

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN TORONTO, AUGUST 24-26, 1932.

(See also brief summary reports, Final Session House of Delegates, printed in the October JOURNAL—titles of papers will be given in the minutes; discussions, if any, will be printed when paper is published, if not included in the minutes. The Editor will be thankful for correction of errors.)

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The First Session of the Scientific Section was called to order by Chairman L. E. Warren on Wednesday, August 24th, at two o'clock. The chairman requested Vice-Chairman W. J. Husa to take the chair while he read his address. The chairman's address follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY L. E. WARREN.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Scientific Section:

Custom dictates that your chairman shall prepare an address and deliver it before the Section at the annual meeting. During the year past your chairman has made some study of the activities of the Section. In general, he has been pleased to find that in his opinion the affairs of the Section are progressing favorably. In but one particular does there appear to be a need for change or special watchfulness. It is to this matter that this address will be devoted.

In the earlier history of the Scientific Section the number of titles presented at any annual meeting was relatively small. For example, in 1892 C. S. N. Hallberg,¹ chairman of the Section on Scientific Papers (as this Section was then named), called attention to the paucity of scientific papers presented to the ASSOCIATION. According to his tabulations, the number for each year from 1880 to 1891 had varied from 15 to 38. He urged the publication of the more important results of researches carried out in schools of pharmacy. With succeeding years the average number of papers offered to the Section gradually increased. In 1902, 32 papers were contributed by the Section members; in 1912 (the Denver meeting) the number was but 26; by 1922 the number was 61; in 1929 the number of titles accepted was 81; and this year we have a total of 103 titles on the program.

ACCEPTABLE PAPERS.

The By-Laws of the Section provide that—

Original papers on any subject of scientific interest may be accepted at the discretion of the officers of the Section.

It will be seen that under this By-Law the Sectional officers are given very wide discretionary powers in the acceptance or rejection of papers. It would be difficult, indeed, for the officers to exceed this power. However, papers have been accepted occasionally in the past which, in the opinion of your chairman, were not only of no use to pharmacists, but could have been of but very little general interest to members of the profession. Two specific examples will be given and other generalizations cited.

At the Miami meeting a paper was accepted and afterwards published with this title "The Development and Examination of a Citrus Fruit."² This paper describes a fruit produced by crossing a lemon and grapefruit and gives the percentage of citric acid in the juice of the hybrid. The paper does not give the technique of the crossing process so that it is of but little interest to the pharmacist who is probably not familiar with the laws of hybridization. The percentage of citric acid in the juice is given, but the methods of analysis used are not stated, nor is any reference to the method given. Consequently this paper is of no greater interest to

¹ A. PH. A. PROC., 40 (1892), 155.

² JOUR. A. PH. A., 20 (1931), 1308.

chemists than to pharmacists. Such a paper might have a legitimate place in an agricultural journal but not in a pharmaceutical one.

Another instance is a paper read at the Rapid City meeting entitled "Food as Preventive Medicine." This is an interesting essay for the lay reader but has but little relationship to pharmacy. Its publication would have been more appropriate in a journal of nutrition than in a journal of pharmacy.

During the past few years several articles on the synthesis of organic compounds have been presented at our sectional meetings. Some of these belonged in the domain of pure organic chemistry and had no bearing on pharmacy while others had no pharmaceutical relationship except the remote potential value of the synthetic products as medicinal agents. Also some of the papers on pharmacology have dealt with substances only remotely connected with pharmacy. These conditions would not call for comment were our program not already crowded to the breaking point.

The number of papers offered to the Scientific Section is now so large that in the opinion of your chairman, we have now reached a stage in our development where a more careful surveillance of the nature and quality of the papers offered to the Section becomes desirable. The number of papers submitted each year is much too great to be disposed of in the two three-hour sessions and the one joint session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, which are permitted. As a result for a number of years the officers of the Section have been much concerned about getting through with the program in the allotted time. Each year this has been accomplished only by the circumstance that many papers have been read by title only in the absence of the authors. The time permitted for discussion of worthy papers has necessarily been limited. Several times the officers of the Section have requested an additional session from the authorities of the ASSOCIATION, but each time, in recent years, the request has been denied.

Other scientific societies are very strict concerning the suitability and quality of the papers which are to be presented before their sections. For example, the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry of the American Chemical Society "requires the complete paper, not to exceed 3500 words, to be submitted to the secretary of the division" at least thirty days before the paper is to be read. The Division of Chemistry of Medicinal Products in the same society has voted that authors must submit with the paper the title, a 100-word abstract, and the name of the laboratory in which the work was done. Also the Executive Committee may require the full manuscript of a paper before inclusion in the program. The several sections of the American Medical Association also have very strict rules concerning the acceptance of papers. These other societies have no hesitation in declining papers which do not meet their requirements of suitability or their standards of quality.

Some efforts have already been made by our Section to relieve the situation. At the Rapid City meeting Mr. F. W. Nitardy¹ suggested that a "Board of Review on Papers for Presentation and Publication" be provided. The Section favored the suggestion and directed the incoming chairman to appoint a committee to study the matter and bring in a report at the Baltimore meeting. At the meeting in Baltimore the Committee appointed by the chairman reported that "after much correspondence and several conferences, we reached the conclusion that scrutinizing of papers prior to their presentation is impracticable." On the other hand this committee did recommend that a committee be appointed by the out-going chairman to serve in an advisory capacity to the Editor of the JOURNAL. Such a committee was appointed with Professor Glenn L. Jenkins as chairman. At the Miami meeting Professor Jenkins reported that no work had been assigned to his committee and recommended that the committee be discharged. This was done by vote of the Section. However, in the belief that such a committee could function properly in the activities of the Section, your chairman took the liberty to reappoint this committee at the beginning of his administration. There the matter stands at present.

The plea of your chairman to the officers of the Section is that in the future the abstracts of the papers which are offered be scanned with greater care, with a view of declining those which are of no interest or only of indirect interest to pharmacy. In order that the matter may be brought to the direct attention of the Section, it is recommended:

¹ JOUR. A. PH. A., 18 (1929), 1189.

that the "Board of Review on Papers for Presentation" be reinstated, that it be charged with the duty of examining the papers or their abstracts submitted for the program and that it be specifically empowered to decline all papers which, in the opinion of the Board, do not properly fall within the scope of the Section.

Should the Board be continued, your chairman respectfully offers the following suggestions for its guidance in part:

Papers on pure chemistry, whether organic or inorganic, should not be accepted by our Section. Papers on pharmacology should be limited strictly to those which deal with medicines or diagnostic reagents. Papers which do not have some bearing on pharmacy should be rejected. Papers or abstracts which appear to be on the border line should be returned to the authors.

Your chairman desires to thank the members of the Section for the honor conferred upon him by selecting him as chairman of the Section last year. He also wishes to thank the officers of the Section and the general officers of the ASSOCIATION for the many courtesies extended to him during his term of office.

The address was referred to the following Committee: *Chairman*, F. O. Taylor, J. C. Krantz, Jr., Glenn L. Jenkins.

Chairman L. E. Warren resumed the chair and called on Secretary L. W. Rowe for his report. It follows:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

BY L. W. ROWE.

Members of the Scientific Section, American Pharmaceutical Association:

Actual preparation for the Toronto meeting of our Section began with the preliminary notice of January 30, 1932, which was sent to nearly 300 members. This was followed by the final notice dated May 28, 1932. The result has been the receipt of 105 titles of which a few were received too late for inclusion in the printed program. This degree of interest by the members is very commendable but will soon necessitate the application of some restrictive measures since it is obviously impossible to present so many papers in the limited time available. Of course it is understood that many of these are to be read by title due to the absence of the authors, but even the Secretary often has no knowledge regarding this and cannot determine just how many are expecting to present their papers. It would seem that some official action would soon have to be taken by the Section limiting the listing on the printed program to those papers actually to be presented by the authors and also limiting the number to be accepted from an individual author.

The Secretary's correspondence has been reasonably heavy due to the receipt of this unusual number of titles.

The report to the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research was called for and the report was made by Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., who stated that the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research held two sessions on August 20th and there were present many members of the Scientific Section. Reports were presented covering the advances in pharmacy and its allied sciences during the past year. (The Proceedings of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research have been published.)

The report of the Committee on Monographs was presented by Chairman E. E. Swanson. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MONOGRAPHS.

The Committee this year has compiled data on Aconite which consists of an extensive review of literature and considerable individual research on Aconite by the Committee.

This Monograph on Aconite consists of more than 200 typewritten pages in four chapters; chapters on the Botany, the Pharmacognosy, the Chemistry and on the Pharmacology and Toxicology of Aconite.

Following the correction and criticisms of this typewritten monograph by the Committee, the Monograph will be ready for publication in book form. This book should be available sometime during the coming year.

The Committee on Monographs,
EDWARD E. SWANSON, *Chairman*.

The Board of Review of Papers was presented by Chairman Glenn L. Jenkins who stated that three or four papers were referred to the Committee by the Editor of the JOURNAL. In most cases these papers were returned to the Editor with the recommendation that they be not published and that they be returned to the authors for publication elsewhere. Hence the Committee has served a useful purpose this year.

Chairman Warren named the following members of the Committee on Nominations: Chairman E. D. Davy, R. E. Schoetzow and J. C. Krantz, Jr.

Chairman Warren said that owing to the large number of papers on the program and the rules of the By-Laws the time allotted to each paper is ten minutes and five minutes will be allowed for the discussion of the paper. The chairman stated that the order of the program of papers will be somewhat changed.

There was no discussion on the following papers: "The Effect of Various Compounds upon the Stability of Hydriodic Acid," by Wm. J. Husa and Louis Magid; "The Antiseptic Value of Phenol Ointments," by Wm. J. Husa and Jeannette M. Radin; "The Stability of Solution of Iron and Ammonium Acetate, U. S. P. X," by Wm. J. Husa and George W. Birmingham.

Relative to the latter paper, John C. Krantz asked whether the author had any explanation to offer for the fact that the omission of the diluted acetic acid increased the stability of the preparation and whether he has found any relationship between the molecular concentration of the stabilizing substances and the stability of the preparation when glycerin is added instead of sucrose. He referred to the molecular weights of the substances. In his opinion there must be some relation of the stability and molecular weights.

The author stated from work carried on in England, when the solution is either neutral or slightly alkaline the iron is present in the hydrolyzed form. He referred to some work that had been carried on by Dr. Krantz which showed that the action of glycerin and sucrose seems to be in proportion to the molecular concentration. This work had not been repeated by the authors. They had found in the literature as far back as 1831 that a Frenchman presented a formula for syrup of ammonium acetate.

There was no discussion on the two following papers: "Overcoming Interference from Volatile Bases in Assay of Mydriatic Drugs," by George E. Ewe; "Tannin Spot Tests for Drugs," by J. Hampton Hoch; "The Assay of Pepsin and Pepsin Preparations," by Glenn L. Jenkins and Edward M. Hoshall.

W. L. Scoville inquired relative to the statement of accuracy to within 10%. The author stated that this had reference to the standard which the authors had prepared of 25 pepsins.

The following papers were read by title: "A Phytochemical Study of *Gillenia Stipulata*," by Glenn L. Jenkins and L. L. Manthey; "Gasometric Estimation of Sodium Nitrite in the Presence of a Bicarbonate and a Nitrate," by Lester C. Dick; "Assay Method for the Determination of an Alkaloid or Total Alkaloids in Coated or Uncoated Tablets," by Lester C. Dick; "The Behavior of Ethyl Nitrite in Copaiba Emulsions," by W. G. Crockett, W. N. Frayser and G. V. Thompson; "A Study of the Assay Processes of *Podophyllum*," by C. N. Sprankle and C. B. Jordan. (The paper was later presented and discussed. Discussion will follow with paper.); "Chemical Assay of Ma Huang," by Miss Alice Hayden and C. B. Jordan (deferred).

There was no discussion on the following papers: "A Phytochemical Study of *Hydrastis Canadensis*," by Ewin Gillis and H. A. Langenhan; "Alcohol-Soluble Extractive of Benzoin and Myrrh," by B. V. Christensen.

The following papers were presented by title: "Report on Several Phytosterols," by Kurt Bonstedt and Edward Kremers; "Derivatives of Tribromethanol (Avertin)," by S. Chechik and Edward Kremers; "Brom Derivatives of Hydrothymoquinone," by S. Chechik and Edward Kremers; "Semicarbazones of Thymoquinone," by S. Chechik and Edward Kremers; "A Chemico-pharmaceutical Study of *Datura Stramonium*," by Ralph Clark and Edward Kremers; "The Solubility of Methylamine in Heptane," by G. C. Doak and Edward Kremers.

"Quinine Hydrobromide with Chloroform and Bromoform of Crystallization," by W. Schnellbach and J. Rosin. (No discussion.)

"The Analysis of Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel II," by F. A. Molinari, George Nagle, Frank A. Lee, was read by title.

"A Study of the Alkaloids of *Datura Innoxia*," by E. E. Hester and Edward Davy. (Deferred.) (Discussion by C. B. Jordan will be added to paper when published.)

"A Comparative Study of Certain Xanthine Diuretics," by A. R. Bliss, Jr., and R. W. Morrison; "The Vitamin Potency of Certain Lofoten (Norwegian) Cod Liver Oils," by George E. Éwe, was read by title; "The Bacterial Efficiency and Toxicity of Creosote and Its Components," by Louis Gershenfeld, Ralph Pressman and H. C. Wood, Jr. (Deferred.) (Read later, no discussion.)

"A Comparative Pharmacological Study of Several Related Ephedrine Compounds," by Edward E. Swanson. (Discussion by James C. Munch and John C. Krantz, Jr.)

"Paper IX. The Standardization and Stabilization of Ergot Preparations," E. E. Swanson, C. E. Powell, Hans Schulze and A. N. Stevens. (Discussion.)

James C. Munch inquired whether the related ephedrine compounds increased the pressor effect of epinephrine. The author replied in the affirmative, but tests were not made with all of these compounds to show this action. On reply to Dr. Krantz, the author stated that no tests were made to show increase by these compounds of sugar content of the blood. Relative to the Ergot article and in reply to F. W. Nitardy, E. E. Swanson stated that the exhausted percolate was added to the finished percolation. In reply to Dr. Krantz, asking whether the new U. S. P. Fldext. Ergot should have a definite hydrogen-ion concentration, the author replied that no definite p_H can be recommended.

There was no discussion on the three following papers: "The Extraction and Assay of Crude Ergot," by Marvin R. Thompson; "The Pharmacologic Activity of Chemically Assayed Spirit of Ethyl Nitrite, Including p_H Values," by Marvin R. Thompson, Marvin J. Andrews and Casimer T. Ichniowski; "The Effect of Various Conditions of Storage on the Potency of Tincture of Digitalis," by Herbert Emig.

The following list of papers was presented by James C. Munch and co-workers and summarized by brief statements regarding the work in each of them: "Bioassay of Propadrin Solutions," James C. Munch, Walter H. Hartung and Thomas S. Githens; "The Effect of Variations in Alcohol Content upon the M. S. D. of Digitalis and Allied Drugs," James C. Munch and Arnold Quici; "The Electrocardiographic Study of Snake Venoms," Jose Zosaya, James C. Munch and Joseph B. Wolfe; "The Seasonal Variation in M. S. D. of Ouabain," James C. Munch; "The Effect of Brucine on the Toxicity of Strychnine," by James C. Munch and Harry J. Pratt; "Alkaloidal Reagents. IV. Multihomocyclic Derivatives," James C. Munch, Frank S. Crossley, Walter H. Hartung; "Comparative Pharmacognostic and Pharmacological Studies of Apocynum cannabinum and Apocynum and rosæfolium," Wm. J. Stoneback and James C. Munch; "Comparative Pharmacognostic and Pharmacological Studies of Scilla (white and red varieties)," by Wm. J. Stoneback and James C. Munch; "Further Studies on the Bioassay of Oil of Chenopodium," by James C. Munch, George E. Byers and Wm. F. Reindollar; "Proposed U. S. P. XI and N. F. VI Standards for Anthelmintics," by George E. Byers and James C. Munch; "The Toxicity of Certain Essential Oils to Earthworms and Goldfish," Harry J. Pratt, George E. Byers and James C. Munch; "The Toxicity of Aliphatic Alcohols and Alkyl Esters to Earthworms and Goldfish," by James C. Munch and George E. Byers; The Bioassay of Depressor Drugs," by James C. Munch, Arnold Quici and George E. Byers.

