

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

THE ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN WASHINGTON, MAY 9 TO MAY 12, 1934.

(See also brief summary in reports, Final Session, House of Delegates, printed in the *JOURNAL* and 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 corrections of errors.)

Abstracts of a large number of papers were distributed at the meetings, some have been printed. Abstracts of some papers are still obtainable by addressing the JOURNAL A. PH. A., 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The First Session of the Scientific Section was called to order by Chairman F. E. Bibbins, May 9th, at 2:15. The Chairman, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, requested Secretary L. W. Rowe to act as Chairman while he read his address. The Chairman's Address follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY F. E. BIBBINS.

Members of the Scientific Section and Guests:

By a custom followed for so many years that it has practically become a law, it is expected that the Chairman will open the session of the Scientific Section with the "Chairman's Address."

It is a pleasure to welcome you who have found time to be present at our session, in spite of the many attractions and places of interest in this our Capital which are also calling you. I wish also to extend our thanks to those who have contributed papers and thus made our program possible. The meeting this year, coming so early, with practically no advance notice, made it difficult for many of our members to finish their investigations and complete their papers in time for this early meeting.

The Chairman's Address in times past has consisted of a brief review of the progress and developments in pharmaceutical research. A glance at the list of papers on our program indicates that this review is unnecessary this year. I think that we are to be congratulated upon the variety of papers, representing so many different pharmaceutical interests.

At last year's session there was considerable discussion concerning the work and policy of the *Board of Review of Papers*. This board has been in existence for several years, but for some reason or other they were seldom consulted or their advice sought regarding the publication of papers. This year I appointed a committee of seven, with our Secretary as Chairman. The personnel of this committee was selected so as to include men interested in Pharmacology, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy. With this representation we felt that we would have on the committee some one qualified to pass on papers relating to all the different subjects presented to our section. It was necessary early in the year to pass a few papers for publication without referring them to the Board of Review of Papers, in order to give Editor Eberle copy for the *JOURNAL*. The balance of the papers was referred to the individual member of the committee best qualified for review before publication. The committee report to be received later in these sessions will tell us more of their activity.

The *Committee on Monographs* was continued with its original personnel, so that there would be no interruption in their work of finishing the monograph on Aconite. This was a formidable undertaking, much larger than the committee realized when they first took over the work. This monograph is practically finished. The question to consider now is: How and where can it be published? Your Chairman has no recommendations to make, but thinks we should all give this question some serious consideration.

Committee on Ebert Prize.—I wonder how many of you have given any thought to the operations of this committee, and the difficulties under which they work. We look forward each year to this report naming the author selected to receive this prize, little realizing the sacrifice that it

has meant on the part of some of the members of our committee to make this selection. I was very much surprised about ten days ago to learn that this committee did not receive promptly all of the papers presented to the Scientific Section for consideration. I found that the only papers which they can review between our annual meetings are those which Editor Eberle has been successful in publishing in the JOURNAL, then when the committee gathers for the annual meeting the real work begins. The Editor turns over the manuscripts of the unpublished papers, some of which are very lengthy, and the committee, with their limited time, has to consider both the published and unpublished papers. This requires a lot of effort and hard work, and it also takes a lot of time. I am sure that some of the committees on the Ebert Prize have worked far into the night on this job. This is certainly unfair to the committee, to ask them to consider so many papers in so limited a time, and may also be unfair to the authors, because, without sufficient time for consideration, a paper's value may not be recognized.

To correct this condition, I believe the papers should be available to the committee soon after the annual meeting. In order that this may be done, I wish to recommend the following change in our By-Laws. Chapter IX, Article VIII, reads as follows:

"Disposal of Papers and Reports. All papers and reports presented to the section become the property of the ASSOCIATION and shall be forwarded to the Editor of the JOURNAL immediately following the annual meeting by the Secretary of the Section."

I wish to recommend that it be changed to read as follows:

"Disposal of Papers and Reports. All papers, which shall be in duplicate, and reports presented to the Section become the property of the ASSOCIATION; one copy of the papers and the reports shall be forwarded to the Editor of the JOURNAL immediately following the annual meeting of the Section; the other copy of the papers shall be submitted to the Committee on Ebert Prize by the Secretary of the Section."

At this time I wish to express my appreciation of the honor which you have conferred upon me by making me your Chairman during the past year. I also want to acknowledge the splendid coöperation of the other officers and committees. I wish to extend particular credit to our Secretary, because it is largely through his planning and untiring effort that many of the papers on this year's program were obtained.

I trust that we will have a pleasant and instructive session during our meeting here.

On motion by James C. Munch and seconded by E. E. Swanson, the Chairman's Address was referred to a committee. Acting Chairman Rowe appointed as a Committee: *Chairman*, Glenn L. Jenkins; H. W. Youngken and James C. Munch.

Editor Eberle brought greetings and extended wishes for a successful meeting.

The Secretary's Report was called for.

Secretary Rowe reported verbally that the preliminary call for papers for the 1934 program of the Scientific Section was printed in the February number of the JOURNAL A. PH. A. This was followed on March 21st by a notice to 270 members of the section. The report was good considering the short time available, 75 titles and 70 abstracts were received for the program. He stated that considerable correspondence was necessary and the assistance of the authors of papers as well as of the Chairman of the Section was very helpful and appreciated.

The next order of business was Reports of Committees.

Chairman E. E. Swanson of the Committee on Monographs requested that the report be deferred to the Joint Session. It was so ordered.

Chairman L. W. Rowe reported for the Board of Review of Papers. He stated that seven members of the committee had coöperated in the examination of about 65 papers which were presented at the Madison meeting. This has involved considerable correspondence and the fine spirit of coöperation evidenced by Editor Eberle and by other members of the committee is very gratefully appreciated by the Chairman. The report was received.

Chairman J. C. Krantz, Jr., reporting for the Committee to coöperate with the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, stated that there would be no report.

Chairman Bibbins appointed the following on the Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, E. E. Swanson; F. F. Berg, Fred V. Lofgren.

Chairman Bibbins said that before proceeding with the reading of papers it might be

well to state that if any changes in the By-Laws were made it would be necessary to bring in the report at the next session.

The reading of papers was proceeded with as follows:

"The Effect of Hydrogen Peroxide and Some Oxygenated Terpenes upon *Ascaris Lumbricoides*," by L. W. Butz and W. A. LaLande, Jr. (No discussion.)

"A New Method for Determining Acetyl Salicylic Acid in the Presence of Other Medicinal Products," by R. M. Hitchens. The author supplemented the paper at considerable length.

"Drugs and Bugs," by Ernst T. Stuhr. The paper was read by Adolph Zieffe, also, "Some Pharmacological Properties of Umbellulone." (No discussion.)

Miss Nellie Wakeman was introduced by Dr. Edward Kremers and presented a paper, "A Chemical Examination of the Entire Plant of *Celastrus Scandens*." (No discussion.)

Edward Kremers presented the following papers in abstract:

"Analysis of Reduction Products of Catnip Lactone;" and "Arsenoso Addition Products of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons." (No discussion.)

Dr. David I. Macht presented the following papers: "A Pharmacological Note on *Phytolacca*;" and "Penetration of Volatile Oils and of Fixed Oils and Fats through the Intact Skin." The author introduced his subjects in the following:

"I present two communications before this meeting with a purpose. I understand that it will be the primary aim of the Institute of Pharmacy, which is to be established here in the near future, to investigate pharmacopœial and other officially recognized drugs. I have recently been working on problems illustrating two different phases of such investigation. One may be called a *destructive* problem because it reveals the uselessness of a preparation still officially recognized in the U. S. P. and National Formulary. The other research concerns a *constructive* problem and deals with the pharmacology of a large number of drugs officially recognized in the U. S. P. but regarding the physiological action of which we know very little.

"The first research deals with the pharmacology of *Phytolacca*. This drug has been recommended by the old authorities for a large variety of conditions, yet there is practically no laboratory support for its therapeutic usefulness nor is there any strong clinical evidence in its favor. I have been experimenting with a fluidextract of *Phytolacca*. Its pharmacological action was studied by direct application to the mucous membranes, by injection—subcutaneously, intramuscularly and intravenously—into higher animals, and by various other methods, which will be described in a separate paper. It was found that *Phytolacca* is very irritating to the mucous membranes. This drug was also discovered to be very toxic on injection in mice, rats, guinea pigs and cats. When administered to cats under ether anesthesia, *Phytolacca* was found to be very depressant for both circulation and respiration of these animals. Additional studies made on kidney function and liver function revealed that neither of these was markedly affected by oral administration of the drug. No other pharmacological finding, however, supported any of the therapeutic uses to which *Phytolacca* has been applied; and the entire evidence indicated that this drug is absolutely worthless and might well be discarded from the National Formulary and Pharmacopœia of the United States.

"The second investigation, of more constructive and profitable character, deals with the absorption of the fixed and volatile oils and fats through the intact skin. I have undertaken this study because we have been interested in finding a vehicle which will promote the absorption of effective medicaments when applied to the skin. The study was begun with a comparison of ointments prepared from vaseline, lanolin, lard, vanishing cream and *falba* base. Ointments made with these vehicles contained a number of powerful pharmacological agents, but it was found that none of them promoted much absorption through the intact skin. Contrary to the prevalent belief, there is little difference between lanolin and vaseline in effectiveness. Of the fixed oils or fats which we studied, lard seemed to promote absorption more than the other fats.

"It then occurred to me that various volatile oils might perhaps be better carriers for medicaments than the ineffective fixed oils and fats. This consideration was certainly supported by historical evidence because the ancients used volatile oils extensively in embalming and preserving as well as in treatment of various skin affections. I have therefore begun a study of a series of such officially recognized volatile oils as oil of cloves, oil of wintergreen, oil of lemon, oil of orange, oil of sassafras, oil of cinnamon, etc. It was found that these oils, when applied

alone to the skin of such small animals as mice, were rapidly absorbed, produced toxic symptoms and usually led to death, if a sufficient amount was administered.

"The next step was to incorporate a powerful pharmacological agent in some of these oils. In this way it was found that absorption of certain drugs through the skin could be facilitated by dissolving them in the volatile oils. The investigation is still in progress. It is planned to study not only the volatile oils themselves but their various chemical constituents, and it is hoped that in this way some effective vehicle for carrying medicaments through the intact skin may be discovered."

Edward Kremers commented, in part, that in their physiological action, terpenes may act not as hydrocarbons as they are commonly regarded, but as unstable peroxides into which they are readily converted in part by atmospheric oxygen.

The next paper read was "The Stabilization of Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, U. S. P. X," by William J. Husa and Lyell J. Klotz. It was discussed by Arthur Osol, H. V. Arny, H. K. Mulford and John C. Krantz, Jr., and the author.

Replying to Dr. Osol, the author explained the method of determining the hydrolytic constants of ferrous iodide. The effect of sunlight on color changes in the syrup was discussed by Dr. Arny. In reply to a question by Dr. Krantz as to whether the preservative effect might be a function of the molar concentration of the dextrose or other sugar, Dr. Husa pointed out that in the syrups containing hypophosphorous acid, free iodine could not appear; hence, dextrose was not to be considered as a preservative but merely as a substance giving the solution the properties of sweetness and viscosity characteristic of syrups. H. K. Mulford asked whether the effect of ultraviolet light had been studied. In response, Dr. Husa stated that ultraviolet light does not hasten the decomposition of hydriodic acid, but that all parts of the visible spectrum do.

