

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The abstracts of the minutes of the sessions held in Portland, Ore., August 5 to 10, 1935 (see also brief summary in report, Final Session, House of Delegates, printed in the JOURNAL for August, September and October 1935). Titles of papers will be given in the Minutes; discussions, if any, will be printed when paper is published if not included in the minutes. The Editor will be thankful for correction of errors.

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 OF THE A. PH. A., 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The First Session of the Scientific Section was called to order by Chairman E. V. Lynn, August 7th, at 2:00 P.M., in Multnomah Hotel.

The Chairman stated that the first order of business would be the Address of the Chairman during which First Vice-Chairman, H. M. Burlage, presided. The address follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY E. V. LYNN.

One of the pleasant duties which is every year expected of your chairman is that of extending greetings of the officers to the members and visitors. It is with the most sincere feeling that these usual expressions are made to you to-day. The attendance may be low because of our distance from the geographical center, but our meeting can be of great interest and aid to all of us and it is urged that each contribute freely toward making this an especially successful session. As is usual, any credit for the task of making arrangements has been due to our secretary and it is a great pleasure to make here public acknowledgment to the present, efficient incumbent of that office.

During the past few years our progress and the volume of scientific literature which has been offered to us have grown to unusual proportions. As has frequently been pointed out in previous sessions, there was a time when we needed to beg for contributors in order to make creditable use of our time. The objective of each set of officers year after year was to build up an organization by this means which would do much for pharmacy in the way of comprehensive and meritorious research and of discoveries of important new facts concerning the scientific aspects of our profession. The results of these efforts have been so successful that we are now confronted with the unique problem, how to take care of the numerous papers which are offered.

The original object of our meetings was to foster investigation, to keep American pharmacy abreast of that in other countries and even as leader and to maintain it on a qualitative plane at least equivalent to that of other professions. To-day there is certainly no need for altering that view in any respect; we should make it a single creed and rest well content if we can contribute in any great degree toward that goal.

Nevertheless, the situation in which we find ourselves warrants the most careful consideration. There is now offered such a large volume of written reports that we have difficulty in caring for it. If we continue to increase thus the results of our energy in research, there may come a time, if it is not already upon us, when the space available for printing will be entirely inadequate. Under existing circumstances the ASSOCIATION cannot increase the size of the JOURNAL to make the necessary space. What can be done to solve the problem?

One solution would be to accept finally only papers of merit. That some of the matter which is offered could be classed as inferior and dispensable is well known. Some of it is by no stretch of the imagination in the field of pharmacy; some of it deals with easily accessible facts, being merely summary or recapitulation; some of it is of trifling nature, hardly worth the importance assigned to it; some of it embodies only expression of opinions from the authors, without experimental facts. As a zealous investigator, your chairman may readily have been guilty with others, because intimacy with a particular problem can easily distort one's perspective. The

fixing of blame, however, is not of moment. The important point is the need for some reliable method of sifting in order to eliminate undesirable matter from publication by this section.

Let it be emphasized as forcefully as possible that your chairman, and without doubt our entire membership, would set no limit on worthy papers. If we should receive reports of this desirable sort, even up to many times our capacity to print, let us accept them gladly and find means to express our appreciation to the authors. The problem of finding space for publication could then be attacked.

It is first necessary, however, to sift out that portion of the manuscripts which could well be eliminated. To my mind the vital question is of quality and not of quantity. Our space in the JOURNAL should be occupied by scientific literature of a character as high as we can possibly make it, for by this literature is American pharmacy judged.

Our action, in 1933, of reviving the Board of Review of Papers and of insisting that all articles be submitted to it was an excellent step, but there is still opportunity for great improvement in this direction. Each paper which has been read during our sessions is at present automatically turned over to the Board. During the two years of this system, members of the Board have conscientiously taken their duties in the proper, serious way and have submitted each manuscript to minute inspection. The adverse criticisms and specific recommendations were then transmitted to the editor for action. Although the latter has power to refuse acceptance of any paper or part thereof, this places an excessive burden upon an already overworked individual. Whether he has or has not succeeded in having the manuscripts properly revised in accordance with findings of the Board is entirely immaterial. There should be some more reliable and easier method for getting the result accomplished.