The following papers were read (no discussion): "A Preliminary Report on the Therapeutic Action of Pyricularia Oleifera," by L. K. Darbaker; "The Laxative Properties of Rhamnus Alnifolia," by L. K. Darbaker.

The First Session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was convened by Chairman L. E. Warren, Friday, August 26th, at 2:00 P.M.

The first paper was read by title. It is a continuation of a paper read last year on "An Assay Procedure for Camphorated Tincture of Opium U. S. P.," by A. Richard Bliss, Jr., E. D. Davy, R. W. Morrison, N. T. Chamberlain, A. J. Schwartz, R. I. Grantham and W. H. Blome.

The reading of papers was continued.

"Studies on Commercial Psyllium Seeds," by Heber W. Youngken. (Discussion to be added when paper is published.)

The next paper was read by title.

"*Ammi Visuaga*, Its Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology and Therapeutic Properties," by F. A. Upsher Smith.

"*Coptis Occidentalis* Salisbury (Fam. Ranunculaceæ)," by Charles E. F. Mollett. (Following a brief discussion it was moved that *Coptis occidentalis* be referred to the N. F. Revision Committee for inclusion in N. F.—carried.)

The order of program was changed by the presentation of "A Phytochemical Investigation of the Oleoresin of *Pinus Monticola*, Dougl.," by P. A. Foote and N. T. Mirov. The author made a number of statements regarding the paper. There was no other discussion. (Other matter will be added to the paper when published.)

There was no discussion on the following papers: "Chondrus Bleached with Sulphur Dioxide," C. H. LaWall and J. W. E. Harrison; "Common and Destructive Pests," by Ernest T. Stuhr; "An Examination *Ceanothus Velutinus*," by L. W. Richards and E. V. Lynn; "Differences in Species of *Taxus*," by Ivor Jones and E. V. Lynn; "*Amphiachyris Dracunculoides* DC. (Nutt). A Study of the Flowering Branches," by Loyd E. Harris and Ina Griffith.

The following papers were read by title: "The Chemistry of the Fatty Oil of Ergot," G. W. Fiero and Edward Kremers; "The Pharmacopœial History of Ergot," by G. W. Fiero and Edward Kremers; "An Examination of Several Phytosterols," by Old Gisvold and Edward Kremers; "The Aqueous Extract of *Echinacea*," by Old Gisvold and Edward Kremers; "Chemical Examination of *Monarda Menthaefolia*," by R. S. Justice and Edward Kremers; "Chemical Examination of *Monarda Punctata*," by R. S. Justice and Edward Kremers; "The Alcoholic Extract of *Echinacea*," by L. C. Norris and Edward Kremers; "The Fatty Oil of the Seeds of *Pinus Sabiniana*," by Joseph Semb and Edward Kremers; "The Solubility of the Halogens in Heptane," by Joseph Semb and Edward Kremers; "*O*-Thymotinic Acid and Derivatives," by C. V. Sondern and Edward Kremers; "A Phytochemical Study of *Podophyllum Peltatum*," by A. H. Uhl and Edward Kremers; "The Aldehydes of Digger's Pine," by A. H. Uhl and Edward Kremers; "Condensation of Dimethylidihydroresorcinol with Aldehydes," by A. H. Uhl and Edward Kremers; "A Study in Percolation," by Milton Wruble and Edward Kremers; "A Preliminary Study of *Mentha* Hybrids," by Sister Francis Xavier and Edward Kremers.

The following paper was presented and discussed: "A Study of Certain Incompatibilities of Quinine," F. A. Lee. (Remarks by Joseph Rosin to be added to the paper when published.)

The following papers were read and discussed: "Studies in the Extraction and Hydrogen-Ion Concentration of Tincture of *Digitalis*," by John C. Krantz, Jr., and James C. Munch; "The Buffer Capacity of Tincture of *Digitalis*," by John C. Krantz, Jr. (The discussions will be added when papers are published.)

There was no discussion on the following papers: "Some Observations on the Constants of Oil of Spearmint," by L. E. Warren; "The Petroleum-Ether Extractive of the Leaves of *Digitalis Purpurea*, Linné," by A. John Schwarz.

The following papers were read by title: "A Volumetric Method of Titrating Bismuth with Potassium Ferrocyanide Solution," by Gustave A. Sticht; "A Method of Determining Small Amounts of Strychnine in the Presence of Large Amounts of Quinine," by Gustave A. Sticht; "A Comparative Study of the Stability of Emulsion with Variation in the Proportion of Ingredients," by Mary Langevin; "New Molecular Compounds of Eucalyptol," by F. D. Dodge; "The Assay of *Nux Vomica* by a Methoxy-Difference Method," by H. M. Burlage with M. L. Jacobs and F. J. LeBlanc; "Leaf Oils of Washington Conifers. VI. *Abies Nobilis*," by S. Nakaya and E. G. Lynn; "Chemical Study of Two Chinese Drugs," by Daniel Tsao and E. V. Lynn.

The next paper was presented. (Discussion.)

"A Comparative Study of Commercial Varieties of Mild Silver Protein," by Florin J. Amrhein. (Discussion by Joseph Rosin and Charles Lanwermyer and the author—to be added to the paper when published.)

James C. Munch reported on the Census of the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research. (The report of the Conference including the Census has been published. Dr. Munch stated that many of the papers submitted in the Section should have been listed in the Census.)

The following papers were discussed: "A Method for the Quantitative Determination of Minute Amounts of Peroxides in Ether," by L. W. Green and R. E. Schoetzow; "A New Quantitative Method for the Determination of Aldehydes in Ether," by L. W. Green and R. E. Schoetzow. (Discussion.)

John C. Krantz read the paper, "A Note on the Assay of Nitrogen Monoxide," by John C. Krantz, Jr., Wm. F. Reindollar and C. Jeleff Carr. (No discussion.)

The following papers were presented by title: "Mercurated Substitution Products of Diphenol Isatin," by S. E. Harris and W. G. Christiansen; "Studies on the Preparation, Toxicity and Absorption of Bismuth Compounds. I. Bismuth Salts of Fatty Acids," by W. M. Lauter, A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen; "Studies on the Preparation, Toxicity and Absorption of Bismuth Compounds. II. Bismuth Salts of Aliphatic Hydroxy Acids," by W. M. Lauter, A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen; "Studies on the Preparation, Toxicity and Absorption of Bismuth Compounds. III. Iodobismuthates of Alkaloids," by W. M. Lauter, A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen; "Studies on the Preparation, Toxicity and Absorption of Bismuth Compounds. IV. Bismuth Compounds of Thioglycollic Acid," by W. M. Lauter, A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen; "Studies on the Preparation, Toxicity and Absorption of Bismuth Compounds. V. Bismuth Compounds of Catechol, Pyrogallol and Gallic Acid," by W. M. Lauter, A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen; "Therapeutic Substances Derived from Unsymmetrical Diphenyl Compounds," by S. E. Harris and W. G. Christiansen; "A Study of the Ionic Migration of Bismuth in Iodobismutol," by A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen; "A Study of Atropa Belladonna and Its Method of Assay," by F. J. Goodrich and Clementine Evans; "The Standardization of Ergot. A Modification of Smith's Colorimetric Chemical Assay," by Asa N. Stevens; "A Study of the Precipitate in Fluidextract of Uva Ursi," H. L. Fisher and C. O. Lee; "A Study and Preparation of Tincture of Rhubarb," by Raymond S. Smith; "A Study of Senecio Riddelli," by F. S. Bukey and R. W. Cunningham; "A Comparative Study of the U. S. P. and a Modified Method for the Assay of Oleoresin of Aspidium," by A. R. Bliss, Jr., Marvin L. Pabst, Robert W. Morrison and E. O. Prather, Jr.

This concluded reading of the papers.

The report of the Committee on the Chairman's address was called for. It was presented by H. O. Taylor; the report was received and the recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The address of the chairman of the Scientific Section contains a specific recommendation regarding the reestablishment of a Board of Review of Papers for Presentation, and several suggestions for the consideration of such a Board, if again appointed. After careful consideration of the recommendations and the suggestions, your Committee recommends that this Section approve the recommendation of the chairman that the Board of Reviews on Papers for Presentation be reinstated.

That the further recommendations of the chairman concerning their duties be referred to this Board for their consideration and that the Board be requested to give careful thought to the whole question involved and bring in at the next annual meeting of the Scientific Section further recommendations regarding the duties of such a committee and the best manner in which they believe it can function.

F. O. TAYLOR, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Nominations was called for. It was presented by E. D. Davy, nominating the following: *Chairman*, W. J. Husa; *First Vice-Chairman*, Francis E. Bibbins; *Second Vice-Chairman*, A. Richard Bliss, Jr.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. E. Warren.

On motion made by James C. Munch and duly seconded the report of the Committee was accepted and the secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees.

W. J. Husa stated that in the secretary's report the suggestion was made that for the next year's program the authors be asked to indicate whether the paper was to be read by title or whether the authors were making definite plans to read it. It would be helpful to the Section if this plan was followed—the secretary to divide the papers into two parts. He moved that this suggestion be followed and it was seconded by F. W. Nitardy and carried by vote.

The next order of business was the installation of officers. The chairman-elect thanked the members of the Section and stated that in his opinion the Scientific Section was the most important influence for promoting and diffusing scientific research in pharmacy and that he would do everything possible to continue that influence. Vice-Chairman Bibbins stated that he would be glad to cooperate fully with the chairman.

Secretary Rowe stated that the interest of this meeting shows that the Section is getting into the right channel. However, he asked that the papers be sent in as early as possible so that abstracts might be prepared and also that it would be possible for the Board of Review of Papers to go over them before the annual meeting.

James C. Munch stated that he was one of the offenders mentioned by Secretary Rowe in his remarks and stated further that the number of papers is increasing so, that it will be necessary to have a third session of the Section and suggested that the officers take up this matter. It was necessary to solicit papers in the early days, but now it seems as though it is necessary to check them to some extent. Chairman Husa stated that the suggestion would be given consideration.

E. D. Davy inquired whether divisions of the Section could be made according to the different types of papers. Chairman Husa replied that this had been given some attention. Secretary Rowe was fearful that if such a division was made that neither division would have a very large attendance.

John C. Krantz stated that the papers probably were given with too much detail.

G. L. Webster said that in his opinion the contention of Secretary Rowe would not hold, as far as attendance was concerned, if the Section was divided. In his opinion the authors would prefer to present their papers to an interested audience.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

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

The Joint Session of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman L. E. Warren of the Scientific Section, August 25th, at 8:00 P.M.

The Chairman announced that the first report would be by the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the U. S. P., E. Fullerton Cook. It is printed under Committee Reports.

The next report is that on the Progress of N. F. Revision by E. N. Gathercoal. On account of the chairman's absence the report of the Committee on Revision of N. F. was deferred.

The next report was that of the Canadian Formulary by Dr. R. O. Hurst. (We hope to have copy of the report for next issue of the JOURNAL.)

Chairman E. N. Gathercoal presented his report on the National Formulary. (See Council Minutes, September JOURNAL, beginning on page 969.)

Chairman W. G. Crockett of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing assumed the chair.

The report on Unofficial Standards was called for. It was presented by Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., in abstract. The report is printed in the September JOURNAL, page 976.

The report on the Recipe Book was called for. It was presented by the chairman, J. Leon Lascoff. It is printed in the Council Minutes; see September issue of the JOURNAL, beginning on page 968.

Dr. H. V. Army presented the Report of the Committee on Glass Standardization. It follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GLASS CONTAINERS.

BY H. V. ARMY, CHAIRMAN.

It is with much pleasure that we report that the subscriptions to the fund necessary to continue the research for another two years have now reached the required sum of \$2000; the subscribers being:

W. R. Warner & Co.	\$100.00	Proprietary Association	\$ 100.00
Dow Chemical Co.	100.00	Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.	100.00
Charles Pfizer & Co.	100.00	Smith, Kline & French Co.	100.00
Upjohn Co.	100.00	U. S. P. Board of Trustees (Remington	
E. R. Squibb & Co.	100.00	Research Fund)	500.00
Merck & Co.	100.00	W. R. Warner & Co. (second subscription)	100.00
Lehn & Fink	100.00	Anonymous	300.00
Dr. H. A. B. Dunning	100.00	Total	<u>\$2000.00</u>

Of this, \$1200 has been paid in and the amount is deposited in a special account with Treasurer C. W. Holton, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, as trustee. The remaining \$800 will be available as soon as certain fiscal arrangements are consummated.

Mr. Rudolph H. Blythe has been selected as Research Fellow and will start his work in September under the direct supervision of Dr. H. V. Arny and Professor A. Taub as a graduate student of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University. Mr. Blythe was the honor student of the B.S. class of 1932 and gives promise of performing as fine work on the subject of the deterioration of chemicals and pharmaceuticals under the influence of light as did his predecessor, Dr. Abraham Steinberg, Research Fellow of 1929-1931.

We desire to express our warm thanks to the generous patrons who have made possible the 1932-1934 research. In these days of depression, the raising of funds is very difficult, hence the donations of this year are deeply appreciated.

At the conclusion of the report Dr. Arny presented a paper prepared at the request of Chairman E. Fullerton Cook on "Permanent Color Standards for U. S. P. Cod Liver Oil, Almond Oil and Castor Oil," by Dr. Abraham Taub, under his supervision. Dr. Arny briefly abstracted the report. (To be published.)

The next number of the program was an address by Prof. Anton Hogstad, Jr., on "The Story of Cinchona, Including the Conquest of Malaria." (It is hoped to present this in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL. At this time reference is made to the stupendous work of Chairman Hogstad. See also an address before New York Branch A. P. H. A., and report in October JOURNAL, page 1107.)

D. F. Jones hoped that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION would carry this message to the colleges in various associations throughout the United States. In his opinion the public should be made better acquainted with the work of pharmacy. Heber W. Youngken stated that Professor Hogstad imparts enthusiasm to all those with whom he comes in contact and moved a rising vote of thanks.

E. C. Reif stated that he heard Dr. Hogstad speak on the same subject and he knew that Professor Hogstad had material sufficient for a number of years.

Professor Hogstad stated that the lecture which he gave in about fifteen minutes usually requires an hour and hence a number of the high points had to be left out, but he wanted to stress the possibilities of pharmacists. The motion made by Dr. Youngken was carried by a rising vote.

Marvin R. Thompson presented the report of the Ebert Prize Committee. The report was accepted. (See also report in minutes of the General Sessions, October JOURNAL, page 1082.)

The paper, "State Associations—Are they Forgetting Their Original Aims and Purposes?" by Frederick J. Wulling, was presented by title.

On motion duly seconded the Session was adjourned.

SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman W. G. Crockett, August 25th, at 9:35 P.M. Chairman Crockett presented his address, which was accepted.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY W. G. CROCKETT.

In accordance with the time-honored custom of presenting annual presidential addresses I am submitting a few thoughts for your consideration. My remarks will be brief as a full program demands our immediate attention. At the outset I wish to welcome you to the sessions of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and to express the hope that our meetings will be both interesting and helpful.

Economic readjustment following a period of prosperity, inflation and extravagance, has brought about chaotic conditions in almost every line of endeavor. Cotton, at one time referred to as "king," is now a drug on the market. In like manner coal, oil, metals, food products and

other commodities are vainly calling for purchasers at profitable prices. Failures in business are depressingly high, unemployment surpasses all previous records.