The next paper, "Drug Extraction. I. A Study of Various Menstrua from the Standpoint of Swelling Effects, Penetration and Extraction," by William J. Husa and Louis Magid was presented by Dr. Husa. It was discussed by Messrs. M. W. Quimby, J. C. Krantz, Jr., H. V. Arny and the author. Mr. Quimby asked whether the effect of the age of the vegetable tissues on the swelling properties had been considered, to which the author replied in the affirmative. In regard to the results on extraction of drug powders of various degrees of fineness, Dr. Krantz asked whether it was planned to work with powders of colloidal size. Dr. Husa replied that the work had been carried out on Nos. 20, 40, 60 and 80 powders of the U. S. P. and that when the fineness of powder reached a certain stage there was a decrease in efficiency of extraction due to adsorption of constituents by the greatly increased surface of the finer particles. Dr. H. V. Arny stated that the section had just listened to a historic paper. Speaking as Chairman of the A. Ph. A. Committee on Research, Dr. Arny pointed out that the research grants to Dr. Husa marked a departure from former policies in that the awards were for specific research on drug extraction which would take more than one year for completion. He pointed out the valuable services of W. L. Scoville in urging that a truly scientific study of drug extraction should be sponsored by the A. Ph. A. and in making plans for the scope of the work. Dr. Arny stated that the drug extraction research had been in progress for two years and that he hoped the grant would be made to Dr. Husa for another year. In conclusion Dr. Arny said that he wished all of those present could have followed the progress of the work month by month as given in the detailed monthly reports submitted by Dr. Husa to the sub-committee of five appointed to keep in touch with the work.

The next paper, "Investigation of *Gleditschia Triacanthos*," was read by Y. T. Oester.

In presenting the next paper on "Further Studies on *Psyllium*," the Chairman stated that other papers by the same author had appeared in the *JOURNAL OF THE A. Ph. A.* (No discussion.)

The next paper entitled, "Chemical Examination of Urographic Preparations," was read by George W. Collins. (No discussion.)

The following papers were read: "A Continuous Reading Titration Apparatus," by L. H. Baldinger; and "Is *Iris Versicolor*, N. F. V Adulterated?" by George M. Hocking. (No discussion.)

The First Session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was convened by Chairman F. E. Bibbins, May 10th, at 9:30 A.M. The reading of papers was continued.

The first paper, "Some Observations on the Stability of Quinine Sulphate during Storage," by L. E. Warren, was read.

The three following papers were read by Horatio Wales: "The Water of Crystallization of Quinine Sulphate;" "The Water of Crystallization of Codeine Phosphate;" "The Water of Crystallization of Emetine Hydrochloride." These were discussed by the author, John C. Krantz, Jr., and L. E. Warren.

The following papers were read: "Some Considerations of Silver Picrate," by John C. Bird and Alfred Barol. (No discussion.)

An illustrated paper, "The Metabolism of Dulcitol and Dulcitan," by C. Jelleff Carr and John C. Krantz, Jr.

"The Effect of Isomannide on the Liver-Glycogen of the White Rat," by C. Jelleff Carr and John C. Krantz, Jr., was read by William Evans.

C. Jelleff Carr referred to work reported at the Madison meeting on the metabolism of mannitol and mannitan. The studies have been continued, using dulcitol and dulcitan. The compounds are interesting from the standpoint of their metabolism and because of their relationship to the widely used and important substances, glucose and mannitol. In explaining the first slide, the author stated that dulcitol is an interesting compound; apparently no one has investigated it biologically; one of the reasons may be its cost. It is used in bacteriological work. The author explained the method employed in its preparation and the use they have made of it.

William Evans said that no report on the metabolism of isomannide had been found in literature; it was found that mannitol increased the blood sugar but did not affect the respiratory quotient. Mannitan showed increase in the respiratory quotient but no rise in blood sugar. Berthelet's method was used to separate the isomannide from mannitol.

In feeding the rats a mixture of cacao butter and isomannide was used. The liver-glycogen obtained from these determinations indicates that the per cent was 41, compared with the normal. In the experiments in which isomannide was administered by the stomach tube, rats were fasted for 48 hours and then given one Gm. of isomannide and in these determinations the average per cent was 0.33 compared with 0.14 in the normal. In feeding experiments the tissue liver-glycogen was 700 per cent, compared with 1200 per cent in the normal, indicating a relationship. The respiratory quotients obtained were slightly lower than those of fasting animals; administering 4 cc. of a 50 per cent solution of isomannide, there was a slight lowering of the respiratory quotient and somewhat less oxygen consumption. Experiments showed that isomannide indicates that it is not a normal food in the body. Toxicity experiments showed no toxic effects—the amount administered per 100 Gm. of rat was 1 Gm., 1.5 Gm., 1.5 Gm. and 5 doses of 2 Gm. Further remarks are deferred to the publication of the papers.

The next paper, "The Chemical Assay of Adonis, Convallaria and Apocynum," was presented by James C. Munch.

James C. Munch presented "Saliva Tests. I. Morphine." The paper was discussed by the author, Dr. Penniman, and F. A. Upsher Smith. (Discussion will accompany the paper.)

The next paper presented was "A Study of the Physical and Chemical Properties of a Number of Specimens of Calomel of American and European Manufacture," by Charles H. LaWall and J. W. E. Harrison. (No discussion.)

"An Experimental Study of the Assay of Citrine Ointment," by Thomas G. Wright was next in order. (No discussion.)

The next paper, "The Active Constituents of Ergot: A Pharmacological and Chemical Study," by Marvin R. Thompson, was presented.

In discussing the paper by M. R. Thompson on "The Active Constituents of Ergot," John C. Krantz, Jr., inquired whether the drug portion in the test-tube shown during the reading of the paper, was devoid of all activity. The author replied that it was devoid of all significant activity.

E. E. Swanson inquired whether the liquid was an extraction of the new principle. The author replied that it was; that every possible type of extract except that obtained by the use of petroleum ether changed the new alkaloid. He stated that through the kindness of Dr. A. K.

Hoff of Johns Hopkins University clinical confirmation was given of the pharmacological results that had been obtained. His observations have been confirmed upon humans by the use of a technique similar to that employed by Moir in England.

L. W. Rowe inquired relative to the stability of the new principle. The author replied that he could say nothing very definite but observations indicate that the alkaloid is quite stable. From observations upon crude extracts it seems that the prompt type of activity provides in these preparations for a much longer period than the whole individual delayed type of activity from ergotamine and ergotamine.

James C. Munch inquired whether this new product affects the coxcomb method of assay. The author replied that the currently accepted bioassay methods should be chosen purely with respect to accuracy and dependability, since the new alkaloid as well as ergotamine or ergotamine is measured by the currently accepted methods including the colorimetric method of Smith. None of these methods can distinguish the new from the old type of alkaloid. It is for that reason that he was led to the conclusion some years ago that ergotamine or ergotamine was completely representative of the drug itself. The currently accepted methods can be made to serve as a means of insuring standardized amounts of oxytocic activity in crude ergot extracts.

Dr. M. I. Smith of the U. S. Public Health Service said that Dr. Thompson in replying to Dr. Munch stated that the new principle also gives the typical coxcomb reaction and epinephrine reversal reaction the same way as the old ergotamine or ergotamine. If that statement is correct it should be possible to have some means of evaluating the extracts. It seems to him that there is now quite a little work which has been published indicating that ergot activity is measured by the well-known pharmacological methods, referring especially to the work of Clark some ten years ago. He wondered if these apparent discrepancies could be reconciled.

The author replied that one is not justified in assuming that aqueous extracts are all free from alkaloid. If the figures are examined that have been published in the literature it will be found that especially with the coxcomb method, the extracts are usually stated to be less than 25% of official potency requirements. He had found that all reasonably good aqueous preparations of ergot similar to those used by Moir on humans, had taken the amount of alkaloid which would provide 0.2 to 3.2 mg. in doses of the size used by Moir. The new alkaloid shows intense activity upon the human in a dose of one mg. and therefore there is no real conflict of figures in an accurately determined alkaloid equivalent in these preparations.

The next order of business was the report of the Committee on the Chairman's Address. Secretary L. W. Rowe presided. Glenn L. Jenkins reported for the Committee, as follows:

"Our Committee highly commends the Chairman upon his excellent address. We recommend that the work of the Committee on Monographs be continued. We further recommend that the Scientific Section request a grant of a sum of money to cover in part or in whole the cost of printing the monograph on aconite from the Committee on Research of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, if it is necessary.

"We approve the recommendation of the Chairman that Chapter 9, Article VIII of our By-Laws be amended to read as follows: 'All papers, which shall be in duplicate, and reports presented to the Section become the property of the ASSOCIATION; one copy of the papers and of the reports shall be forwarded to the Editor of the JOURNAL immediately following the annual meeting of the Section; the other copy of the papers shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Ebert Prize by the Secretary of the Section.'"

On motion the report was adopted.

The reading of papers was continued, as follows:

"The Bioassay of Squill Preparations," by Harry Rosen.

"The Guinea Pig as an Hematopoietic Test Animal. (A Preliminary Report)," by J. W. Landsberg and Marvin R. Thompson. (No discussion.)

"Deterioration and Stabilization of Aconite Preparations," by William B. Baker.

James C. Munch was surprised to learn that aconite deteriorates so rapidly. He had made considerable commercial experiments with it. He wanted to know something about the storage conditions. The author replied that on account of the shortness of time it was impossible to go into details, but the identification of aconite was made. At the present time the results presented are mostly a confirmation of the work of E. E. Swanson. The surroundings in which

the bottles were kept were the average room conditions as far as light and temperature conditions are concerned.

E. E. Swanson stated that since the recent studies of aconite he had come to the conclusion that there should be a control for the standardization of aconite. For example, the results in different laboratories and the animal variation is quite striking and he, therefore, thought that there should be a control of a standard.

M. R. Thompson stated that the standard aconitine was used throughout this study as a control. Standard aconitine prepared by recrystallization from alcohol and selected *in vacuo* had been used over a period of about three years.

The following papers were read, on which there was no discussion: "The Rectal Absorption of Digitalis in Cats," by W. Arthur Purdum; "The Bioassay of the Anterior Pituitary-Like Sex Hormone," by L. W. Rowe, A. Simond and W. O. Nelson; and "Alkaloid Reagents. VII. Thallium," by James C. Munch and Justus C. Ward.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

The Third Session of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened on May 11th, at 2:15 P.M. by Chairman F. E. Bibbins.

The following paper was read and discussed: "The Comparative Antiseptic Action of Ointments and Related Products," by Arthur H. Bryan.

The following papers were read by title: "The Determination of Alcohol in Chloroform," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski. "The Specific Gravity of Oil of Theobroma," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski. "The Detection of Rosin in Balsams," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski. "The Gravimetric Determination of Camphor," by George D. Beal and Chester R. Szalkowski.

The following papers were read. (No discussion.) "A Note on the Arsenic Determination for Reduced Iron," by Margarethe Oakley and John C. Krantz, Jr. "A Note on the Assay of Reduced Iron," by Margarethe Oakley and John C. Krantz, Jr.

"Drug Extraction. II. The Effect of Fineness of Powder and of Variation in Solvents on the Percolation of Belladonna Root," by W. J. Husa and C. L. Huyck.