Your chairman wishes to make recommendations on this subject, which to him seems to be our only important problem. That we should continue to foster a spirit of research, and endeavor to advance our profession as rapidly as possible in this direction is always mandatory, but no specific action is needed; each of us can aid by individual effort. On the other hand, we can as a body do much toward raising the quality of what goes into the JOURNAL. To that end it is recommended that:

1. The Board of Review shall be given power to reject or accept papers, or parts of papers, for publication and to require revision by the authors when necessary.

If this were adopted, the editor would ultimately receive the manuscript in shape for printing, except for editorial corrections and arrangement.

2. The Board shall be increased to ten members, each serving for five years. They shall be selected and a chairman named by the incoming officers, acting collectively. Any vacancies by resignation or death shall be filled by the contemporary officers.

3. The Board shall draw up a list of rules and regulations for the guidance of its members and of authors. This list shall be presented for approval by this section at the next annual convention.

There is another matter which your chairman deems important enough to warrant careful consideration. You will have noted that a large share of the papers this year are to be presented by title only. This seems contrary to the spirit of our objectives, since our primary purpose is to meet here in order to hear and discuss the results of recent research. It is recommended, therefore, that:

4. All papers must be presented as given on the program, either in abstract or in total. In the case of unavoidable absence, presentation could be delegated to some one else conversant with the subject.

There is still one more matter which should be called to your attention, although no particular action is required. It seems logical to assume that the volume of worthy matter to be published will continue to increase in the future. Some day there will be need for an expanded journal or some new organ as a medium. At present the dues are insufficient to permit a larger journal or more frequent issue. Undoubtedly soon it will be necessary to find a source for greater income, whether by larger dues, by abolishment of including subscription to the JOURNAL in these dues, by payment from authors for permission to publish papers or by some other means. While the section has no power to decide in what way this can be accomplished, yet each member, as a voter in the ASSOCIATION, will have a vote in the final decision. It is good policy to accord this subject careful consideration so that we will be in a position to give meritorious counsel when the time comes.

In concluding, let me express my appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me a year ago in electing me as chairman of this Section. It has been doubly an honor to me because precedent was set aside in choosing an absent member. Your chairman hopes that you have not and will not regret that decision and that the present session will prove of satisfaction and profit to all of you.

After the reading of the Chairman's Address, Vice-Chairman H. M. Burlage appointed the following Committee on President's Address: *Chairman*, Glenn L. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; F. E. Bibbins; Lloyd E. Harris; C. O. Lee. (See report of Committee in minutes of the House of Delegates, October JOURNAL, pages 920 and 921.)

Chairman E. V. Lynn then resumed the chair; he called for the report of Secretary F. E. Bibbins. The report follows:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B F. E. BIBBINS.

Your secretary wishes to offer the following report.

Your secretary appreciates the privilege of having been elected to this office and acknowledges the cooperation which he has received from the other officers.

A call for papers for the 1935 meeting was published in the JOURNAL in May, and this was followed by sending two hundred and eighty letters to a mailing list of the members of the Scientific Section. To this list is added from year to year those who have contributed papers for the first time. The response to this appeal was very successful, as you will note that eighty-four titles appear on the official program.

There has been considerable correspondence from the secretary's office this year, partly due to the fact that every contributor was advised of a change in our By-Laws requiring that papers should be submitted in duplicate, so that one copy would be available for publication and the other copy for the Ebert prize.

On motion duly seconded, Chairman E. V. Lynn called for the report of Board of Review of Papers. It was presented by Chairman F. E. Bibbins. It follows.

REPORT OF BOARD OF REVIEW OF PAPERS, SCIENTIFIC SECTION, A. PH. A.

The Chairman wishes to make the following report.

First, I wish to acknowledge the splendid cooperation on the part of the other members of the Committee in reviewing the numerous papers which were assigned to them by the Chairman, and the promptness with which the papers were returned to the Editor.

