

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman John Thomas Lloyd on Wednesday, July 29th, at 2:00 P.M. Secretary L. E. Warren presided during the reading of the Chairman's address. It follows:

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY J. T. LLOYD.

Comments Concerning the Origin of the Historical Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Although from the beginning the programs of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION often embraced papers of historical interest, for the first half century after its founding,

no effort was made to collect and preserve historical data. With the responsibility resting on no one and only a few realizing the importance of preserving records and materials, much of value was lost with the passing of each generation.

It is perhaps true that the inspiration back of every movement centers in an individual or a small group of individuals of far-reaching vision. Certainly, the beginning of the Historical Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was the outgrowth of the enthusiastic efforts of a few far-seeing men.

Prior to the organization of the Section, Professor Edward Kremers is known to have expressed regret that so important a subject as Historical Pharmacy was not featured by the ASSOCIATION. To him an organization promoting historical interest in pharmacy was not theoretical. In 1897, in Wisconsin, his home state, when the Historical Association formulated plans for the celebration of the State's semi-centennial, it was he who urged the appointment of a committee on pharmacy. One of the splendid results of this effort is the Historical Drug Store in Madison, representing pharmacy in Wisconsin from 1842 to 1898, the first fifty years of statehood.

When the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION reached the half century mark and plans were formulated to celebrate the event, Dr. Kremers made a plea for the formation of an Historical Section. As a result, according to the PROCEEDINGS of the ASSOCIATION, 1902:

"On motion of Charles A. Rapelye, seconded by L. C. Hopp, it was agreed to invite Messrs. Ebert, Kremers and Lloyd to attend the next session of the Council and present their plan for the formation of an historical section of the Association."

However, as some members of the ASSOCIATION believed there was not sufficient interest in historical pharmacy to warrant a separate section, it was therefore—

"Moved by the Council to recommend to the ASSOCIATION that a standing committee on historical pharmacy be established, to hold one public meeting annually, the committee to consist of a Chairman and Secretary to be named by the President of the ASSOCIATION, and such members of the ASSOCIATION as the Chairman of the Committee may select." (PROC., 1903.)

Accordingly a standing committee on Historical Pharmacy was established. On December 22, 1902, the President appointed Dr. Kremers to preside over this committee. Quoting the words of the Chairman to "the new committee on Historical Pharmacy, called to order in the Casino of the Grand Hotel (Mackinac Island, Mich.) at 8:30 P.M." (August 4, 1903).

"It was thought best by some that, inasmuch as the proposed work was of the nature of an experiment untried by this ASSOCIATION, a committee might best be appointed. If successful, the committee might later be transformed into a permanent section of the ASSOCIATION."¹

The first program the committee offered contained ten titles in addition to the Chairman's address. The interest aroused by the "untried experiment" of the Historical program was manifest in the general discussion following the address of the Chairman. This first address, especially the portion coming under the sub-heading, "Suggestions for Work," would to this day be found of service if read by every incoming officer of the Section. At the present time it is especially pertinent in its repeated plea for the preservation of materials and documents that will be of historic interest in years to come.

The surprising success of the Committee in collecting letters, manuscripts, photographs and devices of historic interest is indicated in the minutes of the 1905 meeting.² Though the list is too long to enumerate here, mention should be made of the Maisch collection, donated by Mrs. Maisch, and of the Hoffman collection, consisting of "five packages of personal effects," and "eighteen packages of general historical material." We learn that the Historian, Dr. Kremers, spent several hours each day for more than a month of his summer vacation, mounting, classifying and arranging the numerous papers, pamphlets, etc., of this contribution.

¹ PROC. A. PH. A. (1903), page 531.

² *Ibid.* (1905), pages 86-102.

Since the retirement of Dr. Kremers as Historian, the present Historian, E. G. Eberle, has acquired many valuable contributions of historical worth. Each year these have been listed unless they were acknowledged in the JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION. These contributions are all recorded and stored in boxes in the present office of the ASSOCIATION. At present there is no space for their exhibition, and scarcely room for their preservation. But when the time comes for their proper placing and display, they will form a creditable nucleus for a library and museum of pharmacy.

When the work of assembling historical material started, no mention was made nor apparently any thought given to the possibility of the ASSOCIATION ever possessing its own museum. In the Chairman's words¹—"Should the dream of some of us, *viz.*: a national pharmaceutical museum and library at Washington ever be realized," we find his vision for the future.