The hardships borne by other professions and business enterprises are also borne by pharmacy. Judging from many accounts the retail pharmacist has become a part of the vicious cycle of credit whereby the retailer carries the constantly growing accounts of his customers, the general public. The wholesaler carries the retailer, the manufacturer the wholesaler, and the stock and bondholders who again represent the general public, carry the manufacturer.

The ultimate solution will result in stabilized business and genuine prosperity. The solution at this time is known to no man. The sooner we realize that a magic wand will not restore conditions of 1929 the better it will be for all. The sooner we realize that we must work out our own salvation, the sooner will prosperity return.

I have been impressed, but not favorably so, with the frequency with which we pharmacists praise our glorious past at pharmaceutical conventions. Traditions are inspiring and should be fostered, but they do not help in warding off impending danger nor in keeping the wolf from the door. Every tub must stand on its own bottom. This is the time for action.

In formulating the course of action the pharmacist will do well to remember that he is a pharmacist. He will do well to keep in mind the words that constitute the title of this Section, "Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing." He will profit by remembering that dispensing pharmacy is the one activity which anchors him to professionalism. Prosperity will return after confidence has been reestablished. The high-class dispensing pharmacist who practices his art and utilizes the facilities at his command is in a key position with respect to establishing himself in the confidence of all classes. A smile, a pleasant word, an act of kindness to those less fortunate than himself will not be forgotten. Mingling with the members of the medical profession, tactfully converting them to the use of official and extemporaneous remedies, and the skilful practice of manufacturing and dispensing pharmacy will help him to weather the storm and place him in a position where he will be one of the first to profit when improvement begins.

In closing I wish to thank the secretary of this Section, R. E. Terry, who deserves all credit for preparing the program which follows.

Secretary R. E. Terry presented his report, which also was accepted.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY RALPH E. TERRY.

Since the program of the Section represents the work of the secretary, this report can be and is very brief.

The work this year was carried on by the method of personal letters. A rather large number were written to those interested in the work of the Section and the response is gratifying. It is represented in the list of papers by the major number. A notice in the *JOURNAL* brought in a number more and a notice in the *Canadian Journal* also had its helping effect.

Thanks are hereby extended to all those who have helped to make this program possible and to forward the work of this Section.

The reading of papers was proceeded with.

The following papers were read and discussed. (Discussions will follow papers when published.)

"The Degree of Accuracy Which May Be Expected in Dispensing," by Marvin J. Andrews.
"Tincture of Capsicum—Effect of Variations of Alcoholic Strength of Menstruum and Rate of Percolation on the Quality of the Tincture Obtained," by V. L. Dickey and F. W. Nitardy.
"Tincture of Nux Vomica—Investigation of the Use of Hydrochloric Acid and Acetic Acid for Acidifying the Menstruum and the Determination of the Effect of Slow and Fast Percolation," by V. L. Dickey and F. W. Nitardy. "Relative Value of Slow and Fast Percolation in Preparing Tincture, of Rhubarb and Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb," by V. L. Dickey.

Chairman Crockett appointed the Committee on Nominations as follows: *Chairman*, John C. Krantz, Jr.; C. M. Snow and M. J. Andrews.

The next two papers were deferred. "The Resistance of Mineral Oils to Decomposition

by Sunlight," by L. W. Green and R. E. Schoetzow. "Value of Various Types of Metal Containers for the Preservation of Ether," by W. Perog and E. S. Herlong.

The following papers were read and discussed: "A Study of the Changes in p_H in the Official Elixir of Ferric Pyrophosphate, Quinine and Strychnine over a Period of One Year," by C. O. Lee and H. G. Dekay. "A Proposed Ointment Base Suitable for Official Ointments," by C. O. Lee and H. G. Dekay. "A Study of the Ointment of Rose Water," by C. O. Lee and H. G. DeKay. "Ointment of Rose Water," by J. C. Krantz, Jr., and C. Jeleff Carr. Report on "Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ," by J. Leon Lascoff. "Percentage Solutions," by Lewis G. Freeman. "External Emulsions Containing a New Emulsifying," by Lewis G. Freeman and Edwin Schwabe.

The paper "The Alcohol Content of Syrup Tolu, U. S. P.," by C. W. Ballard and Reginald Miller, was presented. (No discussion.)

The Secretary announced that the lecture which was scheduled for the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, "Acres of Diamonds in Our Own Back Yards," by Anton Hogstad, Jr., would be delivered in the General Session.

A paper, "Internal Phase Flavoring of Emulsions," by W. Paul Briggs was read.

The First Session then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened by Chairman W. G. Crockett, August 26th, at 2:15 P.M. He announced that the first paper was by Otto Raubenheimer on "Syrup of Ferrous Iodide Made Permanent by the Addition of Citric Acid." The paper had not been received and the author was not present.

The following papers were read: (No discussion.)

"Significance of Stearin Content of Cod Liver Oil," by George E. Éwe. "What about Drug Extraction?" by Wilbur L. Scoville. (Printed in September JOURNAL, pages 877-886.) "The Melting Point of Acetylsalicylic Acid," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski. "The Detection of Acetone in Chloroform," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski. "The Assay of Spirit of Chloroform," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski.

The following paper was presented by title: "Some Prescription Incompatibilities," by S. L. Hilton.

George C. Schicks presented "The Dentists and Our Opportunity for Professional Service."

The following papers were presented by title: "Prescription Prices," by Lewis G. Freeman. "Formulated Prescriptions Are in the Increase," by F. J. Wulling. "Ointments of Mercury," by C. B. Jordan. (Printed in October JOURNAL, pages 1018-1022.) "Notes on the Testing of Quinine Sulphate Capsules," by Norris W. Matthews.

"A Direct Method for Studying the Efficiency of Enteric Tablets," by E. Lozinski and G. R. Diver, was read by the Secretary. (No discussion.)

John C. Krantz, Jr., presented the report of the Committee on Nominations, as follows: *Chairman*, W. Paul Briggs, Washington; *Vice-Chairman*, M. J. Andrews, Baltimore; *Secretary*, R. E. Terry, Chicago; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, I. A. Becker, Chicago. The report was received for later action.

The following paper was read and discussed.

"Enteric Coating of Capsules," by Wm. J. Husa and Louis Magid. (Printed in October JOURNAL, pages 1030-1032.)

W. L. Scoville said it is necessary to check up on the coatings; the way the coating is put on is important; the addition of wax results in better appearance of the coating. In reply to a question whether white or yellow wax should be employed, Mr. Scoville said it made no difference, he frequently used wax with 50% ceresin. J. Leon Lascoff explained his method: the capsule is coated with shellac, then with salol and again with a lighter coating of salol and then the coated capsule is placed in another capsule—this prevents the removal of the salol. J. W. Gray coats the capsule with a varnish and then applies melted salol with a camel's hair brush; he had coated many capsules of ipecac in that way. M. J. Andrews advised melting of salol at low temperature by use of a water-bath or heating the evaporating dish with hot water and then placing the capsule in the dish. Mr. Gauger suggested low temperature as foregoing. C. P. Wimmer referred to the "formaldehyde treatment—leaving the capsule in contact with weak solution of formal-

dehyde, described in a paper on "Formaldehyde in Enteric Coating." (See October JOURNAL, 1915, page 1241.) The author inquired relative to testing the efficiency of coatings, and the use of methylene blue and calcium sulphide. W. L. Scoville described a method, using 3 per cent hydrochloric acid with a little pepsin at a temperature of about 37° C. in which the tablets or pills are placed for one hour; if intact they are considered satisfactory. Then they are transferred to a 1 per cent solution of sodium bicarbonate, when the capsules should begin to disintegrate. Mr. Andrews explained his method again and stated, that the success depended largely on the operator. He had found that heating the dish by washing it with hot water gave better results than use of water-bath. Lewis G. Freeman used the same method and stated that the heat of the dish could be determined by that bearable to the palm of the hand. He said an atomizer could be used for spraying on the salol.

A. O. Mickelsen presented a paper on "Detailing the Dentist for His Prescriptions."

George C. Schicks was glad to hear the paper and discussion followed. (It is hoped to publish the paper by George C. Schicks and A. O. Mickelsen in the same number of the JOURNAL, with discussion.)

The chairman announced as the next order of business, the presentation and installation of the new officers.

The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, W. Paul Briggs; *Vice-Chairman*, M. J. Andrews; *Secretary*, R. E. Terry; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, I. A. Becker.

Chairman W. G. Crockett installed the officers and the officers-elect expressed their appreciation. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring chairman.

On motion duly seconded the Section was adjourned.

THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Chairman Rudolph H. Raabe, August 24th, at 2:15 P.M. He referred to the fact that the chairman elected at the last meeting could not serve on account of conflict with other duties and that Dr. C. W. Ballard had kindly consented to serve as secretary and had done so most successfully.

Chairman Raabe asked Dr. F. J. Bacon to preside during the reading of his address. The address dealt with preliminary education, examinations prior to admission to a college of pharmacy, and legislation. It was discussed by C. W. Ballard, A. B. Lemon and the chairman.—(To be printed.)

Secretary C. W. Ballard read his report; it follows:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

BY CHARLES W. BALLARD.

"The Secretary-Elect, Charles J. Clayton, finding it impossible to act as secretary of this Section, Secretary Kelly on April 20th requested me to take over this office. The vice-chairmanship, to which office I had been elected at Miami, is usually a passive post and the assumption of a more active rôle in the work of the Section was to my liking. The duties have not been burdensome and they have afforded me an opportunity of being a really active member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, something I have often desired during the past twenty years.

The soliciting of papers for this meeting was thus considerably delayed, but early in June nearly two hundred form letters were mailed to those who might be interested. The list included the deans of all Pharmacy Schools in the United States and Canada, the secretaries of all state boards, the secretaries of all state associations, the chairmen of the District Committees of Boards and Colleges and former contributors of papers. The response was fairly good and your Acting Secretary was enabled to present a program for publication in the JOURNAL within the time limit set by Editor Eberle. I have had requests from some contributors asking that I, or some other member present, read their papers thereby bringing the topics before the Section for comment. We can readily realize that during these times it may be impossible for them to be with us but they have shown their interest by presenting papers. If time permits and Chairman Raabe so rules, I would like to see all these papers brought before the Section in addition to their being received for publication.

Finally, I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance given me by Chairman Raabe, Secretary Kelly and Editor Eberle. Their help has enabled me to carry through a last-minute assignment in such a manner that the work of the Section might be kept up to previous standards."

The first paper was, "The Scope and Continuation of the Course in Pharmacology for Pharmacy Students," by A. Richard Bliss, and was read by A. J. Schwartz. The paper was followed by "An Outline of Biological Assaying," by the same author and also read by Dr. Schwartz. (Discussed by F. J. Bacon, A. B. Lemon, C. W. Ballard. Discussion will be added when papers are published.)

The next paper, "Pharmacy Should Strive for Parity with Medicine," by Dean F. J. Wulling. Owing to his absence it was read by title.

The following papers were presented and discussed: "Publicity for Pharmaceutical Education," by C. W. Ballard. "Modern Trends and Educational Method," by A. B. Lemon. "An Education Project," by L. M. Monell. (The discussions will be added to the papers when published.)

The following papers were read by title: "Proper Foundation for Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence," by S. Kaye. "Correlating the Assaying of Drugs by Microexamination," by H. Taub. "Controlled Apprenticeship and Pharmaceutical Legislation," by Harry Bischoff.

The next paper was, "The Revenue Act of 1932 and the Proposed Manufacturers' Sales Tax," by W. Bruce Philip. (The paper is published in the October JOURNAL, page 1040.) The author supplemented the paper.

Chairman Raabe announced the members of the Nominating Committee: M. N. Ford, Elmer L. Hammond and George Schicks.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order by Chairman R. H. Raabe, August 24th, at 8:30 P.M.

The first paper was "The More Adequate Control of Drugs and Medicines," by R. L. Swain. The author presented this in abstract. It was discussed by Edward Spease and C. W. Ballard. (Abstract of the discussions will be added to the paper when published.)

Secretary Ballard announced that the paper, "Standardization of Practical Drug Store Experience," by Otto Raubenheimer had not come into his hands and that the author was not present.

The next paper was presented by W. Bruce Philip on "How the Drug Stores May Influence Five Million Votes this November."

There was considerable discussion on the paper—as to how the action presented in the paper could be handled. On motion by A. B. Lemon and a second by E. L. Hammond, and a vote, the paper was accepted. The Section believed the plan feasible and desirable in the interests of good government and this suggestion was adopted in the vote to accept the paper. (The key was that every drug store could be helpful in securing 100 votes. The November election has passed, but the suggestion is applicable to succeeding efforts.)

The next paper was by Mrs. Fayette H. Philip on "Educate Pharmacists to Commercialize the Art of Pharmacy."

In discussing the paper L. W. Rising said that most of the college professors have these matters in mind and they are endeavoring to put some of these ideas in the minds of their students.

Chairman R. H. Raabe expressed a favorable opinion of the paper. He referred to the professional work in the South American republics where a great many women are engaged in pharmacy and consider it as dignified as that of the nurses.

The next paper read and discussed was on "Hospital Pharmacy and the School of Pharmacy," by Edward Spease. It follows:

HOSPITAL PHARMACY AND THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

BY EDWARD SPEASE.

It has often seemed strange to the writer that Schools of Pharmacy are not associated with hospitals, as are Medical Schools, and that until recent years a close affiliation has been entirely unknown between them in the United States.

I know that pharmacy is a very important part of medical education and is so recognized by some hospitals in parts of the world, and some of my medical acquaintances in the Orient are in dire need of pharmaceutical assistance.

I am beginning to feel that the commercial side of our profession has interfered somewhat, that our apprentice system and short training courses, and our lack of real study of hospitalization have all been deterrent factors.

Medicine to-day really emerges through the door of the hospital and unless the pharmacist is trained there side by side with the medical interne and nurse he is destined to become a mere distributor for the pharmaceutical house and not a pharmacist in fact.

I do not think that either our practicing pharmacist or our schools have given this phase of pharmacy, which is real pharmacy, serious thought.

I have often wondered why our associations have not studied this matter and why an objective has not been to put a pharmacist in every hospital, and in the medical clinics; then we can have a section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION devoted to hospital pharmacy; we can set standards for hospitals and we can educate young men and women so they may be of real service to the physician and to the public.

One of the principal deterrent factors has, of course, been the poor pay of the hospital pharmacist, due to the causes which have excluded pharmacy from the hospital.

It really is interesting and encouraging to observe the efforts of some schools, hospitals, and some hospital pharmacists, to make hospital pharmacy worth while. It is something that is growing, but schools and individuals who interest themselves in it will no longer enjoy the backing and praise of the pharmaceutical specialty firms. To those of you who have not tried it I may say that your physician friends will meet you much more than half way and will help.

With this introduction before you I am now, very briefly, going to sketch just what our School has done, and if we can be of assistance either by letter or in person we stand ready to give you the benefit of our experiences.

In order to interest Cleveland hospitals we offered to save them money on their drug purchases by manufacturing for them at the School. This was our entering wedge and it may be said to have made them pharmaceutically-conscious.

To-day we have real pharmacies with graduate pharmacists in them in every major hospital in Cleveland. We have already progressed somewhat outside of the city in both hospital and clinic with our graduates. The time will come when hospitals will demand pharmacists trained in hospital pharmacy.

Our School has been instrumental in drawing up plans for a number of hospital pharmacies in new hospitals and in remodeling some of the older ones. We have about reached the place in our neighborhood where we are called in for counsel on hospital pharmacy problems.

Some months ago we signed a contract with our University hospitals wherein the head of the Department of Pharmacy becomes Directing Pharmacist of the group. The three pharmacists in the pharmacy, selected by us, are appointed by the University on our teaching staff and in turn approved by the hospitals. Our senior students are then sent to the hospital for a course of instruction in hospital pharmacy and during that year are lectured to by some one in every division of the hospital activities. You, of course, understand that this is a teaching hospital. We have a pharmacy committee made up of four physicians, one from each hospital in the group, the pharmacist and the directing pharmacist.