This committee reviewed seventy-four papers, a considerable number of which were returned to the authors for corrections, and some for rewriting. It was also necessary that a few of the papers be cut down. In every case the authors complied cheerfully with our requests.

I wish also at this time to acknowledge the excellent spirit shown by Editor Eberle, as he has cooperated carefully with us in this work, even though at times it probably held up his work on the JOURNAL.

(Signed) FRANCIS E. BIBBINS,
Chairman.

The report was received.

Chairman Lynn called for a report of the Committee to Cooperate with the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research.

Chairman J. C. Krantz, Jr., stated that the Committee had no report.

The report of the Committee on Monographs was read by Secretary F. E. Bibbins.

The report was received and it was ordered that it take the usual course.

Chairman E. V. Lynn appointed the following as members of the Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, L. W. Rising, Seattle, Wash.; F. J. Bacon, Cleveland, O.; L. W. Rowe, Detroit, Mich.

Chairman Lynn stated that if anyone desired to bring anything before the Section the opportunity was now offered.

There being no general business the reading of papers was called for.

The first paper on the program was entitled, "A Note on the Action of Alkalies and Alkali Salts on Antipyrine" by Lloyd E. Harris and E. D. Tebow. The paper was presented by Mr. Harris. (No discussion.)

The second paper entitled, "The Test for Redistilled Water in the N. F. VI Monograph," by R. S. Adamson, R. K. Snyder and E. N. Gathercoal was presented by the latter.

Glenn L. Jenkins inquired why a more dilute reagent was not used and a greater volume of it. He was informed that it did not make any difference whether $1/10$ normal or $1/20$ normal was used.

The following papers were read:

"A Note on the Assay of Mass of Ferrous Carbonate," J. C. Krantz, Jr., and C. Jelleff Carr. (No discussion.)

"A Simplified Assay for the Official Iodine-Iodide Solutions" by Wm. F. Reindollar. (Published in September JOURNAL, pages 756-758.)

"The Bactericidal and Bacteriostatic Value of Colloidal Cadmium Protein," W. A. Lott and W. G. Christiansen. (No discussion.)

"Antiseptics—a Comparative Study of Laboratory and Practical Tests," George F. Reddish. (Introductory remarks by speaker.)

"A Modified Nessler's Reagent Test for Aldehydes in Ether," E. C. Billheimer, F. Van Derripe, F. F. Berg and F. W. Nitardy. (No discussion.)

The following papers were read:

"The Sulphur Ointments and Their Assay," Charles E. Brady and Henry M. Burlage. (No discussion.)

"Bismuth-Sodium-Potassium Tartrate Solutions," A. H. Clark. In his absence this paper was read by E. N. Gathercoal and also the paper entitled:

"A Further Note on the Stability of Sodium Sulphite," A. H. Clark and Solomon Gershon.

Joseph Rosin stated that to obtain bismuth hydroxide reasonably free of nitrate, a cold solution of hydroxide must be used for precipitation.

A paper entitled, "A Rapid Method for Standardizing Silver Nitrate Volumetric Solution," Robert D'Orazio, was read by title. (No discussion.)

Chairman Lynn announced that the next two papers, entitled, "Camphor in Camphor Liniment IV" and "The Use of Antioxidants" by Charles F. Poe would be read by title. (No discussion.)

A paper on "Daturic Acid" was presented by Ralph W. Clark. (The paper is published in the October JOURNAL, pages 843 to 847.)

The next paper on the program was "A Study of the U. S. P. Thyroid Assay." This is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 742-747. The paper was discussed by F. O. Taylor, E. N. Gathercoal and the author.

Among the questions were several relative to the accuracy in assaying tablets with low thyroid content. The author replied that if the content is low the quantity can be increased to a certain extent without disturbing the procedure.

The next paper of the program was entitled, "The Assay of Phenol Containing Preparations" by Glenn L. Jenkins and Melvin H. Duncan, presented by Glenn L. Jenkins. (F. O. Taylor confirmed the work of the authors.)

The following papers were read by title.