"Drug Extraction. III. The Function of Preliminary Maceration in Relation to the Percolation of Belladonna Root," by W. J. Husa and S. B. Yates.

"Drug Extraction. IV. The Effect of Variation in Solvents on the Extraction of Jalap," by W. J. Husa and Paul Fehder.

(The foregoing papers were discussed; the discussions will accompany the publication of them.)

The following papers were read and discussed. (Discussions will accompany the papers.) "Pharmaceutical Applications of a Quantitative Barbiturate Test," by James M. Dille. "Insulin Studies. I. The Effect of Insulin on the Blood Sugar of Mice," by James C. Munch and Amelia M. Ponce. "Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology of Ouari Nuts," by William J. Stoneback, Harry J. Pratt and James C. Munch.

The following papers were read by title: "Brom Alkyl Derivatives of Salicylic Acid," by E. Moness and W. G. Christiansen. "An Attempt to Ketonize Ergosterol," by E. Moness and W. G. Christiansen. "Sulfide Analogues of Azo Dyes Having Bactericidal Properties," W. Braker and W. G. Christiansen. "Barbituric Acids and Structural Analogue," by W. Braker, T. B. Grave and W. G. Christiansen.

The following papers were read and discussed: "The Potentiation of the Action of Strychnine by the Use of Various Drugs," by D. A. Spencer, J. C. Ward and F. E. Garlough. "The Pharmacology of Galinsoga—a Series of Micro-Respirometer Studies," by Martin A. Yavorsky and Edward C. Reif. "U. S. P. Standard for Digitalis," by F. A. Upsher Smith. "A Comparative Study of Absorbability of Seven Calcium Compounds," by A. Richard Bliss, Jr., and Robert W. Morrison. "The Physiological Action of Synthetic vs. Natural Camphor," by B. V. Christensen and H. J. Lynch. "Laboratory Notes on the Stabilization of Fluid Extract of Ergot," by Elmer H. Stuart and Francis E. Bibbins. "Free Alkalinity in Glass," by L. F. Gabel.

The following papers were read by title: "The Effect of Altitude on the Action of Strych-

nine," by A. W. Moore and J. C. Ward. "The Preparation of Chrysophanic Acid from Chrysarobin," by John H. Gardner. "A Note on the U. S. P. Monograph on Chrysarobin," by John H. Gardner. "Characteristic Tests and General Group Reactions for a Number of the Better Known Hypnotic Drugs," by Charles W. Bauer.

The Committee on Nominations reported, naming the following nominees: *Chairman*, E. V. Lynn; *First Vice-Chairman*, H. M. Burlage; *Second Vice-Chairman*, R. E. Schoetzow; *Secretary*, F. E. Bibbins; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. W. Rowe.

James C. Munch presided; Chairman E. E. Swanson presented the report. On motion of John C. Krantz, Jr., and a second, the chairman of the Committee on Nominations was directed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees.

A vote of thanks was given the retiring secretary, L. W. Rowe, for his efficient services during the past six years.

Under Unfinished Business the amendment embodied in the President's address, relating to Chapter IX, Article VIII of the Scientific Section, was re-read; on motion by F. F. Berg and a second the amendment was adopted.

Frederick Greenbaum made a number of suggestions relative to arrangement of papers and the program. He was of the opinion that 10 minutes should be allowed for presentation of papers; that only members should present papers and their connections should be given on the back of the papers presented. He favored more discussion of papers; papers submitted by titles should be placed at the end of the program.

Chairman Bibbins thanked Dr. Greenbaum for his suggestions and stated that a number of them had been under consideration; the attendance varies from year to year and some are not familiar with the order of program.

John C. Krantz thought the suggestions made should be sent to the Committee on Review of Papers. He also made a motion to the effect that the Committee on Review of Papers be given the power to suggest to the Editor of the JOURNAL the form according to which all scientific articles published in the JOURNAL should be in accordance, and when this form has been selected that it be printed on the lower half of the inside of the second cover page of the JOURNAL. He was of the opinion that there should be a uniform style in the JOURNAL.

The Editor stated he would be glad to have the suggestions made and to cooperate with the Committee.

Chairman Bibbins expressed appreciation of serving and thanked the members for cooperation.

The officers were duly installed and they thanked the members for the honors conferred. (The Editor will confer with the Secretary relative to papers that may have been omitted, if any.)

The meeting was, on motion duly made and seconded, 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 of the Scientific Section, May 10th, at 8:30 P.M. Chairman Marvin J. Andrews, of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, presided as Co-Chairman.

The first report called for was on The United States Pharmacopœia and presented by Chairman E. Fullerton Cook. (To be printed in these minutes or under Committee Reports.) Motion was made that authority be granted to release the report and thereafter by a motion, duly seconded, it was received.

The report of the Committee on National Formulary was called for. (It is printed in the May JOURNAL, A. PH. A., page 513.)

E. Fullerton Cook said that the revision work on the National Formulary had gone aggressively forward. It will be a book in which pharmacists may have pride. The report was received.

The report on the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, J. Leon Lascoff, Chairman, was read and accepted. (It is printed in the May JOURNAL, pages 508-510.)

The next item of the program was the report of the Committee on Glass Standardization. The report was read by Ralph E. Terry; it covers the third and fourth years of research on the deterioration of chemicals and pharmaceuticals when stored in colored glass containers. (It is published in this issue of the JOURNAL under the title "Deterioration of Certain Medicaments under the Influence of Light," by H. V. Army, A. Taub and R. H. Blythe.) The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Ebert Prize was read by Secretary Rowe and accepted. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE EBERT PRIZE.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

One member of the Committee on the Ebert Prize Award is not in attendance at the meeting of the ASSOCIATION and has not responded to the request of the Chairman for a written report on the evaluation of the papers read at the Scientific Section of the meeting at Madison. The Chairman of the Scientific Section, therefore, appointed another member of the ASSOCIATION to serve on the Committee of Award.

All papers read at the Madison meeting of the Scientific Section, both published and unpublished, have been considered. It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that no paper is of such outstanding merit as to be worthy of the award of the Ebert Prize. Therefore the Committee recommends that the award be not made this year.

(Signed) { F. F. BERG,
E. E. SWANSON,
L. E. WARREN, *Chairman.*

The report of the Committee on Monographs was read. It follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MONOGRAPHS.

After several years of careful work the monograph on aconite is nearing completion. This monograph in book form will represent more than five hundred pages, counting of chapters on the botany, pharmacognosy, chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology and clinical study of aconite. The monograph consists of numerous illustrations of aconite plants, roots and histological figures.

Following the final corrections, vitamins and compiling of chapters the monograph on aconite will be turned over to the Chairman of the Scientific Section.

The committee is now giving thought and careful consideration on the next subject for monograph study.

(Signed) { HEBER W. YOUNGKEN,
JAMES C. MUNCH,
WILLIAM J. HUSA,
C. J. ZUFALL,
E. E. SWANSON, *Chairman.*

E. Fullerton Cook moved the acceptance of the report with appreciation of the work; duly seconded and carried.

The following papers were read and discussed: "Determination of the Reasonable or Permissible Margin of Error in Dispensing. III. Suppositories," and the "Determination of the Reasonable or Permissible Margin of Error in Dispensing. IV. Pills," by Marvin J. Andrews. In reply to a question, the author stated that the question of deviation is a difficult one. The work contemplated was the determination of weight and volume and this line has been followed. The checking of amount of active ingredient contained in a prescription should be done by State Health Departments throughout the country and this will require work extending over a period of years.

There being no further business, the Joint 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 Marvin J. Andrews, May 10th, at 9:00 P.M. Vice-Chairman Ralph W. Clark presided during the reading of the Chairman's Address. It follows:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY MARVIN J. ANDREWS.

As Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, it is my pleasant duty to welcome you to all the sessions to be held by this Section, and we hope you will find these meetings inspiring so that you carry home with you some valuable information as well as a most gratifying list of new acquaintances.

The opinion of the Chairman is that a new day has arrived for the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing with the completion of the new headquarters building of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, "The American Institute of Pharmacy," and I deem it a great privilege to have acted as your Chairman during the past year. As history usually repeats itself, it may be well to review the outlook of Pharmacy at the time this section was formed, some thirty-four years ago.

The committee's first report was presented by its chairman, Dr. Henry P. Hynson, on the afternoon of September 5, 1899. The Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing had been formed because of the waning interest of the practicing pharmacist in the affairs of the ASSOCIATION. At its inception, the Committee had as its purpose, to interest the retailer and to draw from him some of his rich store of information, which daily experience and actual demand had given him. To obtain the material necessary to form this section, the work was divided between several persons and over 1000 members were interrogated by means of circular letters, personal contacts, etc. It was noted, with interest, that the number of replies to the written communications was small, yet the Committee was not discouraged and the section was formed.

We have often heard that pharmacy is not what it was in the good old days, and since this section was formed before your present Chairman was born, it seems fitting that he should quote parts of the first address and show that the section is in a much better position to-day than it was in days gone by.

Quoting from the address of the first Chairman, we have the following interesting statements: "It has been said that pharmacy has degenerated and that much more was required of the dispenser in the 'good old days' than at present. We deny this and refer specifically to the scientific attainments, ready and comprehensive knowledge, and especially to technique. Three prime facts are brought out—changes have occurred, opportunities for galenical pharmacy still exist, and much dispensing knowledge is required. We do not put up quite so many mixtures, but we make many more solutions, solutions of delicate and sensitive alkaloids which have to be accurately weighed, solutions which have to be made on a percentage basis unknown in the former periods. We make less pills, but we fill more capsules, filled with masses and powders; soft elastic capsules filled with liquids, oils and alcoholics. Ointments require more time, more good judgment than any other class of preparations. You can hide your faults better *anywhere else* than you can in ointments! Tablets have come and in many instances are less trouble than pills or capsules. Even a plaster must be spread occasionally, if not in a 1000 times, then once in 5000 times. That *proprietaries* have increased is, indeed, a truth. The 'good old days' show badly as compared with these 'hard times'—the pricing of prescriptions is not a matter of individual caprice—we will invariably charge all that competition will allow—no more, no less. Beyond and above all items, the most encouraging fact established, is that galenicals such as can be prepared by a competent pharmacist are still used."

The first committee suggested "The Dispensary and Laboratory should be away from the public and apart from the sales department, yet the two should be close together. Apparatus and facilities should be plentiful. Containers should be of sufficient variety and should be attractive." In conclusion, Dr. Hynson made the following statement: "Not from without, but from within, does pharmacy need help—help that is practical."

It may have been unwise to take up so much of your time in briefly recalling the outstanding points of the first Chairman's report, but it will at least remind us that the same problems that our predecessors had to face are with us today, and to point out more forcibly that we, as leaders in professional pharmacy, should look forward with hope for the future of pharmacy, and allow the "good old days" to remain as history.

With the dedication of the American Institute of Pharmacy, all who are in any way connected with our profession can look forward with pride to telling all classes of people, that the

home of American Pharmacy is located in one of the most beautiful spots in our National Capital. After a long, hard struggle, the dream of having an ideal headquarters building is realized, yet we must all remember that *the future of our profession does not rest upon a beautiful building*, but that *it depends upon the coöperation of those interested in the advancement of pharmacy*.