This committee meets monthly and passes upon everything concerning pharmaceutical service and reports its findings to the Medical Council. This Council is made up of five men, the professors of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pediatrics and Pathology. The Pharmacy Committee was created at our request. You will see that in this way we have a voice in the selection of drugs, and that we have been able to eliminate useless proprietaries, and specialties is an established fact. We have also been able to bring under the pharmacy many services that have heretofore been performed by others.

The two main things we have gained have been respect for the pharmacist and the profession of pharmacy, and a knowledge for our students before they graduate as to what the physician expects of him and how he can perform this service. I know of no other way to inform the pharmacist properly about how to contact physicians in an understanding manner than to have him serve a supervised internship in the hospital beside the medical interne and nurse.

I have purposely made this paper brief and left out all details as to location and size of pharmacy, number of pharmacists, their qualifications and duties, out-patient department, professional stores, solutions, purchasing, teaching of nurses, drugs by number and countless other problems we have faced, as each one is a topic in itself and is not of general interest to those who hear or read this paper.

If I can arouse your interest to the point that you will attempt a similar action in your Schools I shall be happy to give you further details in regard to our mistakes and successes, what, as an outgrowth of this service, we are doing for outside pharmacists and physicians and what has been our experience in each case.

Mrs. Philip said that in many of the hospitals in San Francisco and other California cities women pharmacists are engaged in the hospital pharmacies. It was stated that the California law required the hospital pharmacists to serve as assistants before they are fully registered. She said further that the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast was largely made up of members who hold positions as pharmacists in hospitals. C. W. Ballard said that the hospital pharmacy seems to be a very good place for women pharmacists and he referred to hospitals in New York where women pharmacists are engaged. Many of them are active in clinical work.

J. L. Dandreau stated that here was a good opportunity for extending the use of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

W. Bruce Philip referred to the fact that in some localities the hospital pharmacists not only filled the prescriptions for patients in the hospitals but tried to increase this work by the prescriptions written by physicians who were connected in some way with the hospital. He said that in San Francisco there were hospitals that advised the filling of prescriptions along with the schedule for the operations performed in the hospital. He thought that they were overdoing their advertising.

Dean Spease said that he visited the hospital every day and all the details of that department are carefully looked after.

Chairman Raabe advised the members who are interested in hospital pharmacy to get acquainted with the plans that are carried on at Western Reserve University. A. B. Lemon inquired whether the School of Pharmacy received remuneration for its services. The author replied that the amount was nominal at the present time but he would not be surprised if, eventually, the pharmacists' salaries would be charged to the budget of the University.

The next paper was entitled, "An Education Project for Freshmen Students in Pharmacy," by A. B. Monell. The paper was discussed by Edward Spease, Chairman Raabe and W. Bruce Philip. Mr. Philip said that in Washington work is being done in other activities; for example, students who have taken up certain lines of study are placed in retail stores during several days a week, under the supervision of the universities so as to secure actual experience. This does not interrupt their college work as it probably would in pharmacy. Information along these lines can be obtained from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C. On motion, duly seconded and a vote, the paper was received.

Several papers, read by title at the First Session, were presented by Secretary Ballard; also a paper on "Microbiology versus Bacteriology," by Fanchon Hart. They were entered on the records of the Section.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was read by Chairman Ford. It follows:

Chairman, A. L. Rivard, Rhode Island; *Vice-Chairman*, P. H. Costello, North Dakota; *Secretary*, C. W. Ballard, New York; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, R. H. Raabe, Ohio.

On motion duly seconded and a vote the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees. The officers were installed and on motion duly seconded the Section adjourned.

SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The First Session of the Section on Commercial Interests of the A. Ph. A. was called to order August 25th, at 10:10 A.M. by Chairman Rowland Jones. He appointed the Committee on Nominations and asked C. Leonard O'Connell to act as chairman of the Committee, other members being O. E. Russell and J. W. Slocum.

Neither the chairman nor the Secretary presented written reports. They expressed appreciation of the help that had been given them by the contributors to the Section. The reading of papers was proceeded with.

The first paper of the program was on "Merchandising of Prescription Department," by G. A. Bender and was discussed by H. A. Whitney, C. Leonard O'Connell and others. (Discussions will be added to the paper when published.)

The next paper was on "Practical and Profitable Phases of the St. Louis Survey," by J. W. Slocum. (The paper is ready for publication.)

The next paper on "Association Field Work in Minnesota," by Charles E. Netz, followed by a paper on "A Further Study of the Average Price Charged for Prescriptions with Their Range in Prices," by Leon Monell. (Discussions will be added to the papers when published.)

Dr. O. R. Hurst was introduced by Dean George A. Burbidge, President of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. He spoke on "Glandular Products." (Abstract of discussions will be added to the paper when published.)

A vote of thanks was given to Professor Hurst.

The last paper of the morning session was by Stanley A. Brady on "Profits Plus." (Film and Paper.) Mr. Brady was extended a vote of thanks.

The Session was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was called to order by Chairman Rowland Jones, August 26th, at 2:15 P.M. The reading of papers was continued.

The first paper was on "Prescription Pricing," by Lewis G. Freeman. It was discussed by D. F. Jones, Rowland Jones and Charles J. Clayton. (Abstract of discussions will be added to the paper when published.)

The next paper was by F. C. Felter, and was read by Dean A. O. Mickelsen. The paper was discussed by C. Leonard O'Connell, F. A. Delgado, H. H. Gregg, Charles J. Clayton, Mrs. Fayetta H. Philip and Henry F. Hein. (Abstract of discussions will be added to the paper when published.) It is hoped that it will be possible, with the authors' cooperation, to present the papers on "Prescription Pricing," in abstract, in the same issue of the JOURNAL.

The next paper of the program was on "The New Urge of Advertising," by Mrs. Fayetta H. Philip. It was discussed by H. H. Gregg and F. A. Delgado. (The paper is ready for publication.)

W. Bruce Philip presented a paper on "The Commercial Aspects of the Capper-Kelly Fair Trade Act."

"National Drug Store Survey," by Aglar Cook, and "New Aspects of the National Survey," by Wroe Alderson, were read by title.

F. A. Delgado briefly referred to the foregoing papers and then read a paper on "Prescription Analysis."

The report of the Committee on Nominations was called for. The nominations presented were as follows:

Chairman, Leon Monell; *Vice-Chairman*, John A. J. Funk; *Secretary*, Henry Brown; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Rowland Jones.

On motion duly seconded the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of these officers.

Chairman Jones installed Chairman-Elect L. M. Monell and he thanked the members for the honor conferred. He stated that at the present time it was his intention to have a series of papers on the St. Louis Survey, and to make the best possible use of these papers for pharmacists.

Secretary Henry Brown was introduced and thanked the members for the honor conferred and pledged his assistance to the chairman and members; Vice-Chairman John A. J. Funk responded in like manner.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the retiring chairman.

There being no further business the Session was adjourned.

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Secretary Louis Gershenfeld, August 24th, at 2:30 P.M. Secretary Gershenfeld announced—that owing to the illness of his father, Chairman J. T. Lloyd was compelled to return home and would not be able to attend the sessions of the Section on Historical Pharmacy. He suggested that Dean T. J. Bradley act in the place of Chairman Lloyd.

The report of the Historian was received. It follows:

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

It has been said that "History is the depository of actions, the witness of what is past, the example and instructor of the present, and the monitor of the future." On this the Historian's report is based.

The transactions of the annual meetings are part of the history of American pharmacy as well as of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION opened in Toronto on September 4, 1877, with Charles Bullock, of Philadelphia, as president. The ASSOCIATION decided on meeting in Atlanta the next year, largely through suggestion of the Honorary President of this year—Sir Henry S. Wellcome; William Saunders of London, Ontario, was elected president. Last year the ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in Miami, Fla., and a number of members accepted the invitation of Cuban pharmacists to visit with them; a member from Chicago, H. C. Christensen, presided and this year the honor has come to a member from Texas, Walter D. Adams. We are honored with representative pharmacists from Great Britain—the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, F. Gladstone Hines; Herbert Skinner, the chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference; Thomas Marns, member of the Council and Chairman of the Law Committee; Hugh N. Linstead, secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Society. We are also delighted to have with us members and officers of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and of other Canadian pharmaceutical organizations.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President James M. Good, of St. Louis, on August 12, 1896, in Montreal. The welcome was given by President Chapman of Montreal College of Pharmacy and President Williams of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and the response was made by former President E. L. Patch.

The National Formulary had just been revised and the United States Pharmacopoeia received considerable attention. An event of the year was the International Pharmaceutical Exhibition held at Prague, at which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was represented by Dr. Frederick Hoffmann. Joseph E. Morrison, of Montreal, was elected president of the ASSOCIATION. One hundred and twenty-seven members registered; about twenty-seven of the number remain.

There was considerable discussion on bills introduced in Congress relating to the status of pharmacists in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service.

The programs of the sections, especially that of the Scientific Section, were most interesting and contributed to the information on assay methods and determinations. Of particular interest were discussions on examinations and ratings, and pharmacy laws.

The St. Louis Survey, relative to which all of the members are informed, is being made useful by its application of pharmacy generally and prescription practice particularly, and has been reported on in the JOURNAL. A number of studies have been made since last meeting. The New York Survey, and that in Maryland, and reports of Chairman E. N. Gathercoal on the extent of use of galenicals and of the use of fluidextracts during a period of fifty years contribute not only to U. S. P. and N. F. revision work but information relative to the extent of pharmaceutical practice. U. S. P. and N. F. exhibits at the meetings of the American Medical Association and State Association meetings indicate an awakening and growing interest in pharmacy and its importance as a public health activity.

Just as a study of medicine embodies a knowledge of the functions of the body, so that its disorders may be corrected by the means which experience and science have made known, so a

knowledge of prescriptions includes an understanding of the remedial agents which enter into their composition and their preparations.

The Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior, has issued Leaflet No. 14 on "Pharmacy as a Career." It is designed for the use of high schools and college students, orientation classes, guidance committees, counselors, teachers and parents as one of a series of college counseling and advising for the professions what the occupations are; what preliminary training is offered; length of training; student budget and selected references. The other public health professions represented in the series are medicine, dentistry and nursing. The Pharmacy Leaflet was written by Walter J. Greenleaf, specialist on higher education. The publication fills a need and pharmacy is indebted to the Office of Education for supplying it.

The proceedings of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first recognized use of cinchona have been published. The table of contents of this publication includes an introduction by Anton Hogstad, Jr., and an address of welcome by Dr. George T. Moore, Director of the Garden, and the following technical contributions:

"Three Centuries of Cinchona," by Leo Suppan; "The Chemistry of Cinchona Historically Studied," by Edward Kremers; "The Medicinal Use of Cinchona," by George Dock; "Dr. John Sappington, Pioneer in the Use of Quinine in the Mississippi Valley," by Robert J. Terry; "Cinchona Culture in Java, Its History and Development," by M. Kerbosch; "Minor Alkaloids of Cinchona Drug," by Frederick Rosengarten; "The Cinchona Alkaloids for Medical Science and Especially the Quinine Malaria Reaction as a Touch Station of Chemotherapy," by Torald Sollman; "The Rôle of Quinine in the Care of Malaria," by Kenneth F. Maxcy. This makes an historical volume of value relating to this important event.

On September 10th the one hundredth anniversary of important discoveries in physics and electricity by Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry were commemorated in Schenectady by the American Physical Society, at the opening session of its one hundred seventy-second meeting.

The centennial of the discovery of chloroform was celebrated last year. The co-discoverers of chloroform are Samuel Guthrie, Baron von Liebig and Eugene Soubeiran. The name of Samuel Guthrie as a discoverer has been overlooked by some, but records seem to indicate that Guthrie really is entitled to first consideration.

Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, an English pharmacist is entitled to recognition as a discoverer and inventor in connection with the electric light. In some of this work he antedated Edison. Mr. Swan also was an inventor of a photographic printing press. He was knighted in recognition of his discoveries. Throughout life he was a pharmacist.

A biography has been published which records that "this pharmacist was a great pioneer in the application of science to industry. Photographers owe to him the carbon process and bromide printing paper. Electricians honor him as the inventor of the incandescent carbon filament lamp and of the cellular lead plate storage battery. The artificial silk trade may see in him one of its originators."

Dr. James Y. Simpson of the University of Edinburgh, who was among the first to make surgical use of chloroform, followed the suggestion of David Waldie. A bronze plaque "Chloroform Pharmacy" is set over the doorway of the late Waldie shop at Linlithgow near Edinburgh in which the suggestion of the use of chloroform was made to the distinguished surgeon.

The late Dr. Hermann Thoms was awarded the Hanbury medal. American pharmacists who have been honored with the Hanbury Medal are Prof. John M. Maisch, Dr. Frederick B. Power, Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dr. Thoms was an honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. His monumental work is, "Handbuch der Praktischen und Wissenschaftlichen Pharmazie." He was also the Editor-in-Chief of the "Archiv der Pharmazie" and the "Berichte." After writing an account of the presentation of the Hanbury Medal in the November issue of the JOURNAL, it became our sad duty to announce his death in the December issue. The distinguished pharmacist died on November 28, 1931.

A recent volume, in which the drug business, of fifty years ago and more, is brought into the picture, has been published of Charles Edward Pancoast, an apothecary under the title of "A Quaker Forty-Niner." It is a diary and depicts conditions of the drug business in various sections of the United States and brings out little situations which in some respects are not so very different from those of to-day. General conditions were relatively worse and existing phases of medicine and pharmacy of his period have decidedly improved since then.

The Veteran Ex-President of the A. P. H. A., John Uri Lloyd, has completed, "Felix Moses, the Beloved Jew of String-Town-on-the-Pike." In the book he has interwoven fact and folk-lore with fiction in the life experiences of a unique character whose romantic record challenges imagination.

James Cutbush, Apothecary-General for a time of the American Army, was a pharmacist and taught theoretical and practical pharmacy, and was author of a volume on "Adulterations of Foods, Culinary Poisons, etc." A copy of the letter was presented by Dr. James H. Beal to the ASSOCIATION.

The Society for the History of Pharmacy has issued a second part on "Karl Wilhelm Scheele, His Life and His Work." A print has also been sent out to members of the Society showing the Star Pharmacy at Nuremberg about the year 1710; also, another picture showing Christ as apothecary from an oil painting by Marie Appeli; in the German International Museum at Nuremberg for the year 1731.

The French Society for the History of Pharmacy has also continued its interesting work under the direction of E. H. Guitard. A number of early apothecaries have been briefly sketched and some of the bulletins have interesting illustrations.

"The Costs of Medicines, The Manufacture and Distribution of Drugs and Medicines in the U. S. and the Service of Pharmacy in Medical Care," have been issued by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. The authors are: Dr. C. Rufus Rorem and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. The book deals with Pharmacy and Medical Care, Pharmacy and the Drug Industry, Pharmacy and the Public. Among the chapter headings are the following: (1) Medicine and Medical Care; (2) The Nation's Bill for Medicines; (5) The Pharmacy, Its Financial Organization and Operation; (6) Other Retail Distributors and Dispensers of Medicines; (7) Manufacture of Medicines; (8) Wholesale Distributors of Medicines; (9) The Advertising of Medicines; (10) Advertising and Promotion of Quack Medicines; (11) Public Control of Medicines and Pharmacy; (12) Medicines and the Medical Professions.

President Hoover's Pharmacy Week message of 1931 reads in part as follows: "Research in scientific laboratories constantly adds to the armamentarium of our health forces. The drug stores of the land are the channels through which these new resources for treatment of the sick and the prevention of disease are brought promptly within reach of the people. Pharmacists are the indispensable allies of the physicians. The importance of high standards of products and professional practice in pharmacy may well be more generally recognized, and Pharmacy Week is a commendable educational effort to that end."

The main topic of Pharmacy Week of last year was pharmaceutical education and this year a drug map will feature pharmacy displays.