"Observations on Opium Assay" by Joseph Rosin and C. J. Williams. (No discussion.)

"Assay Hydrolysis Method for Opium Assay," G. E. Mallory and Peter Valaer, Jr. (No discussion.)

A paper on the "Assay of Official Syrups containing Hypophosphites," Glenn L. Jenkins and Charles F. Bruening, was presented by Glenn L. Jenkins. (No discussion.)

"The Assay of Official Hypophosphite Salts," Glenn L. Jenkins and Charles F. Bruening. (No discussion.)

The following papers were read by title:

"The Assay of Organic Medicinal Preparations Containing Arsenic," Edward H. Hughes. (No discussion.)

"Some Mercuriated Derivatives of Thymol and Carvacrol," Joseph B. Burg. (No discussion.)

"Mercury Derivatives of Azo Dyes," Wm. Braker and W. G. Christiansen. (No discussion.)

"Phenyl Mercury Nitrate and Some Other Phenyl Mercury Salts," T. B. Grave, S. E. Harris and W. G. Christiansen. (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 E. V. Lynn, August 8th, 9:00 A.M. The reading of papers was continued. The following were read:

"A Study of the Anesthetic Properties of Trichlorethylene," John C. Krantz, Jr., C. Jelleff Carr and Ruth Musser. (It is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 754 to 756.)

"Absorption of Drugs by the Human Skin," A. Richard Bliss. (Read by title, presented by Frederick Grill.)

J. C. Krantz, Jr., inquired if phenol is more readily absorbed from a petrolatum base than from olive oil. Mr. Grill said there was no definite statement but that there was an inference that such might be the case.

The following paper was presented:

"The Effectiveness of Theelol by Oral Administration," L. W. Rowe and A. E. Simond.

Chairman Cook stated that there had been a great deal of variation in these products and an effort was being made to establish relationship. He referred to the work of Dr. H. H. Dale and a letter issued by him had been sent to interested laboratories and the suggestion made by the Biological Committee that they endeavor to develop coöperative studies in an effort to determine how uniformity can be brought about by coöperative studies.

The following paper was read by title, "Notes on the Colorimetric Assay of Digitalis" by Knudsen and Dresbach Method," F. A. Upsher Smith. (No discussion.)

The following paper was presented:

"Comparison of Six Methods in Assaying the New Ergot Principle," Edward E. Swanson, Chester C. Hargreaves and K. K. Chen. (The paper is printed in the October issue of the JOURNAL, pages 835 to 839.)

L. W. Rowe desired to know the difference between this isolated rabbit uterus method and the guinea pig method; whether the use of the rabbit's uterus is a method of direct testing just as that of the guinea pig's uterus; or is it a reversal method. F. E. Bibbins said it was not a reversal method but the alkaloid causes a contraction of the rabbit's uterus. In work published in three laboratories has been referred to under Ergotocin, Ergostetrin and Ergometrin. It is probably present to the extent of $\frac{1}{22}$ th to $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the total ergot alkaloids, and although preparations containing it do not contract the rabbit's uterus, the isolated principal produces this effect.

John C. Krantz inquired whether ergotrate was the same alkaloid. Mr. Bibbins replied in the affirmative. L. W. Rowe inquired whether he believed that this alkaloid is identical with the principle reported by Dale and Dudley. Mr. Bibbins replied that from samples obtained and data, he was inclined to believe these three are all the same.

The next paper was on "Fluid Extract of Ergot: Effect of Acidity on Biologic Activity and Determined by U. S. P. 1935 Revised Assay," F. F. Berg. (Discussion will be included when the paper is published.)

The following paper was presented by title.

"A Toxicological Study of the Cutaneous Secretions of the Salamander, *Triturus torosus* (Rathke)," Ernst T. Stuhr. (No discussion.)

The next paper, "Dialkylamino Acetyl Ureas," T. C. Daniels. The author was asked on what animals the tests were made; he replied, "On White Rats."

The next paper, "A Study of the Assay of Aconite and the Stability of Its Preparations," George L. Baker and Dean Charles B. Jordan.