"We ought, therefore," he continues, "to look forward to the establishment of a national pharmaceutical museum at Washington. It will take years before such an institution can be realized, yet the only way to effect its organization in a not distant future is to begin the work of collecting now."

Within less than two years the efforts of the committee toward establishing a national museum of pharmacy, bore fruit. In the 1905 meeting the Historian reported:

"Somewhat more than a year ago, steps were taken by your Historian to secure the cooperation of the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution. At the time of the Kansas City meeting no reply had been obtained. However, shortly thereafter a favorable reply was received from the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution who is in charge of the U. S. National Museum."²

From this evidence it seems fair to conclude that the efforts of the Historian and the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A. exerted strong influence toward the founding of the now splendid section of Pharmacy and Medicine in the National Museum in Washington.

Your present Chairman feels that the members of this Section should continue to cooperate with the National Museum. There should be a patriotic pride in having the utensils and materials used in the advancement of pharmacy available for public inspection in the Nation's museum. He also believes that the new home of our ASSOCIATION (regardless of the National Museum) should possess a museum illustrating the steps taken in the progress of pharmacy. Manuscripts and documents of the leaders should be kept. Typical utensils, tools and materials should be preserved. The commonplace of to-day will be the rarity of to-morrow and eventually the antique.

Molds, tablet presses, pill coaters and obsolete pharmaceutical equipment of various descriptions may still be obtained from neglected shelves and store rooms of many an old pharmacy shop. Scattered, they represent little more than junk, but collected, they represent step by step the evolution of pharmacy. These things should be preserved with the name of each donor, together with as much data as possible, particularly the date and location of their uses. They can only be secured by individual search and effort. They must be obtained now or many of them will be lost forever.

But returning to the Historical Committee, from the first its programs were filled, its meetings well attended and followed by enthusiastic general discussion. Accordingly, in 1904, after two years of service, the Committee felt justified in making the following recommendation:

"The historical work of this ASSOCIATION was organized in the form of a committee for two reasons. Should the work not appeal to the society, it could with perfect ease be disorganized by a mere discontinuance of the committee. However, in case of a successful beginning, it could at any time be converted into a section and thus be given a permanent place in the organization of this ASSOCIATION."

"To your Chairman it would seem that the time has come for the second step to be taken."³

¹ PROC. A. PH. A. (1903), page 541.

² *Ibid.* (1905), page 94.

³ *Ibid.* (1904), page 427.

At the same meeting of the ASSOCIATION the address of President Lewis C. Hopp, referring to the Committee on Historical Pharmacy, stated:

"The maiden report of this Committee presented at its first session a year ago at once came into general favor with those who were fortunate enough to be present. . . . Much credit is due to Edward Kremers, the Chairman, who has proved to be the right man in the right place, and to his efficient secretary, E. J. Kennedy.

"Historical pharmacy should be placed on a more permanent basis, and I recommend that the ASSOCIATION at this meeting establish a Section on Historical Pharmacy, with Mr. Kremers as permanent chairman."

The ideas of Dr. Kremers regarding the Section's officers, as expressed in his address, 1904, were:

"Though the work is to deal with the past, it needs the new blood and ideas of a Chairman and Secretary who are elected annually. . . .

"In order to make successful consecutive work possible, which will be equally necessary to this new department of Associational activity the office of Historian might be created, such office to be permanent and its occupant to be obligated as associate to the succeeding Chairman of this Section."

Out of consideration for Dr. Kremer's request, he was excused from holding office as permanent chairman, but was appointed and accepted the office of permanent historian. After serving eight years he resigned but has ever been the Section's most loyal supporter.

Following the recommendations of President Hopp, modified by the views of the Historical Committee's Chairman, the Committee on the President's Address¹ reported:

"We concur in the recommendation of the President that a Section on Historical Pharmacy be established. We recommend that the elective officers of this section consist of a Chairman, Secretary and Historian, the same to be elected annually, and associates may be added by the officers of the section.

"We further agree with the President in his recommendation that the exhibits should be made of educational value, and we hope that the Historical Section, as soon as organized, will make exhibits of an historical and educational character."

Thus after two years' triumphant trial the Historical Committee was dissolved and the Historical Section organized. Your present Chairman feels that the Section's success should, in fairness, be credited to the firm foundation laid by its founders, and especially to the earnest work of Dr. Kremers. As already stated he is convinced that new officers of the Section will find their work facilitated and increased in value to the ASSOCIATION if they permit themselves to be guided by the suggestions in the reports of the old Historical Committee.