Among the changes recorded in Supplement No. 8, revised regulations for positions in the field service, Veterans Administration, the pharmacist's grade and salary range have been changed to: P. & S. The salary range runs from \$2000.00 to \$2600.00. The designation of Assistant Pharmacist has been changed to Pharmacist's Assistant. The duties of these physicians are given as pharmacists to prepare medicines, to compound prescriptions and to issue drugs, to maintain stock and supplies and records; to prepare reports and supervise associations. The Pharmacist's Assistant assists in the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions, making preparations, assists in preparing reports and to perform other necessary duties.

The 41st annual Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was held in Atlantic City, September 8th-14th, preceding that of the American Bar Association. The Committee on Uniform Narcotic Drug Acts is one of the Committees of the Uniform Social Welfare Acts Section of the Conference and this Committee has received advice and suggestions from the American Medical Association and the several national Pharmaceutical Associations.

During the Conference the fourth tentative draft for a uniform narcotic law was discussed. A purpose is to develop a model state narcotic law which will strengthen the effective enforcement of the Harrison Act.

The international convention for the further control of traffic in narcotics, concluded at Geneva in July 1931, was ratified by the Senate without debate. The Senate also ratified six reservations made by the representatives of the United States at the time they signed the convention. These chiefly set forth that the relevant laws of the United States are not to be weakened because of the convention and may be made stronger than the international relations, if desired.

The International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy was first called together for organization in Brussels, July 1921, by the King of the Belgians. Twelve countries were represented by delegates. Meetings have been held in Rome, Paris, Warsaw and The Hague; the next Congress will be held in Madrid in 1933.

Pharmacy is represented in the Japanese army by Pharmacist-Major-General Bunta Taguchi, as head of the Army Health Material Arsenal. He is a graduate of the Department of the Imperial University and a member of the faculty of the Military Medical School.

The American Hospital Association held its last annual meeting in Toronto on September 28th. Pharmacy should be given more attention and the pharmacists better recognition than given in many hospitals. The Modern Hospital Year Book recently published says that "because of the vital importance of the pharmacy and the function of the pharmacy as an adjunctive aid to the physician and to the surgeon it is one of the most essential of the departments to the hospital."

The Institute for Medical Research of Heidelberg was recently dedicated. It comprises four divisions and the central idea of the Institute is the knowledge that the Department of Modern Medicine is closely dependent on the progress and development of the science and research in fields that lie between this and medicine.

The Institute for History of Medicine and Natural Sciences, in Berlin, houses a Library for History of Pharmacy. The library was formally opened December 9th and was created by the Society for the History of Pharmacy and the German Pharmaceutical Society.

Pharmacy in the Hall of Science at the World's Fair has been given a splendid location and accorded as much space as that allotted to the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association. Outside of these general disposal zones there will be competitive disposals for manufacturers and others.

Surgeon Wm. H. Slaughter of the U. S. Public Health Service recently said, "I think the primary function of the pharmacist is to supply drugs for the cure of disease, and there is a vital secondary duty for him to perform, namely, to impart information regarding public health. The pharmacist occupies a strategic position and of all others is the first individual to give such information."

On September 9th the founding of the first Red Cross Chapter in 1881, was celebrated. President Hoover said of it, "The Red Cross represents both the common impulse of sympathetic help and the mechanism for its practical expression."

"Washington, the National Capital," Senate Document No. 322, 71st Congress, third session, is a book of more than 700 pages, beautifully illustrated and bound. It has been prepared by Secretary H. P. Caemmerer, of the Commission of Fine Arts. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION building graces page 497. A copy of the volume has been presented to the ASSOCIATION. Ground was broken for the erection of the Pharmaceutical Building in Washington on July 1st. The principal address was made by Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the National Committee of Fine Arts. Sir Henry S. Wellcome, of London, England, was present. A descriptive illustrated article appears in the July JOURNAL. (See July JOURNAL, page 646.)

Chairman H. A. B. Dunning in his opening remarks said:

"We have gathered here to-day to celebrate a great event in the pharmaceutical world.

"We are breaking ground for the American Institute of Pharmacy, the first of its kind.

"Like all really great enterprises, its nature is altruistic, its purpose to serve mankind.

"It has no commercial or selfish aspects. It is intended to foster the ethics, science and professionalism of pharmacy.

"It will be thoroughly well equipped to accomplish this end.

"It will have a reference library, which will be open to kindred professions and to the public.

"It will have a museum that will be interesting and helpful to all seeking scientific information in any way related to medicine and pharmacy.

"It will have research laboratories which will investigate, evaluate and standardize drugs and medicines prepared by pharmacists and prescribed by the medical profession.

"It will have an educational department, which, through its long-established and highly respected JOURNAL, will give its best efforts to guide the destinies of pharmacy, through educational processes, into the proper channels.

"It will have the meeting rooms, where the leaders in professional pharmacy, in matters concerning the ethical and professional interest of pharmacy, may gather together and exchange ideas for the improvement and development of the calling which they represent.

"This institution has the interest, good-will and support of all phases of pharmaceutical interests. It has great influence in the world of pharmacy and can and will give the service expected of it.

"It has a great future and this is a happy day."

Dr. Henry S. Wellcome, Honorary President of the A. PH. A., was knighted by King George. He is director of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine. He has established a number of research laboratories, in England, also the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, in Khartoum.

The State Associations are, so to speak, children of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. They have become a power in pharmacy and will become more so by coördinated coöperation, represented in the House of Delegates. They can not only become an influence in shaping pharmacy, but in directing affairs in legislative bodies, National and State, in matters that pertain to pharmacy.

The celebration of anniversaries has influenced the writing of histories of these organizations. This year Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland and Michigan, celebrated their fiftieth anniversaries, and in connection therewith histories have been written and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been or will be favored with copies of these historical records. It should direct other associations to prepare histories so that these historical records may find place in the library of the A. PH. A. Headquarters. It is worthy of favorable comment that much of interest and value has been brought out by the respective secretaries and historians, and data have been brought together that would have become lost. Some of these histories are in print through the annual reports; Mathias Noll, of Kansas, has completed the history of Kansas Pharmaceutical Association and this will be printed in a separate volume; he has brought into the history data relative to early drug stores and sketches of individuals who were engaged in the drug business and contributed to the history of Kansas pharmacy. Secretary E. F. Kelly has rendered a like service for Maryland; Secretary W. E. Bingham for Alabama; Miss Mary A. Fein for Arkansas; Historian W. T. Duplantis for Louisiana, Roy Cook for West Virginia, and others have been mentioned in previous years. Original or duplicated records should be filed in the Library of the Pharmacy Building.

The following have become Life Members during 1932: Theodore J. Bradley, Boston; Miers Busch, Philadelphia; Frederick W. Dickson, Germantown, Philadelphia; Edward A. Hay, Portland; David Oliphant Haynes, Garden City, L. I.; Franklin S. Hereth, Albany; Henry K. Mulford, Philadelphia; George D. Rosengarten, Malvern; Eugene R. Selzer, Cleveland; Freeman P. Stroup, Philadelphia.

E. N. Gathercoal prepared a tabulation of data of the use of fluidextracts in prescriptions during the past fifty years. Fluidextracts were introduced through the United States Pharmacopœia, first officially recognized in 1850, although in more or less general use before that time.

The ASSOCIATION has been presented with a copy of the new Chinese Pharmacopœia by the National Health Administration through the courtesy of our fellow member, S. Y. Chen. The edition contains nearly 700 headings, about 280 of which are galenicals. The official title is given in Chinese; the Latin title, in most instances is like that of the U. S. P., when it is an official of that standard.

The fifth edition of the Japanese Pharmacopœia has just been issued. There have been forty-six additions and eighty-five deletions and quite a number of minor changes.

The British Pharmacopœia of 1932 has been published. This is the first edition to be issued under the operation of a Pharmacopœial Committee upon which there are represented all the leading interests concerned professionally or otherwise with the production of a really comprehensive scientific and technical and official work of reference for the drugs and medicines included in it.

The Belgium Pharmacopœia has been completed and a National Formulary will soon be issued.

The National Pharmaceutical Institute, a federation of Belgian pharmaceutical organizations—a body given legal recognition in Belgium—is seeking information on pharmacopœias of

different countries from associations belonging to the International Pharmaceutical Federation of which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is a member. A questionnaire has been issued dealing with the functions, organization and authority.

The first centenary of *Annalen der Pharmacie* has been completed and its centenary celebrated. Liebig's "*Annalen der Chemie*" is a continuation of "*Annalen der Pharmacie*"—established in 1832 under the editorship of R. Brandes, Ph. L. Geiger and Justus von Liebig—later named "*Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie*" (now consists of 500 volumes, including supplementaries).

"*Das Chemische Zentralblatt*," official publication of the German Chemical Society, has celebrated its centenary.

The British Medical Association celebrated its centenary during the week of July 21st. The founder of the Society was Sir Charles Hastings, a distinguished editor, a leading practitioner and organizer.

The first annual meeting of the Inter-Society Color Council was held December 29th in New York City—the Chairman is Prof. E. N. Gathercoal.

"*Medical Men in the American Revolution 1775-1783*" has been prepared by Lieut. Colonel Louis C. Duncan, U. S. Army, retired, and published at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. It is a valuable historical contribution and quite a number of names of interest to pharmacy appear—the Apothecary-Generals and others, among them: Andrew Craigie, John S. C. Crain, John B. Cutting, James Cutbush, Benjamin Dyer, Isaac Ledyard, John Morgan, Hugh Mercer, Israel Root, Benjamin Rush, William Smith, William P. Smith, John Tate, Christian Vaght. Among the illustrations may be named: John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, Brothers House, Ephrata; Brethren's House, Bethlehem.

Among the officers for a 400-bed hospital are named: a physician and two assistants, a surgeon and one assistant and one apothecary. Their duties were declared by Congress: "Surgeons, Apothecaries and Mates to visit and attend the sick, and Mates to obey the orders of the Physician, Surgeons and Apothecary."

In the reorganization of the Medical Department, April 7, 1777, it was provided that "there be one Apothecary-General for each district whose duty it shall be to receive, prepare and deliver medicines, and other articles of his department to the hospitals and army, as shall be ordered by the Director-General, or Deputy Director-General, respectively. The Physicians-General were allowed \$5.00 a day and six rations; the Apothecary-General \$3.00 per day and six rations.

The first military pharmacopœia was prepared at Lititz by Dr. William Brown and a second edition was published in 1777. The U. S. Pharmacopœia came into existence through the efforts of Lyman Spalding, after Washington's death, but Dr. Spalding's earlier activities, during which period the ideas developed that led to the establishment of a national standard, preceded the passing of George Washington.

The ASSOCIATION is indebted to Lieut. Colonel Louis Duncan for copies of the book, which has real value and interest.

Sir Henry Wellcome was elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Royal College of Surgeons of England is one of the most exclusive scientific bodies in England, and the bestowal of this honor on Sir Henry Wellcome is very exceptional in that aside from members of the Royal Family, Sir Henry is the second person not holding a medical degree upon whom this rare distinction has been conferred, the first and only other recipient being the famous Field Marshal, Lord Roberts of Kandahar.

The corner-stone of the Wellcome Research Institute in London was laid on November 25th. It will be provided with the most modern scientific research equipment.

Prof. E. Fullerton Cook was awarded the Remington Honor Medal in 1931. The recipient spoke in a general way of events in pharmacy, past and present. We are taking the following lines from his address: "To-day pharmacy service is a bond between the most intricate researches of the medical sciences and the practical application of this to medical use. This is still the major field of pharmacy and there is no limit to the opportunities presented."

Dr. Fritz Ferchl, of the Marien-Apotheke in Mittenwald, Bavaria, each year prepares an illustrated "*Apotheker Kalender*," published by the German Apothecary Society in Berlin. The illustrations are of historical value and interesting.

The 31st meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Sydney, during the week of August 17, 1932. This Society has a section of pharmaceutical science, H. Finnemore has been named president of the Section and L. J. Thompson, secretary.

Dr. Walter E. Dixon, member of the Editorial Committee of the *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, Great Britain, died August 16th. He was a former president of the Royal Society of Medicine and the British Medical Association. He contributed largely to the British Pharmacopœia and to the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, physicist, who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1919, died April 4th. He was a guest lecturer in a symposium of celebrated scientists at the St. Louis World's Fair. Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald, one of our honorary members, is a son of the deceased.

The Chemical Laboratory and Pharmacy of the Castle of St. Angelo has been restored, it was built by Hadrian in 136, and nearly destroyed in 1378 and restored by the Popes. The re-production of the chemical laboratory and pharmacy was completed in the 17th century, and is located in the rooms on the ground floor. A picture of it is shown in the January JOURNAL.

Our fellow member in Agram, Viadro Bartulic, is the owner of the Kapitel Apotheke. This pharmacy dates its origin back to 1599. The history of this pharmacy was published in the JOURNAL.

The beginning of the sixth century of an Italian College of Pharmacy in Rome was celebrated on May 21, 1931.

The Leadbeater Pharmacy, Arlington, Va., served the Washington and Lee families. This pharmacy has in its historical records an order from Martha Washington. Richard H. Stabler, President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION from 1870-1871, was one of the early proprietors of this pharmacy.

Another old pharmacy, dating back to the time of George Washington, is that of Simon Rau & Co., in Bethlehem, Pa., established in the Moravian Clergy House in 1743. Another pharmacy, of a somewhat later period, is that of the Heinitsch family in Lancaster, Pa., continually owned and controlled by the family since 1782.

Aside from the donations already mentioned, we have received another old mortar from A. M. Lichtenstein, Cumberland, Md.; the Smithsonian Institution continues to donate its bulletins; for all donations thanks are extended.

The Historian repeats the request that Associations send in annual reports and historical records; the request is also again made that pharmaceutical publications put aside annual volumes for the ASSOCIATION until the completion of the Pharmacy Building. It is hoped that old pharmacies and manufacturing establishments will store apparatus and other historical material so that this may be displayed and cataloged in the Library and Museum. Much of this material will be destroyed; whereas, if placed in the Pharmacy Building, it will serve a useful purpose. Photographs are also solicited, together with information thereon.

Each year the Historian records the passing of members; brief sketches of most of these will be found in the JOURNAL; some of those who have gone before have been referred to, the names of others follow. All have rendered service in their respective stations; they have contributed to our activities:

William F. Baum, Danville, Ill.; William L. Bucher, Columbia, Pa.; William S. Alfriend, Petersburg, Va.; Anthony L. Boehmer, Phoenix, Ariz.; Grover C. Bond, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Wymond Henry Bradbury, Washington, D. C.; David T. Briles, Rocky Mt., N. C.; Leon Nahabed Charkoudian, Springfield, Mass.; Virgil Coblentz, West End, N. J.; John H. Coleman, Newark, N. J.; Addison Dimmitt, Louisville, Ky.; Frank J. Dubsy, Chicago, Ill.; Harold Benson Fenwick, Boston, Mass.; Smith W. Gordon, Lake Charles, La.; Margaret McC. Gray, Chicago, Ill.; William W. Haire, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; John Haywood Hardin, Wilmington, N. C.; David Oliphant Haynes, Garden City, N. Y.; M. E. Jaffa, Berkeley, Calif.; Croll Keller, Harrisburg, Pa.; Nelson Smith Kirk, Jamaica, L. I.; Charles F. Kramer, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edwin Fenno Leonard, Springfield, Mass.; Louis Lieberstein, St. Louis, Mo.; Alonzo Lilly, Denver, Colo.; Archie Percival Lohness, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred A. Maser, Glen Ullin, N. Dak.; Harry Lionel Meredith, Ft. Pierce, Fla.; John Thomas Moore, Lawrence, Kans.; Frank E. Morgan, Jenkintown, Pa.; Edwin Horatio Nelson, Detroit, Mich.; Charles West Parsons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George W. Payne, Providence, R. I.; Richard Radcliffe, Hamilton, O.; John Joseph Riedy, Jr.,

Albany, N. Y.; Louis Schulze, Baltimore, Md.; George E. Sherman, Huron, S. Dak.; J. Hungerford Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry B. Smith, Afton, N. Y.; Frank Leslie Smith, E. Nashville, Tenn.; Marion F. Stacy, Tuscola, Ill.; Dr. Hermann Thoms, Germany; Curil E. Tokarski, Chicago, Ill.; Oliver F. Wolf, Pittsburgh, Pa. We revere their memories.