L. W. Rowe inquired whether the method presented checked well with the U. S. P. Method.

C. B. Jordan replied that they did and the results were recorded in the paper. The authors assumed that the variations experienced were due to errors in biological assay. Other constitu-

ents besides aconitine are active, but there does not seem to be much information obtainable on the subject.

John C. Krantz, Jr., was of the opinion that more consideration should be given to the therapeutic use of aconite.

The next paper by Arthur H. Uhl on "The Fatty Oil of Podophyllum Peltatum," was read. (No discussion.)

The next paper "Evaluation of a Deterioration Factor in Liquid Petrolatum," P. L. Burrin, A. G. Worton and F. E. Bibbins.

F. F. Berg stated that the experience in their laboratory confirmed the work of the authors.

The next paper was entitled, "A New Silver and Mercury Colloidal Compound," Earl Voelker. (Discussion.)

A paper by Henry J. Goeckel, "Modern Pharmaceutical Research Problems," was presented. (No discussion.)

"Some Thymol Derivatives of Possible Medicinal Value," F. A. Gilfillan and John R. Merritt. (No discussion.)

The next paper was on, "Solution Cresol Compound, the Variation of Phenol Coefficient when Different Oils Are Used for Saponaceous Base," P. L. Burrin, A. G. Worton and F. E. Bibbins. (No discussion.)

The next paper was entitled, "Ephedrine Synthesis I: The Preparation of Propiophenone Diethyl Acetal and of 1-Phenyl-1-Ethoxy-Propene 1," Ernest L. Beals and F. A. Gilfillan. (No discussion.)

Chairman Lynn then announced that there were three papers on strychnine.

"Strychnine IV. Lethal Dose Studies on Cattle and Sheep," J. C. Ward and F. E. Garlough.

"Strychnine V. Variations in the Same and Different Species of Rodents," by A. W. Moore.

"Strychnine VI. Variations in Physiological Action of C. P.," as prepared by J. C. Ward, J. C. Munch and F. E. Garlough.—There was no discussion.

The following eleven papers were presented by title:

"Studies on Barbiturates. XI. Further Contributions to Methods of Barbitol Research," Charles R. Linegar, James M. Dille and Theodore Koppanyi. Printed in the October JOURNAL, pages 847 to 852.

"A New Crystalline Compound from Catnip," Minnie Meyer and Edward Kremers. (No discussion.)

"The Preparation of *p*-Butyl Saligenin," Robb V. Rice, W. C. Hardin and Glenn L. Jenkins.

"A Chemical Examination of the Fatty Oil of Poke Root," Glenn L. Jenkins and Samuel W. Goldstein.

"Evaluation of Vermicides," Glenn L. Jenkins and L. Lavan Manchey.

"The Importance of Kidneys in the Standardization of Digitalis," B. Boucek. (No discussion.)

"A Comparative Study of the Pharmacological Actions of Natural and Synthetic Camphor," B. V. Christensen and H. J. Lynch. (No discussion.)

"Cyanide Poisoning and Its Treatment," K. K. Chen, Charles L. Rose and G. H. A. Clowes. (Printed in the August JOURNAL, pages 625 to 630.)

"Pharmacological Action of the Alkaloid of Han-fang-chi" by K. K. Chen, A. Ling Chen, Robert C. Anderson and T. T. Chow. (No discussion.)

Chairman Lynn announced a paper on "The Detoxification of Strychnine by Pentobarbital Sodium," Edward E. Swanson.

A paper on "Gelatin as a Stabilizing Colloid for Oil in Water Emulsion Systems," Linwood F. Tice, was presented by E. F. Cook. (No discussion.)

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION SCIENTIFIC SECTION AND SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Joint Session of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman E. V. Lynn of the Scientific Section. Chairman H. M. Burlage of the Section on Practical Pharmacy presided as co-chairman.

The first item on the program was a report on the United States Pharmacopœia by Chairman E. F. Cook. The report is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 796 to 800.

The report on the National Formulary was presented by Chairman E. N. Gathercoal. It is printed in the August JOURNAL, pages 689 to 694.