Since the formation of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy the standards of education in pharmacy have been steadily advanced. The graduates in pharmacy to-day receive an academic degree that is on a par with all other educational institutions. With this active association we can rest assured that the educational requirements will be advanced to meet the professional demands of the future.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing is primarily interested in the advancement of professional pharmacy which is accomplished through the following groups: (1) recognized schools of pharmacy, (2) hospital pharmacists, (3) retail pharmacists, and (4) manufacturing pharmacists. It is my personal opinion that with the foregoing sources of obtaining information, this Section should be the outstanding section in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION or in any other association, for the advancement of professional pharmacy. This will be the case provided those members who are interested in our work will give a few hours of their time in preparing papers or offering suggestions to the officers of the section. The success will also depend upon the willingness of all future officers to do their share in making their meeting the outstanding meeting in our history.

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OFFICERS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Although this has been a short year to accomplish a great deal, it is with pleasure that your officers report progress since our last meeting. Immediately after the sessions held in Madison, the officers began preparing a mailing list, which was to be used in an endeavor to stimulate interest in our section. As a starting point, we selected the schools that hold membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The first step in our program was to obtain catalogs from every school in this Association, and from these catalogs obtain the names of every person engaged in teaching either galenical, dispensing, manufacturing or hospital pharmacy. With this list, we then obtained from the issues of the JOURNAL of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the official programs presented before this section since 1920. With this information we then compiled our mailing list according to states. This completed list gives the name and address of each school holding membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the pharmacy teaching staff of the respective schools, and the titles of the papers presented by each member of the pharmacy teaching staff before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing according to the year presented, since 1920.

This list reveals some very interesting facts; foremost of all, is that out of a total of 57 schools holding membership, only 29 have presented papers before our section since 1920. Out of a possible 211 teachers (professors, instructors and laboratory assistants) of galenical, dispensing, hospital or manufacturing pharmacy, only 49 have taken an active part during some of our meetings since 1920.

We may well ask ourselves the following question: Is this lack of interest due to the programs presented before our section, or to the schools and their pharmacy teaching staffs? I prefer to think it is not caused by a lack of interest, but is probably due first, to the known fact that a great many people are timid and are afraid to write papers, for fear they may be criticized; and second, to a want of encouragement on the part of the officers of our section. The old worn out excuse that we do not have time to prepare a paper sometime during a period of five years is a direct admission that the members of that particular pharmacy teaching staff are overworked or are lazy. It is always well to remember, "Where there is a will there is always a way," and it is up to the officers of our Section to encourage that will.

In addition to the above, we have also prepared a list of hospital pharmacists, manufacturing pharmacists and retail pharmacists who should be interested in our section and we have invited each and every one to take an active part in the program this year. A study of our program will show that we have been successful in interesting several newcomers in our section.

The program for the 1934 meeting has been arranged so that Friday afternoon may be devoted entirely to Professional Pharmacy. We have included on this part of our program, the papers dealing with hospital pharmacy, dental pharmacy and a majority of the papers dealing

with strictly professional pharmacy. It is hoped that you will remain with us during both sessions.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE OFFICERS OF THIS SECTION.

In order for our section to progress in the future it will be necessary for the officers to adopt a definite program and see that the program is carried out until it is completed. Very little will be accomplished if a great number of projects are started, without a long and tedious follow-up plan. If you, as future officers become discouraged in performing your duties, don't give up, just remember that anything that is worth while is worth working for. With this spirit continued for a period of five or ten years every one will look to our Section with pride.

In order that our activities will advance in the future, we recommend that if you are selected as an officer for the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, do not accept the office unless you are willing to do your share in the work to be performed. Your name appearing on the stationery will be an asset to the section if you work, or a liability, if you let every one else do the work and you try to take the credit. Coöperation and team work are essential in any organization.

Obtaining Papers.—The officers for the past year have tried to encourage papers of *pharmaceutical interest* and have endeavored to refer the papers that should be presented before the Scientific Section to that section. A mimeographed copy of Chapter IX of the By-Laws of our Section, accompanied each request for papers. An invitation was extended to the younger members of the pharmaceutical profession as well as to our older friends. It is hoped that the incoming officers will continue to follow this procedure.

Types of Papers That Should Be Presented before the Section on Practical and Dispensing Pharmacy.—Papers of real pharmaceutical and practical value can be prepared on the following subjects: (1) *Professional Pharmacy*—(a) The successful operation of professional pharmacies; (b) publicity, which may include the professional relationship committees, the U. S. P. and N. F. publicity committees, or any individual or collective methods of placing retail pharmacy on a higher plane. (2) *U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations*—Suggested improvements for the now existing formulas and the devising of suitable formulas for the simples contained in the U. S. P. or N. F. which may be adopted in the future. (3) *Prescription Tolerances*—This topic is large enough for every one in the section to work on for three or four years, and still leave a great many phases to be worked out. In pharmacy we need definite standards of this type, which are now lacking. (4) *Incompatibilities*—A detailed study should be made of the incompatibilities of the individual simples or preparations contained in the U. S. P. and N. F. and in addition, the more important newer remedies. (5) *Drug Extraction*—This alone is an endless field for research. The above are only a few of the many problems that can be reported in papers before this section.

Membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.—The officers as well as the members should endeavor to increase the membership in the ASSOCIATION. Every person connected with the teaching staffs of our pharmacy schools specializing in any branch of pharmacy should be a member. Membership among hospital pharmacists, manufacturing pharmacists and retail pharmacists should be encouraged.

Newly Elected Officers.—It is suggested that the chairman divide the work to be accomplished for the year, and assign each officer a definite task to perform. If the under officers perform their task well and prove that they are assets to the section, they should be advanced; if not, they should be replaced.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. It is recommended that the nominating committee comply with the by-laws of our Section, and nominate a second vice-chairman. This office has been vacant since 1928.

2. It is recommended that a detailed report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances be presented before the First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing each year until definite standards have been established. It is further recommended that the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in making the appointments to this committee, include, both the Chairman and Secretary of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing either as associate or active members of this committee.

3. It is recommended that the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing request the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to appropriate an additional \$50

for our Section. This additional \$50 to be used in collecting and correlating all propaganda that has been used in the various cities and states in this country for promoting professional pharmacy. This propaganda will include the work of Interprofessional Committees, U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committees, Hospital Formularies, etc. The purpose of this information is not for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to carry on an expensive publicity campaign, but to assimilate data which will act as a guide for the various state and city associations that are interested in work of this nature.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Secretary Ralph E. Terry, Vice-Chairman Ralph W. Clark, Delegate L. W. Rising and to all other members of this Section who have coöperated with me in promoting the activities carried on by this group during the past year.

Acting Chairman Clark commented favorably on the address and appointed as a Committee on Resolutions to whom the address was referred: *Chairman* L. Wait Rising, Leon Richards and H. M. Burlage.

The following were appointed members of the Committee on Nominations: *Chairman* W. G. Crockett, J. W. Rose and J. L. Hayman.

It was suggested by L. M. Kantner that the Chairman should hold office for another year. The views were concurred in by J. Leon Lascoff and others.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY R. E. TERRY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Again it becomes necessary for the Secretary of this Section to render a report of his activities for the past year. In the first place, unfortunately, it has not been a full year since the last meeting; this fact has been mitigated to some extent by the ready response the officers secured to their calls for papers. The list as presented will tell more of the story of what has been accomplished than any sort of a detailed report.

On the Secretary's part, the solicitation was carried out by means of personal letters. This made it necessary to limit the number solicited, and while it is a rather large job, the results warranted the effort. A very high percentage of returns was secured in this manner.

The Chairman carried a goodly part of the load, however, and it is through his endeavors, that the program is as well balanced as it is. It was through his enthusiasm and labors that a number of new contributors was secured, and the Secretary wishes to pay tribute to the energy and activity of Professor Andrews.

The only recommendation the Secretary wishes to make is to suggest to his successor that the practice of asking all who attend sessions of this Section to register in the book started at Madison last year be carried out. This practice, if continued, will give the Section a valuable historical volume of signatures. It also offers a means of acquainting the officers with those attending and helps to knit the Section together.

Again the Secretary wishes to acknowledge the help given him by the Chairman, and to thank those present who have contributed papers at these sessions.

The report of the Secretary was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances was read by Chairman Hugo H. Schaefer. The Chairman stated that this report be made an annual feature. (To be published with discussions under Committee Reports in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.)

William F. Reindollar stated that he was very much interested in the report and particularly the part on Capsule Tolerance. He said the State Department in Maryland had made experiments to determine the weight of empty capsules and this confirmed the statement of Chairman Schaefer, which was to the effect there is so much variance in the weight of capsules due to air conditions that there is no uniformity.

William J. Husa said this report interested him very much and he referred to the fact that capsuls develop an odor.

Chairman Andrews stated that a paper would be presented on "Hand-Filled Capsules" and further discussion would be deferred until after the presentation of that paper. On motion

duly seconded the report of Chairman Schaefer was accepted. (The report will be published in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL, and it is hoped to print with it abstract of the discussions which were part of the report of the Committee on Weights and Measures.)

Referring to nominations, Chairman Andrews thought that both he and the Secretary felt they could do more constructive work as members than as officers. He referred to a list of schools of pharmacy, members of which had been very much interested in this Section for a number of years. This Section should be made the outstanding one of this ASSOCIATION.

The following papers were read and accepted: "Accuracy and Speed Factors of Hand-Filled Capsules," by John W. Lee; "Prescription Criticism," by J. A. Reese; "Past, Present and Future in Pharmacy," by L. M. Kantner; "Why Hand-Molded Hypodermic Tablets Vary," by S. W. Bower.

J. Leon Lascoff inquired whether capsules filled by hand were more accurate than those filled by machine. The author had made no comparisons. William Gray said he had little trouble with variations in the weight of capsules.

The other papers were not discussed.

Secretary Terry stated that those who desired could have abstracts of papers. (The JOURNAL has a few of the abstracts for those who desire copies, if they will address the JOURNAL office.) Chairman Andrews referred to a display of foreign prescriptions by J. Leon Lascoff. (These prescriptions were donated to the American Institute of Pharmacy and with them a key translation.)

Reading of papers was proceeded with as follows:

"Studies on Bismuth Subsalicylate," by Wm. F. Reindollar.

"The Problems of the Teachers and the State Board Examiners of Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing," by Harry W. Mantz.

"The Stabilization of Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, U. S. P. X," by William J. Husa and L. J. Klotz.

"A Method for the Preparation of Parenteral Dextrose Solutions," by H. A. K. Whitney.

Chairman Andrews announced that he would place this paper under "Hospital Pharmacy." He said there were four or five papers belonging under that sub-head.

Reading of papers was continued.

"A Suggested Formula for White Liniment," by L. H. Baldinger.

"Shark Liver Oil," by W. S. Jones and W. G. Christiansen.

"An Enteric Coating for Tablets," by Harold A. Johnson and Ralph W. Clark.

Chairman Andrews announced that the next meeting would be a Joint Meeting with the Scientific Section and that the Second Session would be held on the next afternoon.

It was announced that a paper by F. W. Nitardy, not on the program, would be read on "How Much Is a Teaspoonful?"

H. Evert Kendig suggested that in view of the fact that the number of papers is increasing, instead of being read they should be presented in abstract so as to provide for more discussion. The number of papers read in full permitted only very brief discussions, and this is helpful.

The First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was adjourned. (The Program of the Joint session with the Scientific Section is reported in connection with the minutes of the latter.)