Supplementing his report the Historian referred to the publication of the Society for the History of Pharmacy and the French Historical Society.

Secretary Gershenfeld suggested that the report be made of the illness of Prof. John Uri Lloyd and that a record be made expressing the regards of the Section and the hope that Professor Lloyd would soon be restored to health. A motion to that effect was carried.

Secretary Gershenfeld presented his report. It was received and the motion made that the recommendation contained therein be referred to the House of Delegates, and subsequently to the Council A. PH. A. It follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY LOUIS GERSHENFELD.

Mr. Chairman and Members:

"As secretary of the Section on Historical Pharmacy, I have extended all efforts so as to obtain an interesting program for the sessions to be held during this, the 80th annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. At least two communications were sent to the secretaries or other officers of all the State pharmaceutical associations in the United States and all of the pharmaceutical associations and colleges of pharmacy in Canada. Two or more individual personal letters were sent to many of the leading workers in pharmacy throughout both countries. The response, though not what it might have been, is I believe greater both in quantity and I hope quality than it has been in previous years and was worth the effort expended. You will find in all thirty-five papers listed, and you will agree with me after hearing them that most of them are indeed valuable contributions. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the contributors for their kind coöperation and the following for their hearty support in aiding me: Historian E. G. Eberle, Secretary E. F. Kelly and our Chairman, Dr. John T. Lloyd.

In conclusion I desire to present to the Section the following thought: The advisability of our Section requesting the Council or House of Delegates to suggest to all colleges of pharmacy to include in their curriculum a series of lectures on the history of pharmacy and even science; and for this section to take the initiative and make a survey of all of the colleges of pharmacy to find out just what, if anything, is being done along these lines. Such lectures will not only benefit the students, but pharmacy will undoubtedly profit due to the added interest which will be created."

Acting Chairman Bradley explained the recommendation of Secretary Gershenfeld. Bernard S. Kotte moved that the recommendation be referred to the House of Delegates.—Carried.

The following papers were read without discussion and passed for publication:

"An Unusual Mortar and Pestle," by John E. Kramer. "Pioneering in Phytochemistry," Illustrated, by Arno Viehoever. (Read by John E. Kramer.) "Animal Pharmaceuticals of the Past and Present," by Charles Whitebread. "The Mandragora," by Fred B. Kilmer. "Pioneers in American Pharmacy," by J. U. Lloyd. "American Pharmacognosists of the Nineteenth Century," by Heber W. Youngken. "Dr. Albert Schneider—A Sketch," by M. A. Starkman.

Acting Chairman Bradley appointed the following Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, E. N. Gathercoal; H. M. Burlage, John E. Kramer.

The following paper was read:

"Alchemical Symbols," by J. Hampton Hoch.

James H. Beal stated that this paper evidently required considerable study and he hoped that the author would continue this work.

The titles of two papers were read: "Hébert, First Pharmacist in North America," by Otto Raubenheimer. "Auclair, the Apothecary in 'Shadows on the Rock,'" by Otto Raubenheimer.

Regarding the first paper, Chairman Bradley said that in case this paper is not turned in by the author he may prepare a paper to be included in the proceedings of the Section on Historical Pharmacy. He made brief reference to this pioneer pharmacist.

Chairman E. N. Gathercoal made a brief report on his paper, entitled, "Fifty Years of Prescription Ingredient Surveys."

The following papers were presented:

"Influence of Pharmacy on Science and Industry," by Walter H. Blome. The paper by W. H. Blome, the secretary stated, was a very lengthy one, at the same time very interesting and there was a question regarding the possibility of printing it in the JOURNAL on account of its length and the impossibility of abstracting a paper of this type without losing its value. "The Debt of American Pharmacy to Benjamin Franklin and His Protégé, John Morgan," by Joseph W. England. (Deferred.)

A series of papers by Edward Kremers was presented: "The Pharmaceutical Journals of the U. S. A.," by Minnie Meyer and Edward Kremers. "A Pharmaceutical Centenary," by Minnie Meyer and Edward Kremers. "The Early Library of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy," by Edward Kremers. "LeFaut Mourir of Jacques of 1695," by Edward Kremers. "Phytochemical Literature," by Edward Kremers. "Phytochemical Terminology," by Edward Kremers and co-laborers. "An Aspect of the Evolution of Our Pharmaceutical College Libraries," by Edward Kremers.

Chairman Theodore Bradley referred to the paper on "The Early Library of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy," and stated that this Institution was organized in 1823, and issued a printed catalog of its Library in 1829, certainly the first printed catalog of a pharmaceutical library in this country and so far as known, in the world. He said further that when Dr. Kremers was in Boston he was given a photostat copy of that catalog and this is the basis of his interesting paper.

The following paper was read: "Hashish and the Assassins," by Leo Suppan.

On motion duly seconded, the First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order August 25th, at 10:30 A.M., by Secretary Gershenfeld, who stated that Prof. F. P. Stroup had consented to proceed as chairman, as it was necessary for Dean Bradley to attend another meeting.

The first paper presented was "An Interesting Collection of Drug Jars." The paper was read by Professor Griffith and illustrated by lantern slides.

E. N. Gathercoal inquired whether anyone had information relative to the reproduction of pictures in color. As far as he knew the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. had never undertaken color printing, but the value of this article would be enhanced if printed in color, and he moved that the matter be referred to the editor of the JOURNAL and suggested that the motion go through the hands of the secretary.—Carried.

Charles J. Clayton referred to a Pharmacy Window in Toronto in which a number of Indian remedies were displayed.

The motion made by E. N. Gathercoal was seconded and carried. However, Mr. Griffith stated that the cost of producing the pictures in color would probably be prohibitive as far as the JOURNAL was concerned. He thought it would be too much to ask the JOURNAL to go to that expense.

In the absence of the authors the following papers were read by title:

"A Short Historical Sketch of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and the Canadian Colleges of Pharmacy," by G. A. Burbidge. "Pharmaceutical Museums and Archives," by Frederick J. Wulling.

Charles J. Clayton presented a paper entitled, "A Brief History of the Colorado Pharmacal Association."

The following papers were presented by title: "A Brief History of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association," by A. L. I. Winne. "A History of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association," by E. F. Kelly. "A Brief History of the District of Columbia Retail Druggists' Association," Augustus C. Taylor. J. W. Gayle asked that his paper, "A Brief Historical Sketch of

the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association," be read by title. The same course was taken with the following papers: "History of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association," by W. E. Bingham. "A Brief Résumé of Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association," by Mary A. Fein. "A Brief History of the New Mexico Pharmaceutical Association," by Geraldine Du Bois. "History of Hamamelis, Including Its Relation to the Distillate First Known as Pond's Extract," by John Uri Lloyd and John T. Lloyd. "Peyote, the Divine Plant of Certain Indian Tribes," by J. U. Lloyd.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following report:

Chairman, Louis Gershenfeld, Philadelphia; *Secretary*, C. O. Lee, Lafayette, Ind.; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. E. Warren; *Historian*, E. G. Eberle.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Committee be received and the secretary was instructed to cast an unanimous ballot for the election of the officers nominated.—Carried.

President-elect W. Bruce Philip spoke briefly relative to the work of the Section on Historical Pharmacy. In his opinion each state and local association should abstract the year's work as part of their yearly task and send it in to the Section on Historical Pharmacy. In that way a complete record would be had which would constitute an encyclopedia of pharmacy. He referred to the passing of Mr. Weck, who, he believed, was the first to introduce cascara from Northern California and Oregon into the drug market; the history of the early introduction of cascara would be most interesting. If each year the California Pharmaceutical Association or other organization would send in an abstract of their proceedings it would be of value. It seemed to him that when the ASSOCIATION is housed in Washington that such records can be properly filed and kept.

It was stated that about twenty years ago an interesting autobiography was published by Winchell Forbes, a well-known pharmacist who went to California many years ago, and was the first one to make a preparation of cascara for the market. (James H. Beal wrote and published a biography of Winchell Forbes.)

Secretary Gershenfeld stated that last year a motion was passed through the House of Delegates and to the Council that a communication be sent to the secretaries of the Associations requesting all of these organizations to submit their histories. It was possible to obtain quite a number of brief histories and gradually they seem to be coming in and will soon be complete. It was brought out that the survey should be made of the colleges of pharmacy with the purpose of getting information relative to the amount and kind of historical work which is part of the respective curricula. It was carried that such work should be encouraged.

The business of the Section having been concluded a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

THE CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES HELD IN TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, AND THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

(It may become necessary to print addresses and reports apart from the minutes of the sessions.)

The First Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was convened August 24th at 2:15 P.M. by President Charles J. Clayton. The roll call was dispensed with as there was more than a quorum present. President Clayton enlarged on some of the points of his address, which follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

BY CHARLES J. CLAYTON.

Fellow Members of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries:

Despite the fact that five years have passed since this conference was organized, I cannot avoid the feeling that we are still in a formative, or at least, in an experimental stage with relation to ways and means of getting from our association together, the greatest possible benefit for the

members of the various organizations which we represent. Therefore, this address will be chiefly devoted to suggestions as to further inquiries that may well and profitably be made from the secretaries of various state associations, whether members of this Conference or not, relative to their activities and the results they have experienced from the pursuance of various policies and procedures.

Some of the inquiries I shall suggest are along lines already followed, but I feel that there is more yet to be learned along these lines. Lack of time has prevented me from classifying my suggestions in any orderly manner, and therefore what follows is rather heterogeneous, but here it is—such as it is.

“What part do the drug trade salesmen play in the operation of state pharmaceutical organizations, and how can they function most satisfactorily, as associate members, or as independent, but affiliated organizations?”

“In what states does automatic and involuntary membership prevail and what are the arguments for and against?”

“In what states are full-time secretaries employed? What are they paid? How are the necessary finances obtained? What do such full-time secretaries do to justify the compensation received? What, if any, states have discontinued the full-time secretary plan, and why?”

“Should the president be the directing head of the organization, or should the governing body be an Executive Committee or a Board of Governors or some other superior body?”

“In what states are local or district meetings habitually held, and what is the character of the programs at such meetings? Are they habitually attended by officers of the state association? If business institutes are conducted in connection with such meetings, what is the source of the “talent” required? Are merchants in other lines invited to join in such institutes?”

“What type of programs are most helpful and acceptable at the annual meetings, those in which scheduled speakers (chiefly non-members) occupy most of the time, or those in which the members participate freely? If the latter, how can the members be persuaded to participate?”

“How can members be induced to be on time at the sessions, so that such sessions may be called to order at the scheduled hour and minute and ample time be given to each feature, including the hour of adjournment?”

“What state associations publish bulletins or news-letters or journals at regular intervals? What is their character (mimeographed, multigraphed or printed—number and size of page, etc.)? How frequently are they issued? What do they cost? What is the character of their contents?”

“Where are the most satisfactory meetings held, in the larger cities or in resort places? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?”

“What associations have secured the advantages of group life insurance for their members? Under what plan, one price to all or at varying premiums, dependent on age of the insured? Are premiums fixed at a point which will provide a dividend income to the organization or are they (the premiums) credited to the insured individuals? How are premiums collected, by the organization or by the insurance company? What percentage of members are policy holders under the group plan? What is their average age? What amount of insurance is available—that is, what is the denomination of the policy or certificate issued? In what company is insurance carried?”

“What associations elect officers by mail ballot of all members? What are the advantages or disadvantages of such procedure?”

“What associations divide their states into zones or districts for the purpose of insuring to each such district representation in the presidency alternately with other districts?”

“What associations have conducted or fostered coöperative, institutional advertising and of what nature?”

“What associations have attempted the operation of employment agencies? In what manner and with what success?”

“What associations have succeeded in electing members or others who are friendly, to legislative or other influential political offices? How have such ends been accomplished?”

“In what states have federations of allied independent merchants been formed? In what other states have efforts been made to organize such federations? Is this a proper work for secretaries of pharmaceutical associations to engage in? Why?”

"Is it proper for a secretary to write up a series of resolutions in advance of a meeting, in anticipation of the probability that no one else will think of doing so, and that no member of the Committee on Resolutions will be sufficiently well informed to draft forceful and comprehensive resolutions in language which is not too intemperate and ill-considered? Or does a secretary, by such action, expose himself too greatly to a charge of trying to dictate the policy of the organization?"

"How can the lessons of the National Drug Store Survey best be taught to the members of our respective organizations?"

The foregoing questions do not by any means exhaust the list of problems in which we, as secretaries, are mutually interested. No doubt, others are in the minds of some of you, who are present in this room. But they may serve to remind us of the fact that a great responsibility rests upon us—that we have a great and useful work to perform, and to turn the thoughts of some of us in directions which we have heretofore neglected.

I sincerely hope that we may be able to make more effective the plan heretofore agreed to, of exchanging with each other such bulletins and communications as we send to our members, for each of us can learn from what the others are doing and saying. There should also be an interchange of programs, and of the printed or mimeographed proceedings.

The work of former President Beard of North Carolina, as reported by him last year, of securing and filing a picture of every member, together with biographical data, is worthy of emulation by every one of us, and I hope that we may hear of more secretaries who are following his example.

I recall that at Miami, last year, one of our members volunteered to write to the presidents of all the state associations, calling attention to the usefulness of this Conference, and urging that the secretaries of the various organizations addressed be sent to this meeting. I suspect that the volunteer referred to allowed his promise to be forgotten, but suppose each of us here at Toronto should take this same obligation upon himself, and carry it out, would it not probably result in a much larger attendance next year? Let's try it.

In bringing this address to a close, I want to pay a tribute to our genial and patient secretary. He has tried hard to get me to do some things which I should have done without his urging, and perhaps there are some things which I have not yet done, *despite* his urging. He has been a good and faithful servant and is deserving of our commendation.

I have appreciated the honor bestowed upon me in my elevation to this most exalted position, and very sincerely regret that lack of time or initiative or ability, or a combination of these, has resulted in so little of accomplishment during my incumbency.

The address of the president was on motion of William B. Day, duly seconded by J. W. Slocum, and a vote, received.

A telegram was received from Secretary Lester Hayman, regarding his absence.

The absence of Secretary J. G. Beard, on account of illness, was regretted.

Secretary Harring referred to the President's address, which he said contained a great deal of matter that should have further consideration. After considerable discussion it was voted that the address of President Clayton be referred to the Committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Smith and Day. (The recommendations of the president were marked on his copy.)

The report of the secretary-treasurer was read. On motion duly seconded the report of the secretary-treasurer was received with thanks of the Conference.

The first paper presented was that by W. Bruce Philip, as part of the Round Table Discussion on "Revenue Act of 1932" and Suggested Manufacturers' Sales Tax that will come up at the next session of Congress. (The paper is printed in the October number, pages 1040-1042.)

The author in referring to the paper stated that one member of Congress told him he had received about 12,000 communications on one subject. He referred also to the immediate requests concerning the bill from constituents; also, to the different titles which came under the several divisions.

"Under title 4, by which it is contemplated to receive \$457,000,000, the amount to be derived from the drug stores is the smallest amount." He stated the fact that about 20% of the products in drug stores are now taxed under the present law, as a result of the cooperation in drug organizations. He stressed the point that when the tax on certain items is reduced the

amount on others naturally must become larger, and referred to a former sales tax as having been concerned largely with items that are not so important in the life of the individual.

He referred to the Pennsylvania law which includes a tax on cosmetics, cigarettes, income, occupational and sales, and stressed the points made in the last three paragraphs of his address.