The report of the Committee on Recipe Book by Chairman J. Leon Lascoff was presented by title. It is printed in the August number of the JOURNAL, pages 694 to 699.

Chairman Burlage called for the Committee on Unofficial Standards. Former chairman, J. C. Krantz, Jr., stated that the Committee had been discontinued.

Report of the Committee on Glass Standardization was presented by H. V. Army. (It was received.)

Chairman Lynn resumed the chair and called for the report of the Committee on Ebert Prize. It was presented by Chairman Glenn L. Jenkins. The report of the Committee follows:

REPORT OF THE EBERT PRIZE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee unanimously recommends that the Ebert Prize for the best paper presented at the 1934 meeting be awarded to Professor Marvin J. Andrews, author of the paper: "Determination of the Reasonable or Permissible Error in Dispensing."

(Signed) GLENN L. JENKINS, *Chairman*, FOREST J. GOODRICH, B. V. CHRISTENSEN.

Chairman Lynn announced that the next item of the Program was the report of the Committee on Collection of Information Pertaining to Professional Pharmacy, prepared by Chairman M. J. Andrews and presented by Secretary Leon W. Richards.—The report was received—to be published.

The report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances was presented by H. H. Schaefer. It was received—to be published.

The reading of papers was proceeded with.

The first paper entitled, "Daphnia—The Biological Reagent," Arno Viehoever.

The second paper, "Biochemistry of Podophyllum Peltatum," by Arno Viehoever and Harry Mack, read by E. F. Cook.

These two papers were presented by lantern slides, showing the effects of these drugs.

After the conclusion of the papers a motion was made by R. J. Goodrich expressing thanks to the authors.

Chairman Cook stated that there is a reprint available concerning the propagation and means of keeping *Daphnia* alive and also a paper on the subject presented, showing the action of drugs.

The Joint Session was then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

The Third Session of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened on August 9th, at 9:00 A.M. by Chairman E. V. Lynn.

The reading of papers was continued. The first paper was entitled "The Alkaloidal Content of Oregon-Grown *Cytissus Scoparius*," by F. A. Gilfillan and Felipe Patricio Logan. (No discussion.)

E. N. Gathercoal read the following three papers: "Morphological Studies on *Polygala Senega*," Paul D. Carpenter; "Studies on Poplar Bud," Gerston Bruch and Elmer H. Wirth; "Studies on Cudbear," Elmer H. Wirth, L. E. Martin and F. Soderdahl.

In commenting, H. W. Youngken said the papers represented very careful work. The diagnostic differences of *Populus-candicans*, *balsamifera* and *nigra* had been brought out. The paper on *Senega* represented careful study—the thicker and thinner walled cells of the phloem were explained, hence, the paper represents a distinct contribution.

The papers "A Study of Lacinaria Species," by B. V. Christensen and G. M. Hocking, and "Differentiating Characteristics of Glycyrrhiza Plants," Arno Viehoever, were presented by title. (No discussion.)

The paper "Microscopy of Powdered Desiccated Thyroid and Suprarenal Glands," was presented by the author, Heber W. Youngken.

E. N. Gathercoal said that when it was first decided to introduce the powdered desiccated glands into the National Formulary, the possibility of identifying them and detecting

adulterants was considered. The group to whom this was referred thought it would be impossible. This work of Dr. Youngken, he was convinced, proves that there is not only a means of identification but a means of determining adulteration. He spoke of the work of Dr. Dunn and of his assistant; the former were pleased with the results of Dr. Youngken's work.

L. W. Rowe inquired whether an effort had been made to differentiate between anterior pituitary and posterior pituitary.

The author replied that this is possible.—The posterior originates from the nervous system and not from the epithelial tissue. (See page 576 of the July JOURNAL.)

Commenting on the next paper, "A Method of Preparation of Buffers for Prescriptions," by C. F. Allen, T. C. Daniels said that a related paper should be discussed before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing; it is of particular interest to eye, ear, nose and throat specialists.