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 2:00 P.M., May 11th, by Chairman M. J. Andrews. The reading of papers was proceeded with.

"The Place of a Field Representative in Coöperative Professional Advertising," by L. Wait Rising. (No discussion.)

The Committee on Chairman's Address presented the following report:

It was not considered necessary to act on the recommendation of the Chairman relative to nominating a *Second Vice-Chairman* as that is provided for in the By-Laws.

It was recommended that a detailed report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances be presented before the First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing each year until definite standards have been established and it was recommended that the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in making appointments to this Committee, to include

both the *Chairman* and the *Secretary* of the Section as associate or active members of this Committee. The recommendation was presented in this way. "It is recommended that a detailed report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances be presented before the First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing each year until definite standards have been established and they recommended further that the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in making appointments to this Committee include both the *Chairman* and the *Secretary* of the Section on Practical Pharmacy as associate members of the Committee."

These recommendations were approved.

The Committee recommended further that the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing request the Council of the A. P. H. A. to appropriate an additional \$50 for the Section which is to be used in collecting and correlating all propaganda that has been used in various cities and states for promoting professional pharmacy. This propaganda will include the work of inter-professional committees on U. S. P., N. F. Publicity Committees, Hospital Formulas, etc. The purpose is to provide data as a guide for various state and city associations interested in this kind of work.

The Committee presented the recommendation in this form, that \$50 be appropriated by the Council of the A. P. H. A. for the purposes indicated.

The recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Rising said the Committee would like to suggest that inasmuch as the Section on Education and Legislation has considered a somewhat similar undertaking it would be invited to proceed in a coöperative plan.

The recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Andrews stated that it would be necessary to make a change in the program. The first report was by R. W. Clark, "A Report on Interprofessional Relationship Work in Wisconsin." This article is printed in the *Wisconsin Druggist* for January and an editorial appears in the *Wisconsin Medical Journal*.

The next paper presented was by F. W. Nitardy, "How Much Is a Teaspoonful?"

The author had presented the paper, because the public is in the habit of using the teaspoon as a measure of dosage.

On motion of I. A. Becker and a second by Aquilla Jackson, the paper was referred to the U. S. P. and N. F. Revision Committees for consideration. There was some further discussion and the motion made was adopted.

Chairman Andrews requested that all members sign the official roster.

Reading of papers was continued.

"Problems in Dental Pharmacy," by A. O. Mickelsen.

"Pharmaceutical Possibilities of Dental Supplies," by Leon Richards.

Secretary Terry referred to a convention of dentists when there were about 4500 dentists in attendance.

The paper as presented was published in the *JOURNAL*. There was much interest in the subject at this meeting and to such an extent that he had received an invitation to attend the national meeting of the American Dental Association to be held in St. Paul during the first week of August.

Secretary Terry was appointed representative to the meeting in St. Paul.

The foregoing papers were discussed by Frank L. Black, A. O. Mickelson and the authors. The consensus of opinion was that this was a fertile field for pharmacists.

Dr. F. B. Kirby reported on two interesting state meetings which he had attended; one in Oklahoma and one in Kansas, where there was considerable interest manifested showing the growing contact with the dental profession. He stated that at Marquette University, Milwaukee, the dental students are taught to write dental prescriptions and he had been told that in Ann Arbor they also teach students to write prescriptions.

The following papers were read:

"The Successful Application of U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity in a Retail Drug Store," by L. S. Williams.

Chairman Andrews stated that this paper would be turned over to the Committee collecting information for U. S. P. and N. F. publicity.

"Professional and Commercial Pharmacy," by Aquilla Jackson.

"U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity in Maryland," by F. L. Black. The author commented that in Maryland regional meetings were held and papers of this type were on the program. Invariably these meetings prove helpful to those who attend.

"A Professional Pharmacy," by Robert R. Gaw.

"The Extemporaneous Preparation of Intravenous Solutions: Saline and Dextrose," by Robert S. Fuqua.

"Hospital Pharmacy," by Richard D. Franklin.

"Hospital Pharmacy Practice an Innovation," by J. Solin Mordell.

"Analysis of Magnesium Carbonate," by Harold A. Bowers.

"What Evils of the Present Day Are the Contributing Factors to the Destruction of the Professional Side of Pharmacy," by J. B. Tripeny.

"A Professional and Scientific Basis for the Pricing of Prescriptions," by George L. Secord.

"The Phytochemical Study of Canchalagua Panamena," by R. A. Benedetti.

A motion was made and duly seconded that the papers read be received.—Adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: For *Chairman*, H. M. Burlage of North Carolina; *Vice-Chairman*, L. W. Rising, Seattle, Wash.; *Second Vice-President*, F. L. Black, Baltimore, Md.; *Secretary*, L. W. Richards, Montana; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, R. W. Clark, Wisconsin.

On motion duly made, seconded and voted the nominees were elected.

Chairman Andrews thanked the members for their support and the honor of having been elected the presiding officer. He hoped that the interest in professional pharmacy would grow and that the members would support the newly elected officers as he had been supported during the past year.

L. S. Williams remarked that pharmacists in Baltimore are giving more attention to professional pharmacy and that physicians are contacted, all of which is helpful.

W. G. Crockett said it was difficult to compare the results of work of one year with that of another but the program for this year is a most interesting one. He thought that the method of working of one group of officers should be communicated to that of another year, so that advantage can be taken of the work done in the past.

A rising vote of thanks was given the officers and the meeting was adjourned.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Chairman George C. Schicks, May 9th, at 2:30 P.M.

He regretted to advise that on account of serious illness in the family of Secretary Charles W. Ballard, he would be unable to attend the meeting. He, therefore, requested, W. L. Sampson to act as Secretary. Chairman Schicks stated that there were few papers, so these could be freely discussed; he requested Vice-Chairman O. E. Russell to preside during the reading of his address. It follows:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY GEORGE C. SCHICKS.

A person on the outside, so to speak, may sometimes be in a better position to diagnose medical, dental and pharmaceutical ills than those whose daily contact with them has so altered their perspectives that the symptoms fail to have significance. On the other hand it is sometimes difficult to prescribe even when symptoms point to a definite illness, for complications are not uncommon. Each profession has its own ills, its own problems, but in the last analysis the problems of one profession are not so stangely unlike those of the other. If one attends a meeting of physicians such topics as "Are you headed for the last round-up?", "Dispensary abuses," and so on, are discussed, while dentists are discussing ways and means of overcoming cut-raters in their own ranks.

Physicians have their problems with socialized medicine, hospital out-patient departments, dispensaries and organized medical centers, and the dentist finds that the same inroads are being made into his practice. It has been determined that as high as 73 per cent of the

patients in some hospitals could afford to pay for the services of a private physician but instead accept free treatment.

During the past few years the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions have taken somewhat independent courses but kindred afflictions eventually foster closer harmony and there is at the present time a definite trend toward the renewal of associations with the consequent realization that mutual helpfulness is desirable.

The basic training of the modern pharmacist is scientific. The present-day college course is so designed that the student not only learns pharmaceutical technique and the composition, preservation and compounding of medicinal products, but it has been enlarged to include such subjects as bacteriology, pathology, biology, physiology and physics. The inclusion of these and kindred subjects was not aimed merely to lengthen the college program but to make the man so trained more valuable scientifically.

Having received his fundamental training and practical experience the graduate pharmacist if he desires to attain any degree of success must continue his study, not necessarily in a college, but he must keep informed concerning scientific research in the fields of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. He must place himself in a position to give the latest well-founded scientific information to members of allied professions. He must be able to go even further; he must play the rôle of instructor to those seeking information regarding prescription writing, incompatibilities, official drugs and preparations, and new and non-official remedies and accepted dental remedies.

With such a scientific background upon which to build his business, the pharmacist must then look toward the creation of a demand for his scientific services. But so much for the pharmacist.

Pharmaceutical educators throughout the United States have during the past four years met with thousands of dentists before whom they have discussed U. S. P. and N. F. preparations and at the same time urged them to use the scientific services of the pharmacist. The eagerness to write prescriptions, employing official drugs and preparations, as evidenced by members of the dental profession is almost astounding. They have a most healthy desire to take guesswork out of the prescribing of dental medicaments.

Here is the pharmacist's opportunity to enlarge the scope of his professional activity.

Physician-Pharmacist meetings voice a similar interest in prescribing official drugs and preparations. Physicians are frank in their criticisms of their own groups who depend too much upon pharmaceutical manufacturers for information regarding medicaments. Here, too, is a definite trend toward the prescribing of official drugs and preparations—and here, too, is the pharmacist's opportunity to enlarge the scope of his professional activity.

Creating a demand for his scientific services requires that the pharmacist plan a definite, appealing and continuous campaign to urge the prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations. He must be alert to every opportunity so as to make the most of his professional contacts. After planning his own campaign he should acquaint himself with the methods employed by other successful pharmacists—should become active in county, state and national meetings held jointly with physicians and dentists.

To the end that helpful information regarding ways and means of encouraging the prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations be disseminated and made available to the pharmacists of this country; and to the end that the good work of one community or state be not lost to other communities or states, may I make the following recommendation for your consideration:

That a committee be appointed—to be known as the National Committee on Professional Information. Its specific function shall be:

First.—To study the methods used by the various local, county and state organizations in their efforts to bring before medical men usable information on U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations.

Second.—To present to the pharmacists of the nation at our next annual convention or before, if the committee deems it advisable, a digest of constructive ideas gathered from such a survey.

Third.—The Committee is to act as a center for receiving and disseminating information which will receive the pharmacist's opportunities for professional scientific service.

Fourth.—The chairman of the committee and two other members are to be appointed by the incoming chairman of this section. Others may be added, if the chairman desires, to make the committee workable.

The report was on motion, duly seconded, accepted. The Chairman stated that the Secretary's Address was embodied in his opening remarks. Sympathy was expressed to Secretary Ballard. The Chairman appointed as members of the Committee on Resolutions: *Chairman*, W. L. Sampson; H. S. Johnson and John A. J. Funk. Members of the Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, H. Evert Kendig; L. W. Rising and Ralph W. Clark.

Chairman Schicks advised that, unfortunately, it was impossible for Dr. E. J. H. Schneider, who was to speak on "Closer Relations between the Pharmacist and the Dentist," to be present. The Chairman stated that Dr. Schneider has many constructive ideas which can be advanced for the enhancement of the pharmaceutical profession.

Dr. Samuel M. Gordon, Secretary, Council on Dental Therapeutics, American Dental Association, found it impossible to be present on account of an earlier meeting, but sent his paper on "Dentistry and Pharmacy" which was read by the Secretary. A. O. Mickelsen referred to this paper as a typical illustration of the coöperation of dentists and pharmacists. Dentists, in the past, had not been trained to write prescriptions. A great deal of good can be done in a professional way by coöperation, not so much in the group, but with the dentists at home. They should be invited to the college, the pharmacy, into the prescription department, using every opportunity to discuss individual problems with them. They are eager to get information. This affords one of the opportunities for pharmacy.

Edward Ireland inquired whether dentists had been invited to talks or courses in pharmacy or prescription writing.