On motion duly seconded the paper was accepted. Mr. Philip stated that this same paper comes up before another section. He remarked that he advocated not a sales tax but a general manufacturers' sales tax.

R. C. Wilson referred to the statement that only 20% of the items carried in a drug store were subject to the present tax. He thought that no other business was taxed quite as heavily as 20%. He presented a list of taxes that druggists in Georgia must pay. The list included forty-seven different taxes and, in addition, taxes on soda fountain syrups, candies and cosmetics are now to be included, and he did not think that the 20% tax was small and a general sales tax might include everything sold in a drug store. He referred to 7 Federal taxes, 24 State and County, 16 City taxes; 6 reports to make and 7 inspections; in addition soda fountain, cosmetic, etc.¹

Mr. Philip referred to taxes in other activities; for example in the automobile industry, in which everything is taxed, and in that relation he considered that the drug industries were not discriminated against.

Robert Lehman referred to former taxes in 1861 and 1898 which, in his opinion, exceeded the 20%.

Mr. Jones said that he did not feel so strongly against a sales tax as formerly, but he thought that if the principle in the sales tax is accepted and becomes part of the source of revenue there will never be any economy in government, because the sales tax opens a bottomless well for revenue.

Mr. Wilson stated that the idea applied also to state taxes.

J. W. Slocum said that the present tax seems to make it impossible to pass the tax to the consumer. In 1898 the taxes were passed to the consumer; that Congress intended that the tax should be passed on.

Mr. Wilson referred to the fact that in the electric light bill the tax is passed to the consumer.

Mr. Fox in discussing the problem, pointed out the difficulties of passing on the tax and what the tax basis would mean when applied to the full retail price of articles that are sold at cut prices. He referred to the fact that some manufacturers were absorbing the tax and others were not.

President Clayton suggested that a general tax might result in a lower tax percentage and, if so, the manufacturers might be more willing to absorb that than the larger amount.

Mr. Lehman stated that in New York City the wholesalers are not specifying the tax on bills. They are simply adding it to the wholesale price.

Mr. Smith referred to what the cut rate problem is doing in South Carolina. On citing the cigarette tax and the tax on beverages, Mr. Hein referred to taxes in Texas where a cigarette tax was defeated several times, but finally adopted and another tax, with which it was hoped to kill the bill, was also adopted.

Mr. Smith referred to the many ways in which laws were passed by attaching a bill to one to which there was no objection and in that way passing the measure to which objection would be raised.

President Clayton complimented the work of Mr. Philip.

Mr. Philip stated that he always liked constructive criticism.

Secretary Harring inquired what the general opinion was among the members regarding the sales tax.

President Clayton said that it is well to bear in mind that an emergency tax may develop into a continuous tax. After considerable discussion, a vote of confidence to Mr. Philip was expressed by vote.

Mr. Gill pointed out the many ways in which tax bills are brought about and the possibilities of an increasing number of them.

¹ The listing was made by R. C. Wilson, University of Georgia, Athens—a list may be obtained from him.

Mr. Hein stated that he was glad to have the information brought out by Mr. Wilson and others, as he realized more than ever the necessity of looking out for the various ways in which taxes were brought about.

Miss Garvin inquired of Mr. Gill what methods they had followed in their state in opposition to tax legislation. Mr. Gill replied that Rhode Island was a small state and the possibilities there of getting in touch with the legislators was not as difficult as in a large state like Texas. The results were compiled by correspondence.

Mr. Fox referred to the experience they had in Michigan with the cigarette tax, which was attached to a number of other bills at different times and, finally, other interests were brought into coöperation for various reasons. The legislators were importuned by mail and telephone calls and finally a hearing was decided on, which was largely attended and convinced the legislators of the opposition.

The next step was an effort to tax a wine tonic 50¢ a bottle, using the argument that such tax would bring in between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000. Investigation by the Association, however, was convincing that such a tax could not possibly net the state more than \$60,000 a year instead of the larger amount which was held out. The bill had passed the House but not the Senate where it was killed, but if the measure had passed it would have been the first step toward a sales tax. He was of the opinion that the facts in tax legislation should be placed before the people and the methods employed to get through legislation by attaching bills to unrelated legislation.

Secretary Harring stated that the Conference was indebted to Mr. Fox for the information given the members. He said that in Massachusetts such tax measures cannot be passed without a public hearing and he referred to the activities of the Secretary's office and of the President in getting out literature to the druggists which resulted in defeating a tax measure.

Mr. Jones referred to the legislative activities in South Dakota where a tax bill was passed, but the price of the cigarettes was increased, which added a profit.

Mr. Wilson stated that in Georgia the same result had been accomplished, but only after a tax measure was in effect and it was decided to increase the tax. He, therefore, thought a large tax on cigarettes was more desirable than a small tax.

Mr. Wilson said that a tax measure of this kind should make it compulsory that the stamp be placed on the package by the wholesaler.

Mr. Fox referred to the fact that a great many cigarettes come into the state without bearing the tax from other states and this is a matter which must be looked after, because there are competitive interests which sell these cigarettes without stamps.

(Nearly all entered into the discussions, which covered pages; an effort has been made to bring out all the points of the discussions for this abstract.)

The next paper called for was on "The Importance of County District Meetings." In the absence of Mr. Turrell, J. W. Slocum presented the subject. He said that after the meeting here in Toronto he would hurry home to prepare for a district convention. These are held every fall and the Constitution of the State Association provides for one meeting in each Congressional District some time during the year, without specifically nominating the time. The secretary of the State Association is to supervise these meetings. There is usually an open forum without going into detail, the purpose being to have the members in the various districts present their own problems. Usually one or two speakers are provided in the programs and the meetings have been quite successful.

Mr. Wilson asked relative to the length of the sessions and also about the attendance and whether one meeting a year was sufficient to accomplish the purpose of these districts.

Mr. Slocum replied that the sessions were held only for a day; that the attendance was not as large as hoped for, running from about fifteen to sixty, and also stated that it would hardly be possible to hold more than one meeting a year. In Iowa they also have county associations and tri-county associations, holding quarterly meetings. He also stated that Minnesota followed the same program.

Miss Garvin said that her father had prepared a paper relating to the methods followed in Connecticut where meetings are held in the larger cities, once a month. At these meetings various problems are discussed, such as the closing of pharmacies, the marking of prescriptions, Sunday closing, etc. They also invite speakers from national and state departments to speak

on various subjects, narcotic control, etc. Miss Garvin also stated that her father, after attending meetings, frequently, meets with pharmacists of other localities and in that way informs the pharmacists of the work being done.

Secretary Harring reported that he had a paper for the next session on "Limitation of Secretary's Activities." In his opinion local meetings should be encouraged by state associations and the secretaries should be the contact men. These meetings stimulate attendance at State meetings.

Mr. Smith referred to District Meetings being held in South Carolina following the suggestion of the president in his annual address. His suggestion was carried out for about a year but discontinued thereafter. He said in one District they have continued these meetings and quite successfully.

Mr. Slocum stated that they had nine districts in Iowa, and he considered it important that the state association contact with them, otherwise there will be a lagging of interest.

President Clayton appointed the following as a Committee on Nominations: J. W. Slocum, F. E. Fox, Robert Lehman.

The First Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY CARL G. A. HARRING.

Fellow Secretaries:

The past year has been a busy one for your secretary, although how productive of results will be left to your judgment.

Directly after the Miami Conference a questionnaire was issued in conformity with the expressed wish of the Conference for the purpose of lining up the State secretaries in support of Pharmacy Week. The response was as good as one may have reason to expect and if the subsequent letter that was issued, giving the result of this questionnaire, was of some service in making Pharmacy Week the success it turned out to be, the time and money may be considered to have been well spent.

The replies to the second set of questionnaires, dealing with questions pertaining to secretaries' duties, etc., as well as with methods of handling state conventions, while not as numerous as had been hoped for, brought out a great many points of interest; most noticeable is the difference of opinion on many of the questions and difference in the methods of handling the work of the Associations—in itself sufficient proof, if needed, of the necessity of such an organization as this Secretaries Conference, if constructive coöperation is to be established. One fact is clearly established: that most secretaries are performing a great deal of work for the love of their profession and in a spirit of helpfulness toward their fellow pharmacists and at very inadequate compensation. Both from expressed opinions and from the tenor of the answers to some of the questions one is inevitably led to the opinion that full-time secretaries, at worth-while salaries, would be one of the finest investments that state associations could make.

The handling of conventions seems to leave a good deal to be desired, but there are so many good suggestions in the answers to questionnaire B that those of us who will give them serious consideration should have picked up some worth-while ideas from them. If a general scheme for conventions could be laid out a year in advance by this Conference or by a committee appointed by it, and all state conventions patterned after this scheme, the result would certainly be well worth watching and, in my opinion, be of the greatest benefit to all of the associations.

The questionnaire sent out in regard to legislation brought out the fact that most legislatures are having an off year—as one secretary expressed it: "Thank the Lord, our legislature has not been in session"—but those who did meet gave the State Associations plenty to do; work which presumably, to a large extent, fell upon the shoulders of the secretary. One secretary, a full-time man, reports thirty-six obnoxious bills defeated during the past two years; two more report sales tax defeated; three states, including my own, defeated cigarette and tobacco tax, while one secretary states that his association has been able to defeat all unfavorable legislation for the past six years. That the secretaries have borne their share of the battle in these attempts to hamstring the druggist is beyond question—that the secretaries would be able to advance

from the defensive to the offensive in the legislative field, if they were given full power to direct the legislative campaigns and could devote their entire time to their secretarial duties seems likewise beyond argument. That most secretaries are in favor of such an arrangement was conclusively shown in the answers to questionnaire A, but it seemed equally obvious that there is a great and well-founded doubt in their several minds as to the feasibility of selling this most meritorious proposition to their respective associations.

Meanwhile the work of strengthening the Secretaries Conference must go on—and your secretary feels that the work in this direction has hardly been begun, much less can it be said to be functioning effectively. The original idea of sending pertinent literature through the secretary to all the members has languished through the lack of such literature; the secretary receives a copy of the proceedings of the conventions, and as presumably a copy is sent to every State secretary there is no necessity for disseminating this information. Your secretary would strongly recommend that in the future the secretary of this conference issue and forward a monthly bulletin containing such information of happenings of a more intimate nature in the drug world as would be of particular interest to state associations and their officers, and that such a bulletin be issued on a certain date. As an example of particularly useful information I would mention advance notice of resolutions to be presented at state conventions, making it possible to put the more meritorious of these resolutions before all state conventions, thus getting the benefit of concerted action. The present membership fee will amply take care of this matter if 50 per cent or more of the secretaries contribute; if this system is not put into effect your secretary would propose a cut in the membership fee, as half of the amount now being contributed will cover the work in its present form and annual fees of \$3.00 would be about right.

The prompt replies to inquiries sent from time to time and the many kind expressions of good-will from my brother secretaries has proved ample compensation for such time as I have given to this work and I firmly believe that if this Conference is kept alive and its work further organized and propagated it will eventually become a power for good within our profession and a guide to intelligent organization and constructive convention work.

REPORT OF TREASURER FOR 1931.

BY CARL G. A. HARRING.

On hand January 1, 1931.....		\$211.44
Received in dues during 1931.....		135.00
		<hr/>
		\$346.44
Paid out during 1931:		
May 5th	Multigraph, envelopes and mail.....	\$ 5.35
May 13th	Multigraph, envelopes and mail.....	4.00
July 8th	Multigraph, envelopes and mail.....	5.80
July	Stamps for office use.....	2.00
Aug. 14th	Multigraph and mail.....	4.10
Aug. 14th	Multigraph.....	3.00
Aug. 28th	Multigraph.....	4.00
	Letterheads.....	7.00
Sept. 7th	Multigraph and mailing.....	5.00
Oct. 29th	Multigraph and mailing.....	4.50
Nov. 11th	Multigraph and mailing.....	3.25
Nov. 25th	Donation to A. PH. A. JOURNAL.....	25.00
Nov. 30th	Stamps and envelopes.....	2.45
Dec. 30th	Minutes of 1931.....	11.96
		<hr/>
		\$87.41
		87.41
		<hr/>
On hand January 1, 1932.....		\$259.03

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was convened August 25th, at 8:00 P.M., by President Charles J. Clayton. On account of the absence of members who were to participate in other discussions, President Clayton called on Secretary Harring for his paper on "Limitations of Secretaries' Activities."

The Secretary stated that he had no prepared paper but that he would speak from his experience which had only extended over a period of four or five years. He was of the opinion that it was considered good ethics that the secretary take the initiative in forming county associations. Mr. Slocum had referred to the possibility of the secretary dominating the sections. He did not see it that way. He thought that the secretaries should be leaders and contact men, but not necessarily dominate the sections. Those who are not familiar with conventions are apt to think that there is nothing more for the secretary to do than to keep the roll of members, whereas there is a great deal to do for the secretary in various directions. He thought that the secretary would be very helpful in organizing associations, and a good idea to present this question for discussion.

Robert C. Wilson asked what the smallest number of drug stores should be for organizing an association. Secretary Harring thought that this depended entirely upon the locality. He referred to a number of small cities in Massachusetts that had local associations; in his opinion the secretary should contact with the association. He referred to some of the meetings which were well attended and others with very few in attendance.

Mr. Wilson stated that recently a movement had been started in Georgia for organizing district associations. They were allowing \$1.00 out of the \$5.00 state membership dues to each district organization. He stated that something like two hundred new members had been brought into the association in that way. At the meetings thus far the Secretary has been in attendance and other association officers and board members. He stated that there were 160 counties in Georgia.

Frederick E. Fox stated that in certain parts of Michigan there were few druggists and an effort has been made to bring the druggists from several counties into one organization. An effort has been made to hold executive meetings of the State association at the same time that these district associations hold their meetings and thus contact the two bodies. The difficulty they had was the securing of members. The membership fee of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association is \$3.00. Up to this time no commission had been paid for getting in members, but the decision had been arrived at that the representative should make a special effort in securing members and be paid a commission of 25 per cent; and, also, it is contemplated to raise the fees to a \$4.00 basis. He thought that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State association with the members of the district association, was a very good thing.

J. C. Shows, of Oklahoma, said that all registered druggists in Oklahoma, practically, become members of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association. He said that out of the \$3.00, \$2.00 goes to the Board of Pharmacy and \$1.00 to the Association, but even with that there is some difficulty to get the members to the Association meetings.

Mr. Wilson asked whether the registered pharmacists must renew under the law; Mr. Shows replied that they did. Frank M. Smith said that this makes for a 100% membership and to this Mr. Shows replied that it did.

President Clayton thought that the discussion ought to be confined to the proposal of Secretary Harring, namely, "The Limitation of the Secretary's Activities."

W. E. Bingham said that the limitations of the secretary's activities are limitless. He said he had been secretary for thirty-four or thirty-five years. Alabama celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last June and before that time they had group clubs and that name is still being given to some organizations which bring druggists of various places together. He referred to an effort of the president of the Alabama Association—the keynote of whose address was "The Organizing of Group Clubs in Alabama." He referred to the *Southern Drug Journal* and the interest exhibited by the representative of that publication in Alabama. This contributed largely to the organization of the Birmingham Drug Club, where they had one of the strongest organizations.

President Lathrope had organized a number of county clubs and this had been accomplished through Mrs. Colbert, the representative of the publication. The clubs referred to

met in convention at the State meeting. Through these efforts seventy-five new members were brought into the Association. (The question relative to Mrs. Colbert's salary came up; it was stated that the amount given her supplemented her salary from the publication.)

J. W. Gayle stated that Kentucky has for a number of years a system somewhat similar to that of Oklahoma. A part of the renewal fees paid by the druggists goes to the State Association and every druggist has the advantage of membership in this association. Occasionally one who is registered asks the return of part of the fee, which is \$1.00 out of the \$4.00. No attempt is made in Kentucky to organize county associations, but in every county there is a referee for the Board of Pharmacy, and he acts in the capacity of a leader when that is required. State legislation is largely under his supervision.