Of particular value in this connection is the proposed "Bibliography of American Pharmaceutical History," mentioned by Chairman Kremers and the printed tabulation in the 1904 PROCEEDINGS of the ASSOCIATION.

In closing it may be of interest to note that since 1902 when our Historical Section came into being, several other scientific societies have realized the value of preserving historical documents and materials and have established historical sections. Prominent among these is the Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie, organized some years before the World War, and the Gesellschaft für der Geschichte der Pharmazie, organized a few years later. Since 1902, when our own section was founded, the American Chemical Society has established an historical section which is attracting increasing attention. Also a "History of Science Society" has been founded, and a Society of Agricultural History has been established in connection with the American Historical Society.

Truly the founders of our own section "built better than they knew."

On motion of James H. Beal, Chairman Lloyd was given a vote of thanks.

Chairman Lloyd appointed James H. Beal and William B. Day as a Committee on Nomi-

¹ PROC. A. PH. A. (1904), page 48.

nations and requested the Committee to report at the close of this meeting as, probably, only one session will be held.

Secretary L. E. Warren reported on the activities of the Section and referred to the interesting program which resulted and is now presented.

The next order of business was the reading of the report of the Historian. It follows:

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The transactions of the annual meetings are part of the history of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and it may be said that the meeting held in Baltimore recorded many things that will be subjects of interest to those who shape the affairs of pharmacy in after years. Both the President and the Secretary of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association were present. Among the speakers were Governor Albert C. Ritchie and a member from England who takes an active part in the promotions of the ASSOCIATION, Henry S. Wellcome, who became a member fifty-five years ago. There were present fifteen former presidents, showing their continued interest; one of them presided over the meeting held in 1888; one arranged a trip around the world so as to attend the meeting in Baltimore.

Last year's meeting made possible an historical exhibit of books and photographs, which pointed out the possibilities of the Library and Museum in the Headquarters Building, and the report of Chairman H. A. B. Dunning gave the members an understanding of the American Institute of Pharmacy. The closing feature gave evidence of the educational advancement of pharmacy by the dedication of a University pharmacy building.

The Pharmacopœial Convention of 1930 has become part of history and the transactions set in motion the revision of another edition of the Pharmacopœia which had served as a standard during a preceding period. The Committee of Revision of the National Formulary was also organized; likewise, the Committee of Revision of the Syllabus has made progress to the extent of having completed in a tentative form the issue which will for a time indicate the general scope and character of the instruction given in American pharmacy schools. A committee is studying the national educational policy relative to the four-year curriculum proposed for the schools of pharmacy beginning with 1932.

The issuance of the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book is an outstanding event of the year, and a later book "Fighting Disease with Drugs" has been published which makes the pharmacist, pharmacy, drugs and the druggist better acquainted with the public.

A radio talk by Dr. Howard W. Haggard of Yale, sponsored by Eastman Kodak Company, on July 19th, gave the public a very good understanding of the history and service of pharmacy; recently the *Dallas News*, Sunday edition, had a full-page editorial on the service of pharmacists and the "Magazine Section" of the *Baltimore Sun* of June 21st contained an article on "The New Institute of Pharmacy" and along with it an historical account of pharmacy. All of which goes to show, notwithstanding attempts by some to belittle pharmacy, that a better understanding is developing. Pharmacy Week also has had a part, and in this connection reference should be made to "The History of Pharmacy Week" presented at the Baltimore meeting by the late Robert J. Ruth. In the December JOURNAL for 1930 events of 1930 are listed, and this reference is made for an historical record.

An article read before the Annual Congress on Medical Education by Ernest E. Irons, last year, contains the following among other statements: "A closer acquaintance and coöperation between the hospital pharmacist and the members of the attending staff will be of mutual profit." In many hospitals the staff has failed to avail itself of the store of pharmaceutical information which may be had from the pharmacist for the asking, and the pharmacist has not taken as large a place in hospital conferences as he should. Other physicians in hospital work and public health service have expressed themselves in a related way; Dr. John Morgan, pharmacist as well as physician, stressed the importance more than 150 years ago. As a record, mention is made of the U. S. P. and N. F. Exhibit at the last meeting of the American Medical Association; reference is in the July issue of the JOURNAL and a more complete report will appear in the August number.

Under the Parker Bill, now law, ten Assistant Pharmacists were commissioned. The National Institute of Health was created by the enactment of the Ransdell Bill and has been