Chairman Schicks replied "that the invitation or, rather, the request came from them to our college, asking if we could be of assistance to them in giving information concerning drugs and their action, and in regard to prescription writing. This last winter the college gave a series of six lectures to the Essex County Dental Society in New Jersey, free of charge to those dentists who would care to be present at those lectures. This Society offers several branches of instruction to the members of their society each year, and of the six or seven courses offered, we had a larger attendance in this particular course than any of the others. The work was extremely successful." He said "the lecture started about eight thirty, and at eleven thirty we were still there answering questions and conversing with the members of the dental profession. We had six of those lectures, and the work was entirely satisfactory to them and more than encouraging to our teaching staff."

A. F. Marquier said he was glad to know that.

Dean Evert Kendig concluded from his observation that the dentists have been brought in contact with the profession rather intimately during the last several years. Although he is not connected with this particular work, he reiterated what had been said, that dentists are anxious for information about drugs, and it is only within the last five years and possibly a decade that they have become therapeutically conscious, due to the changes in the character of the dental profession. "This year they have introduced into the curriculum a year's study in what we would define as the practice of medicine. At our own school in the Department of Dentistry, which is the old Philadelphia Dental College, they have established a chair of oral surgery. At the present time plans are under discussion for the erection of a building to house that particular phase of dental work. This means stepping into the field of general surgery and those dentists will be trained to practice surgery of the mouth. Unfortunately, the schools of dentistry have not been offered a proper course in therapeutics."

He referred to an experience recently in my own family. The dentist supplied a few tablets for which he might have written a prescription. He continued: "Last winter we celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia Temple University and in this connection the profession offered many lines. The School of Pharmacy offered to dispense remedies suitable for the use of the different professions.—The dental school, the school of chiropody and so on.—We had mimeographed copies of the formulas of U. S. P. and N. F. products. We mimeographed the same number of sheets to pass out, and we thought that the medical school would use a number largely in excess of the other schools. Much to our surprise at the end of the first day the dental school had exhausted their supply of mimeographed sheets, and we had to run off some more. In other

words, they are getting information they didn't know anything about. It is a marvelous opportunity, if the pharmacists will only take advantage of it."

Marvin J. Andrews said there is considerable discussion about pharmacists getting the dentists to prescribe. He thought that it would be found that it is not only the dentists and the physicians who need to be informed in regard to U. S. P. and N. F. products, but the pharmacists should be kept up-to-date, to know what to give the physicians and dentists when they prescribe. He did not think pharmacists should copy proprietary preparations, but inform the physicians how to prescribe and what vehicles are best suited.

A. B. Nichols said: "For several years I have been in close touch with medical association. A man who is supposed to be trained in writing prescriptions still lacks the knowledge of how to write prescriptions. These men come in and look at the exhibits and they become very enthusiastic. Now when you have that situation in the medical profession, what must it be in the dental profession? There is no limit to what might be done. In Philadelphia, we have had one or two small exhibits in a small way. We have the coöperation of the Dental Association—a committee selected by the Association preparing standard preparations, things that they would like to see officially recognized as U. S. P. and N. F. products. The great difficulty is in getting pharmacists started on any one of these preparations. Make them realize their opportunities by their own personal efforts and it will go over in leaps and bounds. Of course it is a question of the individual. You can't train all pharmacists."

A. F. Marquier wondered whether all this enthusiasm comes from the economic situation in which the country finds itself at the present time. The dentists desire to learn something about drugs and medicine, how to write prescriptions, and so on. When it is all boiled down there must be a reason for it. In every state where there is considerable emergency relief work there is a limited amount of funds. These funds must be conserved, and it is the middle man who pays the bill. The rich man and the poor man are well taken care of, but the middle man pays. In a situation like this the medical society is very much interested in having the coöperation of the pharmacists, and he was of the opinion that it was the duty of pharmacists to give it.

He said: "In New Jersey, we have spent all winter going from one meeting to another, invited by the physicians, giving various talks on how to write prescriptions, and what are good things to prescribe." He considered this a wonderful opportunity, in his estimation, the biggest opportunity the pharmacist has had the last thirty or thirty-five years.

R. A. Lyman inquired whether the American Dental Society has a committee similar to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A.

Chairman Schicks replied that the Dental Association has a similar body and they have their own laboratory where they employ their own chemists, and have a council of dental therapeutics. Analyses are made and are available to all pharmacists through the *Journal of the American Dental Association*. They publish those separately and also give information concerning the analyses, and pharmacists can find enough information in any of these monthly publications to talk before any dental association they might have the privilege of addressing. Chairman Schicks had been asked by a dentist where he could have dental prescriptions filled; he had tried unsuccessfully. The dentist had gone 35 miles to have dental work done and he asked him why he did not go to a local dentist. The dentist replied, "No, I don't want to do that. This fellow is a graduate of a very good school. I feel he can do good work and I prefer going to him." Chairman Schicks said: "All right—then, we have poor doctors and we have good doctors, we have good dentists and poor dentists, poor pharmacists and good pharmacists, and if you use discretion in choosing a dentist for yourself why don't you use the same discretion in choosing a pharmacist to fill your prescriptions for your patients?" He could see the logic in that. In other words, there are plenty of good professional pharmacists, omitting those who are now taking care of the medical and dental demands, if they will take the trouble to search them out and use the same discretion as he used in obtaining treatment.

Chairman Schicks welcomed several students of Rutgers University College of Pharmacy and invited them to participate in the sessions.

Dr. C. L. Whitman was introduced. He spoke on "Dentistry and Pharmacy." He did not stick to the text but brought in experiences called to mind by the discussions. He cited examples, among them the development of preparations containing sodium perborate. He referred to the lectures mentioned by Dean Schicks.

In summarizing, Dr. Whitman said, in his opinion there were four ways in which the professions could cooperate. *First*, individual contact between individual members of the profession. *Second*, group contact by dental schools, pharmacy schools, societies of the two professions and student groups of the two professions. *Third*, establishment of laboratories in pharmacies equipped for diagnosis. And *fourth*, constantly striving for the betterment of all the professions.

R. W. Rodman was introduced by Chairman Schicks who referred to the publicity given by him at this convention. Mr. Rodman presented a paper on "The Hospital Pharmacist and His Opportunity for Service to Pharmacy with the Medical and Dental Professions."

L. W. Rising considered this an opportunity for Schools of Pharmacy and Boards of Pharmacy to cooperate.

O. E. Russell stated that in Indiana the hospital experience under a registered pharmacy is credited.

O. P. M. Canis did not think experience gained in drug stores filling only three prescriptions a day should be credited, but the law requires the recognition.

A. F. Marquier referred to a practice of some hospitals to fill prescriptions for the public in their dispensaries, and this practice is carried beyond these limits.

Secretary R. B. J. Stanbury, of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, was introduced. (Dr. Stanbury has been a member of the A. P. H. A. for a number of years and a frequent attendant at the annual meetings.) He said, in Canada the apprenticeship in hospitals is not of equal value to that in drug stores. He also spoke of the increasing entrance requirements to schools of pharmacy in Canada. He hoped for advancement in professional pharmacy.

H. W. Mantz was of the opinion that good missionary work was possible in hospitals.

A. F. Marquier discussed the difference of experience in hospitals and drug stores; experience is gained in the latter that does not obtain in hospitals.

The discussion continued for some time on the experience question *pro* and *con*.

W. Bruce Philip introduced the subject of his paper on "Legislation in the Public Interest to Control the Sale of Drugs by Qualified Persons," by pointing out the purposes of legislation and the preparing of laws. He discussed constitutionality, need of legislation, restriction by law, the public interest. In closing his remarks the author said: "I welcome constructive criticism. I do not care whether this bill or some other bill helps us to arrive at the desired point. We must have something to shoot at and therefore center your shooting at this bill with the thought as President Roosevelt said—criticize if you will, but offer something to take its place."

Secretary Stanbury spoke of the codeine situation in Canada: "Some years ago we persuaded the department of National Health to remove codeine from the list of narcotics, particularly drugs, however, not from the poison list. When a person buys codeine the druggist must register it as a poison. That has removed a great deal of difficulty. Codeine is used in cough mixtures and various preparations. It removed a great deal of friction and difficulty with the physicians. The physician can call up and order from his druggist a preparation containing codeine; he does not have to keep any record."

Harvey A. K. Whitney presented a paper on "Some Notes on the Relationship of Physician to Pharmacist." A. F. Marquier read a paper on "Timely Formulæ for Chiropractors." Dean Kendig considered this a timely paper, which presented opportunities for the pharmacist.

It was moved that all papers read before the Section be accepted—carried. 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 convened May 11th, at 2:15 P.M., by Chairman George C. Schicks.

The first paper read was on "Research in Pharmaceutical Education," by Wm. J. Husa. (No discussion.)

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for. It was read by Chairman L. W. Rising. The report was accepted.

The resolutions are as follows:

"To the end that helpful information regarding ways and means of encouraging the prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations be disseminated and made available to the

pharmacists of the country; and to the end that the good work of one community or state may not be lost to other communities or states, *be it resolved*:

"That a committee be appointed—to be known as the National Committee on Professional Information. Its specific function shall be:

"*First*—To study the methods used by the various local, county and state organizations in their efforts to bring before dental men usable information on U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations.

"*Second*—To present to the pharmacists of the nation at our next annual convention or before, if the committee deems it advisable, a digest of constructive ideas gathered from such a survey.

"*Third*—The committee is to act as a center for receiving and disseminating information which will increase the pharmacist's opportunities for professional scientific service.

"*Fourth*—The chairman of the committee and two other members are to be appointed by the incoming chairman of this Section. Others may be added if the chairman desires, to make the committee workable."

(The resolution did not reach the Committee on Resolutions in time to be acted upon; it will, therefore, have to come before the next annual meeting—see minutes of the meeting of Executive Committee of the Council of July 17, 1934.)

"*Be it resolved* that this Section on Education and Legislation appoint a committee to study the problem of coöperation with hospital pharmacists."

The Committee expressed appreciation of the splendid address of Chairman Schicks; the report was accepted.

The Committee on Nominations presented the names of the following for officers of the ensuing year: *Chairman*, Oscar E. Russell; *Vice-Chairman*, C. W. Ballard; *Secretary*, L. W. Rising; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, George C. Schicks.

On motion of C. L. O'Connell and a second, the report was received and the Chairman instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees.

The next paper read was on "Amendments to the Federal Food and Drugs Act Proposed by Drs. H. W. Wiley and L. F. Kebler Nearly a Generation Ago;" it was read by L. F. Kebler and accepted. He stated that if anybody is interested in reading the hearing he may have the paper.

Chairman Schicks thanked the acting secretary for his coöperation.

The officers of the Section were duly installed.

Chairman Russell took the chair and expressed his appreciation for the honor conferred and promised to continue the work along the standards set by his predecessor.

Chairman Russell referred to the recommendations or resolutions wherein it was stated that the incoming chairman should name the two Committees, the one on the National Dental Committee and the Committee on Coöperation with Hospital Pharmacists. He named the chairmen of these committees and said he would appoint the members later. On the Committee on Coöperation with Hospital Pharmacists he named as Chairman, R. W. Rodman; and on the National Dental Committee he named as Chairman, George W. Schicks.

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

SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The First Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was convened by Chairman John A. J. Funk on May 9th, at 2:15 P.M. The Chairman welcomed those in attendance and stated that an interesting program would be presented.