President Clayton said that in his opinion the secretary should contact with the local organizations which he seeks to interest and serve.

Secretary Haring took the opportunity of quoting from the questionnaires sent out. In his opinion the secretary should show to the members of the associations that they are receiving worth-while services and how the secretaries can carry on cooperative work.

President Clayton referred to the fact that Secretary Linstead was in the room.

A. L. I. Winne asked for permission to apologize for being late and wanted to be recorded as present. He stated that he had pride in this organization because he was instrumental in getting it under way.

Secretary Linstead was called on and said that he had attended many meetings of secretaries. He thought that the secretaries did not care especially to listen to some one talk. He considered it a high privilege to meet with the secretaries because he assumed that their problems were as fundamental as the problems they had in England; that the same type of human nature was met with in all of these organizations. Associations here have the enthusiastic as well as the indifferent member—the same as in England. There is the grumbler and the one who seeks in every possible way to make the work of the association most effective. In his opinion dinners and other entertainments help to bring people together and make them acquainted. He had been interested in various sections on subjects that were being discussed when he entered, among these the discussion of a sales tax and such an important topic as "Should a Pharmacist Speak English?"

President Clayton thanked Secretary Linstead.

Miss Garvin referred to the bulletins being issued from the Secretary's office in California; these were invariably discussed in the office with her father, but they have doubted the advisability of issuing such bulletins from the hands of the secretary. She asked for opinions from other secretaries.

J. W. Slocum said that he had been secretary for seven or eight years and they issued a monthly bulletin as a means of communication with the members—through the *Northwestern Druggist*. They have an arrangement with the publishers to use what space is needed for the monthly article, and it is the secretary's duty to prepare that material. Instead of getting out a separate bulletin of any kind they prefer to make the arrangement with the publication referred to.

Miss Garvin inquired what character of matter goes in this bulletin; she was told that the matter was not restricted.

The *Apothecary* was referred to. Secretary Haring hoped that more news matter from Connecticut would get into the *Apothecary*. The departments of the *Apothecary* are concerned with a number of associations. There was some difficulty in getting news matter at times, but this can be overcome by using a good clipping bureau.

Dr. Fischelis inquired whether Secretary Slocum used a clipping bureau other than for the state and he replied that he did.

President Clayton called attention to the fact that Dr. Fischelis published the *New Jersey Pharmacist* and Mr. Winne the *Virginia Pharmacist*. He referred also to the publication of the Kansas Association and to some of the bulletins and other publications that were mimeographed and sent out as bulletins to the members.

Mr. Wilson inquired whether the publications that had been referred to were self-sustaining.

Secretary Winne replied that he thought the *Virginia Pharmacist* was self-sustaining. He said that they had no dearth of material, that news matter came in very satisfactorily, and

they also used material that came from the Department of Commerce. He said that they carry a great deal of news matter which is largely of a personal type. One of the issues during the year is devoted largely to State Association matter and another to the State Board of Pharmacy. One of the numbers carried a list of registered pharmacists.

Secretary Fischelis said that the *New Jersey Journal* was self-supporting provided the issue was eliminated, carrying the proceedings of the Association. Before the *Journal* was printed, the Association published annual proceedings and the cost of this through the *Journal* had been about cut in half. One number of the *Journal* carries a list of registered pharmacists and the Board of Pharmacy contributes a certain sum for these expenses. He said the *Journal* was edited by the Secretary and not by him.

President Clayton called on Secretary Kelly. He stated that he was going to refer, briefly, to what the Maryland Association was doing to interest its members. He thought it impossible to disassociate this subject from the whole field. He said that three or four different proceedings were followed to interest the members. *First*, the state association meetings; then the sectional meetings, which conform to the district meetings spoken of. These meetings interest the members who cannot attend the state meeting. The meetings are made as informal as possible and as practical as possible. Usually there is a good attendance at these meetings.

The *Maryland Pharmacist* is edited by Dr. R. L. Swain. It is the custom to send the magazine to every pharmacist in the state, to each wholesaler and to each manufacturer. It is also the official publication of the Wholesalers organization in Baltimore, of the Delaware Pharmaceutical Society, and of the District of Columbia.

The Association advanced, before the publication was on a self-sustaining basis, about \$4000.00. Since that time it has returned the money, is operating with a balance and is entirely self-supporting. Information is carried which will interest pharmacists and be of help to them. Many of the news items are obtained through the Travellers' Auxiliary. The members are very helpful in bringing information of the *Journal*.

The Law Enforcement in Maryland is under the direction of the State Board of Health, and a pharmacist is a member of the Board of Health.

The Food and Drug Law requires that the Deputy Commissioner of Foods and Drugs must be a pharmacist. There is an appropriation of \$10,000 from the State which goes to the State Board of Health for law enforcement work. The pharmacists do not pay anything in the way of a tax for that. There is no annual registration and no registration of stores. The pharmacist in Maryland pays \$5.00 annually from which he receives these various benefits. There is also an arrangement with a Liability Insurance Co. so that the member can save the amount of his dues through his insurance policy; considering that, a member can actually belong to the Association without any cost. In the enforcement work Dr. Swain has two inspectors who are registered pharmacists and they visit every store in Maryland on an average of about once in thirty days. He thought that next to the *Pharmacist* this is a contact that stimulates the greatest interest. The members look on Dr. Swain and the inspectors as friends and cooperate with them. They do not look on them as Law Enforcement Officials in the light of being punitive. They discuss business problems, and in that way solve many problems that confront them. Bills are sent out regularly at intervals in a purely business form. No letters are sent with them; simply a statement. The state is divided into districts and there is a president and three vice-presidents, and it is the desire of the Association that either a president or a vice-president visit each pharmacist in the state annually. This is another way of interesting the members. If there is difficulty in any community one of these officers is sent there to adjust matters. He referred to the geography of Maryland and that by proper selection the vice-presidents are convenient to the membership in their district and when they visit the members they carry with them a list of members and of unpaid dues. The Association had found it useful to have men from outside of the state, or at least speakers of more-or-less prominence or acquaintance with subjects, to discuss matters before the Association. He said that he had spoken to Mr. Linstead relative to a recent experience—a young man who had entered business and had not joined the Association. Recently he had some difficulty in connection with the sale of a drug. In looking up the matter he found that he needed the insurance which would protect him. On going to the Insurance Co. he was asked if he was a member of the Association. This resulted in his securing membership.

J. W. Slocum inquired relative to the liability insurance. He said that representatives of the insurance companies came to the Association and offered a blanket policy and the contract was made with the Insurance Co. for an insurance that is open to all members.

Mr. Wilson inquired whether there was differentiation between the dues of employer and employee, in membership. Secretary Kelly stated that clerks can become members of the Association on payment of \$2.00, whereas proprietors pay \$5.00. Mr. Fox inquired whether the payment of \$2.00 prompts the desire to organize a clerk's union or does it work the other way? Secretary Kelly thought it worked the other way.

The question was asked how they selected the insurance company and Secretary Kelly stated that they made their arrangements with the first company they discussed the matter with.

Mr. Linstead stated that they had three companies to whom members might apply.

Miss Garvin inquired whether the By-Laws provided suspension of delinquent members. Secretary Kelly replied that for one year's delinquency the publications are continued, but after two years the member loses his membership upon notice from the treasurer, but an effort is made to hold the member.

Miss Garvin inquired whether the member is visited before he is dropped. Secretary Kelly replied that this was done through a representative of the Association.

Secretary Linstead inquired how intervening payments were stopped.

Secretary Kelly replied that it was rather difficult to maintain a 100 per cent membership. He said further that every effort is made to retain a member and that sometimes after a lapse of a year or two, payments come in for unpaid dues. He referred to an instance where a member who was in arrears had helped in a legislative matter which was worth far more than the unpaid dues.

Secretary Harring inquired how various secretaries handled the situation when a man had been dropped for non-payment of dues and then makes an application for membership. Secretary Kelly stated that they accepted it as a new membership. This seemed to be quite a general way of handling the situation.

Secretary Kelly stated that the *Journal* goes to every pharmacist every month and that the advertising is dependent on circulation, but of course the main advantage is in the contact with the member.

Secretary Slocum stated that in Iowa it is compulsory when a member becomes delinquent that the certificate is made void. These members must pay in order to practice pharmacy legally in Iowa and members who have been delinquent must pay back dues.

Henry F. Hein said that the law in Texas was similar. Part of the dues are paid to the State Board and part to the State Association. There is a penalty, after a certain length of time, for delinquency. Registered members do not have to take part in the association work unless they want to.

Secretary Slocum thought that the reason why the Iowa law is successful is because there is only one fee and there will be no action if the law is repealed.

On question of Secretary Linstead, Mr. Slocum said that the Iowa law is automatic.

Mr. Brewer stated that the dues in Oklahoma are \$3.00 and this includes the Association dues. He said in Oklahoma, several years ago, a photostat copy of the certificate of the member was made on a card, and this is sent to the member with his renewal. This resulted in a large number of those in arrears paying up.

Mr. Smith said that in South Carolina a printed card is issued the same as used by various organizations, and the color of the cards is changed every year.

President Clayton said that in Colorado there is neither compulsory nor voluntary membership, but there is an arrangement under which the annual registration or fee is \$3.00 and is required to be paid by all registrants, and out of this the Association receives \$1.00 for each member. The requirements are that the registrant is, therefore entitled to membership in the Association. This wording was deliberately chosen so as not to compel them to become members unless it was their desire. The cards read that on account of having paid dues in full the holder of the card is entitled to the rights and privileges of membership in the Colorado Pharmacal Association. These cards are issued by the Boards of Pharmacy.

Mr. Wilson stated that in Georgia there is no legal link-up between the Boards and the Association. He inquired relative to the number of associations represented about the link-up between the Board of Pharmacy and the Association.

Secretary Kelly stated that the Board of Pharmacy in Maryland was a registering board and the members prefer to keep it that way.

Secretary Kelly assured the Conference that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is happy that the Conference will from now on be an official part of this ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rodman who was present as a representative of the *Druggists' Circular* stated that several years ago the publication was requested by the A. PH. A. to assist in a professional window display. He assumed that some of those present were familiar with the work that had been done in Indiana after the Extension Bureau of Purdue University prepared a number of professional window displays and these were sent to different parts of the state. The only cost to the druggists was the express charges of the display. This work had been very successful.

The Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Product Window was tried out in New Jersey and proved to be very satisfactory and reproductions were started in various parts of the state. He brought this matter to the attention of the members because it might prove of interest to have this information. They had requests for many reprints of each display.

President Clayton thanked Mr. Rodman for bringing this information to the Conference and then called on Secretary Jacobs of the Ontario Retail Druggists' Association for a few words.

Secretary Jacobs stated that they had two organizations in Ontario, a statutory one and the voluntary one. The statutory organization is operated as a college and administers the pharmacy act. It licenses the pharmacists of Ontario for which it collects a fee of \$6.00. The other association was formed in 1918 and of this he is the Secretary. The dues are \$5.00 and the organization concerns itself with commercial interests.

Secretary Jacobs took advantage of the opportunity in extending greetings of the Ontario Association.

Secretary Linstead mentioned the certificate issued by the Ontario association, and referred to the fact that in Sweden a pharmacist is given a gold ring which had the emblem of pharmacy and in Sweden it has become known as a symbol of the qualified pharmacist. The pharmacists are entitled to wear the ring as long as they are members.

Mr. Fox inquired whether any one has tried out periodical efforts to collect dues.

Mr. Gill stated that they had a pocketbook with two sections, one for the identification card and the other for the 1932 certificate of the State Board. The State Association is not connected with the State Board. The dues have been raised from \$2.00 to \$5.00 and so far the amount taken in has exceeded the receipts of former years.

Mr. Brown said he was representing the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association, and that Pennsylvania had been making progress during the past year. The dues are \$5.00 and state board dues are \$2.00 for which he receives a certificate that must be framed and placed in a prominent place in the store.

He referred to some of the legislation in Pennsylvania which restricts the sale of glandular products to pharmacists; also, only pharmacists can take out a permit to dispense narcotics. He also referred to the U. S. P. and N. F. display at the meeting of the State Medical Society which proved of interest and he recommended this work to other secretaries. In northeastern Pennsylvania they are doing coöperative advertising. He stated that just before leaving home he had received a letter from a newspaper in Kentucky complimenting the work and asking relative to the advertisements; the purpose, evidently, being that the paper desired to encourage this kind of publicity.

County meetings are held at which time matters of general interest are discussed. One of the recent questions was the method of supplying medicines to the needy, and on this subject discussion was had with the physicians, urging them to prescribe U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. He also referred to recent discussion with the physician, and also an address made before the County Medical Society, and to successful meetings of physicians and pharmacists, and individual experiences.

R. A. Lehman spoke for the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, officially representing a large number of local associations, in New York City, comprising the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, which acts as a clearing house for the activities of the smaller organizations. At

one of the meetings of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference the idea was presented for a "Distributors' Defence Movement," one of the ideas being to extend the sale of the druggist's own products and to stimulate the sale of the items on which there is profit. He regretted the absence of the secretary, Milton Malakoff, who could present the matter in a better way than he was able to do.

Reference was made by Mr. Hein relative to a picture appearing in the *Photoplay Magazine*. This has been referred to in several places and as the discussion is the same no further comment is made in this connection. The *Magazine* has made correction.

Secretary Haring said that Massachusetts, at its last session, adopted a resolution endorsing the "Distributors Defence Movement." A motion was made, seconded and carried, that each secretary, at the next annual meeting of the respective associations, endorse a resolution requesting manufacturers of proprietary products to go back to the original pre-war prices of two, four and eight.

Mr. Smith inquired how information after the passage of these resolutions, be conveyed to the manufacturers. President Clayton thought that this would have to be done by each association in the way they deemed best. Mr. Smith also referred to President Clayton's address, which had not received the attention which it should have had, on account of lack of time, and he hoped that another session could be added next year. Mr. Wilson thought that as far as the resolution was concerned that coöperation was necessary. Manufacturers would pay little attention to one association or one individual, but if a large number addressed them the results would be different.

Secretary Haring presented a resolution to be addressed to the state associations, expressed in the following—"WHEREAS local associations will benefit by membership in the state association *be it resolved* that the secretaries attempt to interest the state associations in some plan for contact of local and state associations and for increasing the membership through such contact." The resolution was carried.

Mr. Wilson, speaking for the Committee on the President's Address, commended the report and requested that the Secretary inform the incoming president regarding the recommendations made, and that a place be provided for the discussion at the next meeting.

President Clayton said he did not expect his address to be discussed at this time except, perhaps, to bring the points in shape for discussion at the next meeting. Mr. Wilson accepted this suggestion, and the motion was carried.

Secretary Haring referred to the certificate for dues for members in Massachusetts, which is a gold mortar twelve inches high, lettering in blue, and is placed in the window. Miss Garvin stated that they use the same form in Connecticut.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

President, Lester Hayman, West Virginia; *First Vice-President*, Gustave Bachman, Minnesota; *Second Vice-President*, R. A. Wilson, Ga.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Carl G. A. Haring, Mass.; *Members of Executive Committee*, R. A. Lehman, Rowland Jones, P. J. Garvin, J. W. Slocum; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Charles J. Clayton, Colorado.

On motion duly seconded, the nominees were duly elected.

President Clayton thanked the members for the opportunity to serve them. Rowland Jones stated that it would be fitting for the Secretary of the Conference to communicate with the British Pharmaceutical Society and advise them of the pleasure of having had Secretary Linstead at the meeting.

The Second Session of the Conference was then adjourned.

Dr. Paul N. Leech, a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, has been named acting secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.

Dean Frederick J. Wulling has been speaking over the radio during noon hour every Wednesday since October 26th, and will continue for several weeks longer. The subjects attract

the laymen as listeners, most of them dealing with pharmacy's interesting history.

Wilhelm Bodemann, veteran of veterans, was honored by the members of the veteran druggists' associations at the Boston N. A. R. D. meeting who made application of the motto of the organization.