The first paper of the session was entitled, "Profit the Way Out," by W. Bruce Philip. This was discussed at length by Henry F. Hein, Edwin E. Taiber, Leo G. Penn, A. V. Burdine, C. Leonard O'Connell and the author. Discussion will accompany the paper in a later issue.

The second paper was entitled, "Furthering Pharmaceutical Publicity through the Open, or Partially Open, Prescription Department," by W. Bruce Philip.

Lawrence Williams was pleased with the presentation; he stated that he had in mind the installation of an open prescription department, but he could also see that it might not always work out very well. He said the public is somewhat skeptical about the filling of prescriptions. If the prescriptionist hesitates, they begin to wonder whether there is anything wrong. Also

there is sometimes the necessity of sending out for an item that is not in stock and required for the prescription; this is not easily done without observation in an open prescription department.

Leo G. Penn stated that he had found the open prescription department predominating in European pharmacies. He was well pleased with his results.

John F. McCloskey was of the opinion that an open prescription department presented opportunities for good publicity. He was in favor of a partially open prescription department.

F. P. Kelly, Jr., stated that the open prescription department was working out very satisfactorily in his pharmacy. It is necessary to maintain a well-equipped clean department and do the work in a way that will impress the customers favorably.

R. R. Gaw believed in an open prescription department. He prefers a pharmacy wherein the public has full view of what is being done and the one who is doing the work.

The next paper "Detailing for Prescriptions" was presented by F. B. Kirby. (No discussion.)

The following papers were read:

"Personnel Policies and Problems," by Dean Edward H. Niles.

"Determining Cost," by Dean C. L. O'Connell.

Secretary R. W. Rodman made a report. (To be published.)

Chairman Funk appointed the following as members of Committee on Nominations:

Chairman, C. L. O'Connell, Francis A. Britt and Fred Vilas.

The Chairman stated that this concluded the program of the First Session and the Section was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was convened by Chairman J. A. J. Funk, May 10, at 9:10 A.M.

The following papers were read:

"Price Stabilization and Selective Distribution," by Paul C. Olsen.

"What Is an Adequate Order for the Prescription Department?" by Frank A. Delgado.

"Drug Store Location," by Inez K. Rolph.

Vice-Chairman Henry Brown stated that he had been informed by the Department of Commerce that there would be three papers: The first paper "Effect of NRA on Price Conditions," by Wroe Alderson and the next, "Discussion of Phases of the Drug Code." The discussion was in charge of R. W. Rodman.

F. A. Delgado lead the discussion. (To be published.)

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers: *Chairman*, Henry Brown, Pennsylvania; *Vice-Chairman*, R. W. Rodman, New York; *Secretary*, R. T. Lakey, Michigan; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, John A. J. Funk, Indiana. On motion by John F. McCloskey, duly seconded, the report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted and the officers elected. Chairman John A. J. Funk expressed his appreciation and thanked the members for the support given him. The chairman-elect expressed his appreciation and hoped for co-operation in making the program for next year an interesting and profitable one. R. W. Rodman, the vice-chairman, expressed regrets because of his absence during the sessions on account of publicity work. He thanked Mr. Brown for acting in his place, which made it possible for him to look after publicity work for the ASSOCIATION.

The Final Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was then adjourned. (Parts of the minutes of the Section on Commercial Interests will be supplemented in connection with the publication of the papers and discussions of the Section, after submission to the authors and participants in the discussions.)

The report of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries will be published in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL; also that of the Conference on Law Enforcement Officials. —*Editor*.

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Acting Chairman J. T. Lloyd at 9:40 A.M., May 11th. The first paper presented was that by Charles H. and Millicent R. LaWall on "A Pre-Revolutionary Account Book of the Marshall Store in Philadelphia."

Mrs. LaWall explained that the paper relates to a pre-revolutionary account book of the Marshall Pharmacy in Philadelphia. The book was exhibited, showing the handwriting which is legible. There was no discussion, but the book was passed around among the members.

The next paper on the program was by Dr. Edward Kremers. He stated that he was prepared in a way to give an illustrated talk but he regretted that he did not have the lantern slides with him. The purpose of the slides was to show how these are used in teaching pharmacy, but not having these slides the lecture will have to be deferred to another meeting.

Dr. Kremers said that this month there will be a meeting in Basel, Switzerland, the first International Congress for the History of Pharmacy. He had programs with him and in his opinion the Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., should send a communication to the meeting in Basel and extend greetings by letter or cablegram in time so that these greetings may be received before the close of their sessions. The suggestion was adopted.

Chairman Louis Gershenfeld had arrived at this time and inquired how much work had been done.

Edward Kremers explained the suggestion made by him and the adoption by the Section. He also referred to the American History of Science Society which was now ten years old and stated that a local section had been formed in Washington. He referred to the *International Journal* published by the Society and also to the eight-volume work on the History of Science in preparation by Dr. George Sarton.

Chairman Gershenfeld thanked Dr. Kremers for his remarks. He was of the opinion that something should be said regarding this Society in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., and it was so ordered.

Chairman Gershenfeld asked that the first order of business be taken up, namely, the reading of the Chairman's Address. It follows:

A PLEA FOR MORE OF THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.

LOUIS GERSHENFELD, CHAIRMAN.

This week marks the formal opening of the American Institute of Pharmacy. The importance of this structure to pharmacy has been emphasized by many speakers during the dedicatory exercises. As important as the building is, both the museum and the library to be contained therein, much more important will be the spirit of the librarian and his staff and, especially, the sincere endeavor they will display in giving these places a human aspect, a living thing, yes, in making them an integral part of living pharmacy.

I am well aware of the fact that the Smithsonian Institution has a valuable museum devoted particularly to pharmacy. The Library of the Surgeon General's Office has a valuable section of interest to pharmacy. There are a few of the colleges of pharmacy and medical institutions which have valuable historical material suitable for a pharmaceutical museum or library, but nowhere in this country do we have a distinct pharmaceutical historical institute. We, you and I, this Section must guide the expansion of the historical facilities in the American Institute of Pharmacy so that the historical division will rank with the great historical institutes in other branches of science and, especially, with those interested in the history of medicine. This must be done for the benefit of pharmacy, so as to preserve and interpret the unity of scientific pharmaceutical effort. The museum and library must be so established as to cooperate effectively with all schools of pharmacy and pharmaceutical organizations in furnishing displays and exhibits for informative and teaching purposes. Facilities must be made available to develop more serious researches in historical pharmacy; with such an arrangement, historical and bibliographical pharmaceutical research can be made to mean much for pharmacy. Concerning the library and its place in historical pharmacy, let us always remember Milton's words: "A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Ah yes, it is this life beyond the life of its own day, which must be revived and revitalized here as nowhere else, so that you and I may comprehend and enjoy it.

The time is also now at hand for this Section to take a more active interest in an attempt to have more of the historical element injected into pharmaceutical instruction. The pharmacist is woefully ignorant of his profession. Workers in pharmacy must be imbued with the fact that though they owe something to themselves as human beings, they owe something to the unity and

integrity of pharmaceutical science; yes, something to the traditions and heirlooms of pharmaceutical knowledge. It is only by repeated inoculations that an historic appetite can be created and made permanent as part of the general make-up, of any make-up, of any individual. It is by this means that it will be possible for the pharmacist to cultivate a liking for the history of his profession and to reveal for him the status of his particular branch of science in the circle of all other branches of science and particularly the natural sciences. Historical pharmacy will teach him to look beyond a horizon limited by his own specialty into the great wide world of mental activity around and beyond him. A pharmacist who knows only pharmacy knows but little of pharmacy. The true spirit of pharmacy flourishes only through the fusion of the past and the present upon which it thrives. Without historic perception the scientist lapses into the mechanic. In the modern development of the pharmacist into a professional man or a scientist, let us not lose sight of the fact that we must start with the student in pharmacy and that somewhere in the educational system the former must be imbued with the fact that there is a tie-up with the many branches of science in which instruction was given. He must be made conscious of the noble history of pharmacy and the position that its study can occupy in aiding him through life. The interweaving of the historic in pharmacy with the actual in instruction, by radiating through all departments, can as a central force bring into closer relationship the many apparently separated departments, so that all of them may bring about a more united front in attacking some of the greater problems in pharmacy which equally concern all of them. The study of the history of pharmacy and pharmaceutical doctrines will broaden the viewpoint of workers in pharmacy and will liberalize their conception of their profession.

In concluding these brief but I hope important remarks concerning historical pharmacy, may I voice a plea for a more active unit within our own Section? May I suggest that this Section go on record at this time in recommending to the parent body that those entrusted with the future plans of the Headquarters Building shall make arrangements in the latter for the development of a suitable historical division, which by its gradual development may become a distinct pharmaceutical historical institute? May I also suggest that this Section recommend that the ASSOCIATION shall again voice a plea through its official publication for pharmacists to take a greater interest in historical pharmacy and for schools of pharmacy to have more of the history of pharmacy included in pharmaceutical instruction?

F. H. Freericks moved that the recommendations of Chairman's Address be referred to the House of Delegates. It was so ordered.

Chairman Gershenfeld stated that the interesting program was largely due to the efforts of Secretary C. O. Lee.

The following papers were read by title:

"Medical and Pharmaceutical Contributions to Electrical Science," by Charles Whitebread.

"The History of the McNeil Laboratories," by Robert Lincoln McNeil.

"Historical Sketch of the Abbott Laboratories," by S. DeWitt Clough.

"History of Bauer and Black," by A. E. Tatham.

The next paper read was on "The History of Cactus in Medicine," by J. T. Lloyd. The author stated that he hesitated a long time before he offered the title. He obtained the history of the cactus from his father and made a trip to Mexico where he had obtained scenic views in connection with a study and collection of the cactus. It was necessary for him to ask the Mexican government for permission to return and he was treated with greatest courtesy by the Mexican officials. The author made further introductory remarks so that those present might understand the film.

The cactus grows on the very crest of the steepest mountains, which presents the difficulties in gathering. The native gatherers carry their loads down these steep mountains over precipices, on their backs, to the uppermost point they can be reached by burros. He thought this would make an interesting illustrated story but he was unable to get the desired picture and, instead, he presented moving pictures of his father prompted by the number of requests made by members of the ASSOCIATION.

Heber W. Youngken, Wm. B. Day and W. E. Warren expressed their appreciation of the illustrated talk presented by Dr. Lloyd.

A number of questions were asked relative to cactus and answered by the author.

Edward J. Ireland inquired whether it would be possible to have a record of Prof. J. U.

Lloyd's voice in connection with a short talk when showing this film. He thought that this would be of great interest to the Section on Historical Pharmacy.

After considerable discussion it was requested that arrangements be made for recording the voice of Professor Lloyd. This has been done and the record of the voice of Professor Lloyd, and also of former President James H. Beal, has been placed on file and presented to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Chairman Gershenfeld suggested that it be the purpose of this Section, whenever possible, to obtain records of voices of distinguished members.

The next paper called for was that by John Kramer, presented by Prof. Heber W. Youngken, of Antoine Joseph Balard, pharmacist and chemist. (No discussion.)

The following papers were read, without discussion.

"History of the Calcium Lactophosphate Preparations," by Wm. J. Husa and A. P. McLean.

"Dante and the Florence Guild of Physicians, Apothecaries and Merchants," by Edward Kremers.

"American Pharmaceutical Journalism, Individual Journals," by Edward Kremers and Minnie Meyer.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section of Historical Pharmacy was convened by Chairman Louis Gershenfeld, May 11th, at 2:30 P.M. The first order of business was the reading of the Historian's report. It follows.

HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The outstanding event of American Pharmacy is the completion of the Pharmacy building in Washington—the American Institute of Pharmacy—"dedicated to those who have contributed their knowledge and endeavor to the preservation of public health and to the further advancement of science in pharmacy." The site is beautiful—the building faces the Lincoln Memorial; the historic river and Memorial Bridge may be seen from the building; also, the Washington Monument and part of the dome of the Capitol.

This Section passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Local Branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, State Pharmaceutical Associations, Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy as well as other organizations and individuals interested in the progress and development of pharmacy be urged to supply documents of historical interest, relics and museum material to the museum and library of the Headquarters Building of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at Washington and be it further

Resolved, that organizations and individuals interested in the progress of pharmacy be urged to prepare papers on matters of historical interest for presentation to the Section of Historical Pharmacy of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Leadbeater pharmacy, in Alexandria, was bought at public auction for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; and as stated an association in Alexandria purchased the building and will maintain the historic pharmacy as a museum.

Pharmacy's exhibit at the "Century of Progress" interested the public, and the visitors obtained a better understanding of the service of pharmacy; many pharmacists were registered and quite a number of them were from foreign countries. The "Century of Progress" will be opened this month and the Pharmacy Exhibit will be continued as an interesting part of it.

The dedication of the Headquarters will bring ideas forward for sharing in the great work for American pharmacy. It is hoped also to have complete sets of state and national proceedings, laws applying to pharmacy, histories of early pharmacy, photographs of pharmacists who had a part in the development of pharmacy. Individuals have copies of rare and old books which may serve a larger purpose if made part of the library or museum.

At the Madison meeting Dr. Edward Kremers delivered an "Introductory Lecture to a Course in History of Pharmacy." He also presented an historical paper on "The First Modern

Pharmacopœia." Dr. H. H. Rusby has published "Jungle Memories" in which he brings to light his experiences encountered in his expedition to Bolivia and Chile from 1885 to 1887.

The Liebig museum at Giesen has a collection of glassware, typical of the Apothecary shop known to Liebig. Arrangements have been made for the reproductions by the Gesellschaft Liebig museum at Giesen. These bottles lend a charming and distinct note to a pharmacy and may be obtained from the society mentioned.

DONATIONS.

Mention has heretofore been made of donations to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Chairman H. A. B. Dunning in his address at the Madison meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, referring to the progress of the American Institute of Pharmacy, said:

"Three State associations have contributed special funds for designated purposes. The Texas Pharmaceutical Association for furnishing the offices of the Editor, the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for furnishing the offices of the Secretary, and the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association has not as yet decided for what its fund is to be used. Suitable acknowledgment will be made of these splendid contributions and it is hoped that the other state associations will make contributions for special purposes, thus emphasizing the close relations between them and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and associating the name of each of them with the project.

Reference was made in the April JOURNAL to donations by Dr. F. B. Tipton and James E. Hancock. Among other acknowledgments during previous years are those by Mrs. H. M. Whelpley of a large number of photographs, lantern slides, a complete set of U. S. Pharmacopœias, a large collection of badges and other historical contributions. Mrs. Albert Schneider donated a complete set of Dr. Schneider's writings on various subjects. Dr. James H. Beal has stated that additions would be made to the comprehensive library heretofore donated by him. Lawrence Williams, of Baltimore, has contributed a collection of beautiful show globes, bottles and other apparatus and containers; Dr. James A. Spalding, grandson of Dr. Lyman Spalding, the father of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, the proof sheets of Dr. DeButts, of the first U. S. Pharmacopœia and letters dealing with the founding of this standard through E. G. Eberle and these are now part of the historical collection of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Moses Lichtenstein, of Cumberland, Md., has given the ASSOCIATION an Indian mortar and another large stone mortar; D. F. Jones, a cod liver oil syphon. For the class of 1887 of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Prof. J. U. Lloyd has presented a Wedgwood mortar together with its history. The family of Frank H. Carter has given a bell metal mortar from the pharmacy of George W. Sloan and a Loving Cup presented by the ladies of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to Frank H. Carter, who was Local Secretary of the 1906 meeting, held in Indianapolis.

The School of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, through Dean Frederick J. Wuling, will present a display case of illustrations of medicinal plants.

There are many other contributions, all of which will be cataloged so that the donors may be properly and gratefully credited. A number have promised contributions which are holding until they can be properly taken care of. Coöperation has been promised by Dr. Charles Whitebread of the Smithsonian Institution.

A charter for a non-stock corporation has been granted under the name of Landmarks Society of Alexandria. It was also voted unanimously to restore the Leadbeater Pharmacy and building, as far as possible, to the condition of 1792, using the material recently discovered in the attic of the old Stabler store for this purpose. From the opinions of the architects who have been consulted this restoration of the 1792 conditions appears to be possible. This work could not be completed in time for exhibition in May. The Leadbeater (Stabler) Apothecary was recently acquired for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION by the generous gifts of Manuel Hender, of Baltimore, G. A. Pfeiffer, of New York, and H. A. B. Dunning, of Baltimore.

The fact that Mr. George A. Ball, of Muncie, Indiana, has donated \$1000 to the Alexandria Association shows a more than local interest. A brief history of the pharmacy is in preparation and will appear in the JOURNAL prior to the next annual meeting of the ASSOCIATION.

Both the Library and the Museum will serve an interesting and useful purpose; the former to serve pharmacists in research work and in a like way the Museum will have value in depicting the history and development of pharmacy and supplement other libraries and museums of Washington. No specific plans are laid down but will be developed according to the contributions made and opportunities afforded.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following have served pharmacy and record is here made of work well done; in the memory of the deceased we pause for a moment; among them are: Joseph M. Armitage, Princeton, Miss.; Florin J. Amrhein, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Benfield, Cleveland, Ohio; L. C. Brenner, Gonzales, Texas; Joseph W. England, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. H. Gane, Montclair, N. J.; H. G. Greenish, London, England; Joseph L. Mayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Barnett Miller, New York, N. Y.; L. Mayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. C. Plitt, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Simpson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter V. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank B. Stephens, St. Augustine, Fla.; Leo Suppan, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter B. Swindell, Baltimore, Md.; James A. Yates, Pittsburg, Kansas; Harvey B. Robinson, Baltimore, Md. Brief sketches of the deceased may be found in the JOURNAL.

The Historian expects to make further reports on the development of the library and museum as far as historical material is concerned. The removal from Baltimore and the work in connection therewith has interfered with making a more complete and detailed report at this time. It is a pleasure to note the instructive program prepared for this meeting.

The report was accepted.

Heber W. Youngken inquired whether the Whelpley collection of slides were in such shape as to be used from time to time. The Historian stated that these slides were on hand but had not been arranged for lecture purposes at this time, but he agreed with Dr. Youngken that this should be done.

An illustrated lecture was given by Charles H. and Mrs. M. R. LaWall on the "Squibb Collection of Pharmaceutical Antiquities Being the Joe Mayer Collection of Wiesbaden."

The following papers were read by title:

"A Brief History of Apothecaries Hall," by S. G. Gessner.

"History of the First Twenty-Five Years of the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association," by Dean Adolph Ziefle.

"William Longshaw, Jr.—Naval Surgeon and Pharmacist, a Hero of the Civil War," by Louis H. Roddis, Lt. Comdr. (M.C.) U. S. Navy, Editor, Naval Medical Bulletin.

The next paper presented was on "Patent Medicines," by J. Hampton Hoch.

After conclusion of the paper, Edward J. Ireland stated that very frequently historical papers do not have references, which detracts from the value of the paper. He suggested and made a motion that whenever it is possible references should accompany papers. This was carried.

The next paper presented was on "Notes on Early Drug Legislation," by F. W. Nitardy.

The following papers were read by title.

"History in the Drug Store," by F. B. Kilmer.

"Alchemy," by W. H. Blome.

"A Brief Account of the First Fifty Years of Pharmacy Education at Purdue," by C. O. Lee.

The following paper was presented:

"United States Patents Granted for Medicines during the Pioneer Years of the Patent Office," by Lyman F. Kebler, former Chief, Drug Division, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The author stated that the paper was prompted as the result of some investigation which he was engaged in in connection with patent medicines.

Hugo Kantrowitz, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following nominees for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, C. O. Lee, Indiana; *Secretary*, H. W. Youngken, Massachusetts; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Louis Gershenfeld, Pennsylvania; *Historian*, E. G. Eberle, Washington, D. C.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted and the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations was requested to cast a unanimous ballot of the Section for the officers named. The officers of the Section were duly installed.

Chairman Gershenfeld called on Heber W. Youngken, secretary-elect, for a few words. He expressed his appreciation for the honor conferred and stated that he was very much interested in historical matters.

A vote of thanks was extended to Chairman Gershenfeld.—Carried.

The Second Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Medical Association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association endorses in principle the report of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on the subject of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the United States Government in the District of Columbia, and the protest of the said society against the extension of the activities of these agencies beyond the legitimate purposes for which they were created; and be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates recommend that the constituent state associations take such action as may so influence their representatives in Congress that the taxpayers of the country may be relieved of the unjustified expenditure of public funds herein set forth, and that the protest of the medical profession of the District of Columbia may be supported by the voting strength of the national profession.

U. S. P. AND N. F. EXHIBIT AT A. M. A. CONVENTION.

Western Reserve University's School of Pharmacy and the Academy of Pharmacy had three exhibits among the scientific displays of the American Medical Association's convention. Two of these, the U. S. P. and N. F. displays were particularly effective. Each display was housed in its own booth and was in personal charge of the faculty of the School of Pharmacy.

By means of show-cards and samples mounted on the three walls of each booth the visiting physicians were told the why and wherefore of specifying U. S. P. and N. F. preparations; among them: "The professional pharmacist is your source of information concerning the art of compounding. Use him;" "Your prescription is the final expression of your effort in the treatment of

disease. Without intelligent prescribing all else is almost useless;" "These N. F. preparations are used in the hospitals of Cleveland;" "These official products may be obtained in any prescription pharmacy." The displays were supplemented by three neatly printed and bound brochures prepared especially for the occasion, which were handed out freely to all interested physicians. The titles of these were: "A Message from the United States Pharmacopœia to Practicing Physicians;" "The United States Pharmacopœia and Your Prescription;" "The National Formulary Can Help the Physician."

Dean Edward Spease had charge of the arrangement and direction of the display.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Reaffirmation of its position in favor of sound and constructive revision of the Federal Food and Drugs Act was voted by the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in annual meeting, June 25th-29th. The revision that the association favors and desires would outlaw false advertising of drugs and prohibit the sale of articles and devices which are dangerous to health when used as directed on their labels, but it must preserve the principle of constructive variation privilege with respect to official drugs subject to label notice of such variation. The association also insisted that such revision provide for an administrative board to review. Resolutions were adopted relating to revision of the law.

The election for officers resulted as follows: *President*, Carl N. Angst, Indianapolis; *Vice-Presidents*, Jesse L. Hopkins, New York, and R. H. Thompson, Toronto; *Secretary*, C. W. Warner, Newark; *Treasurer*, Frank A. Mallett, Des Moines; *Members of the Board of Directors*, George R. Flint, Decatur, Ill.; H. B. Johnson, Pittsburgh, and Frank Schopflin, Kansas City.