A series of papers on "Drug Extraction" (5-9) was presented by William J. Husa. (See prior papers in the JOURNAL.) A remark by the author is applicable—"We are not as greatly interested in what occurs in the percolator as in what comes out of the percolator."

The following papers were presented by title: "The Influence of Certain Salts on Morphine Toxicity and Narcosis in Mice and Rats," J. M. Ort and W. G. Christiansen; "A New Type of Hypnotic Amide," W. A. Lott and W. G. Christiansen; "Preparation of Benzoyl Per-sulphide," E. Moness, W. A. Lott and W. G. Christiansen; "The Percolation of Cinchona," J. L. Powers and Edward Kremers.

The next paper, "Bioassays of Rodenticides," J. C. Munch, F. E. Garlough and J. C. Ward, was presented by J. C. Ward.

John C. Krantz, Jr., inquired whether white rats were used in the test. The author replied—"White rats and rabbits." Other questions followed—asked how zinc phosphide was administered, the author replied—with acacia or other colloid. Responding to whether the oral method was always used in the tests, the author replied—yes, because they were concerned with the toxicity of these poisons in the stomach. Asked regarding strychnine—this had been administered in acacia; parenteral methods had been used, but they found variability; they used a large number of animals for making determinations and they are quite well satisfied—within ten per cent, on the basis of using 1500 animals.

A paper on "Thallium," XIII, was presented by J. C. Ward. (No discussion.)

The following papers were read by title. (No discussion.)

"Constituents of Ma-fang-chi," A. Ling Chen and K. K. Chen; "The Cat Units of Seven Crystalline Cardiac Principles from Plants," K. K. Chen, A. Ling Chen and Robert C. Anderson; "Harmin from Caapi," A. Ling Chen and K. K. Chen; "A Study of Several Species of the Genus *Monarda*," B. V. Christensen and R. S. Justice; "Histology of *Cracca Virginiana*, Linné, Root," B. V. Christensen and Elbert Voss; "Monarda Pectinata," Nutt., A Phytochemical Study," Joseph B. Burt and Edward Kremers; "Thiobarbiturates. III. Comparison of Sulphur and Oxygen Analogues," Ellis Miller, James C. Munch and Frank S. Crossley; "Enzymatic Action in the Presence of Some Common Antiseptics," O. E. Rumble and R. J. Hartman; "Some Properties of Ergostetrine," Marvin R. Thompson.—(See September JOURNAL, pages 748-753.) "Preparation and Toxicity of Bismuth Salts of Camphoric Acid Esters," W. M. Lauter and H. A. Braun; "A Study of Bismuth Salts of Gluconic Acid," W. M. Lauter and H. A. Braun; "Evaluation of Line Methods for Determining Morphine in Opium," V. H. Wallingford and August H. Homeyer; "Report of Chemical Assay for Ergot Alkaloids," C. K. Glycart; "The Volatile Oil from Western Yarrow," R. L. McMurray; "The Toxicity of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas," J. N. Etteldorf.

A paper on "Chemical Study of Sulphur Ointment," Lewis C. Britt. (See October JOURNAL, pages 854-856.) Glenn L. Jenkins described a method by simple ignition of the ointment and then analyzed for sulphur by the Parr bomb method.

The report of the Committee on the Chairman's Address was read and received.

The report of the Committee on Nominations—L. W. Rowe, Franklin J. Bacon, L. W. Rising—was read by L. W. Rowe, nominating: *Chairman*, H. M. Burlage; *First Vice-Chairman*, Glenn L. Jenkins; *Second Vice-Chairman*, J. C. Ward; *Secretary*, F. E. Bibbins, continues for 3-year term; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, E. V. Lynn. After formal action the nominees were duly elected.

Glenn L. Jenkins reported the action taken on the award of the Ebert prize to Marvin J. Andrews. The action was approved.

The officers for the ensuing year were duly installed.
The new officers expressed their appreciation of the honor and accepted the duties of office.
The retiring Chairman, E. V. Lynn, expressed his appreciation of the honor of office.
The Scientific Section was then adjourned in due form.

SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman H. M. Burlage at 9:15 A.M. He requested R. W. Clark, *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, to take the chair during the reading of the chairman's address. The address follows:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY H. M. BURLAGE.

Since this is the first meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on the Pacific Coast for many years and since many pharmacists are gathered in Portland for the annual meetings of the State Associations of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, this 83rd annual meeting should be a memorable one for all of us who are able to attend, even though our coming has been at a great sacrifice. I, as *Chairman* of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, welcome all pharmacists here assembled, as well as the members of the A. PH. A. residing on the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Northwest, to our sessions and we hope that you will be benefited by the papers, discussions and deliberations which may arise. We hope that you will convey to us manifold new ideas and thoughts which have been brought to your minds during your practice of our ancient and honorable profession in this region.

I note on our program the names of several individuals who reside in this section and I hope that those of us who have purposely traveled far for these meetings will avail ourselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these pharmacists, for I know by virtue of the unusual opportunities that are offered them in this beautiful country that you will profit by their acquaintanceship. I know whereof I speak, since I have had the advantage of five years' association and residence in this section.

I do not intend to consume much of your time, as is so often done in chairmen's addresses to eulogize our profession. Its history speaks for itself; its present and its future should concern all of us who are interested in its welfare.

U. S. P., N. F. AND RECIPE BOOK.

Within a short time we will have available new revisions of the Pharmacopœia, the National Formulary and the Recipe Book, which are the standards and the handiworks of our profession. It behooves all of us to become thoroughly acquainted with these works, to see that every pharmacy in the country has these available and then to assist in a program of propagandism whereby the workers in the allied profession become thoroughly convinced of their value and of the worth of the products therein recognized. Such works, in spite of the efforts of many reputable investigators, cannot be perfect and the research workers among us should immediately begin to study and examine them with an aim toward improvement. These new editions, no doubt, will present some radical changes which we all hope are for the best.

WORK OF THE OFFICERS.

During the past year your chairman, with the help of the officers of the Section, has attempted to nullify a criticism that has been made quite often with regard to the programs of this Section, *i. e.*, that many of the papers are too scientific in character, since they are offered by teachers of pharmacy and other scientific workers in laboratories of manufacturing establishments, etc., and that they, therefore, are not of a practical professional nature representing the problems generally met with in the retail, professional and hospital pharmacies. How justifiable is such a criticism? Possibly the facts will speak for themselves.

A study of the programs of this Section for 1920-1934, inclusive, reveals 316 papers representing the efforts of 399 authors or co-authors, or 327 different individuals. An examination of the titles of these papers, in so far as your chairman's judgment could operate, indicates that ap-

proximately 170 (or 53.8%) of these were of sufficient interest to any practitioner of pharmacy in the retail, professional or hospital vocations. The remainder of the titles would indicate papers that pertained to the scientific aspects of individual subjects dealing with theoretical and scientific pharmacy. I am wondering, who of us could be so narrow in our views and outlook to demand that the latter types of papers be eliminated from our programs? Certainly we have too much of commercialism before us now.

We are, however, dealing with facts so let us proceed further in order to ascertain if the criticism mentioned is justifiable. Of the 327 individuals represented on the programs 166 (or 41.7%) were teachers and students (probably graduate students), 80 (or 20%) commercial and commercial laboratory workers, 44 (16 of which were doubtful) (or 11%) were retail and professional pharmacists, 33 (or 8.3%) unclassifiable, because of lack of information, 23 (3 doubtful) (or 5.7%) hospital pharmacists and 5 (or 1.3%) members of boards of pharmacy. If the unclassified are considered as retail pharmacists this number rises to 19.3%; if board members and hospital pharmacists are included the total rises to 26.3%, or slightly more than one-fourth of the total number of authors were practicing pharmacists. Certainly not an imposing number considering the total of those working in the various classifications of the profession.

This resumé indicates that 73.7% of the authors of papers were teachers and laboratory workers. This large percentage, no doubt, can be accounted for because these workers have probably more time available and better laboratory facilities for such work and, above all, a greater interest in the problems confronting the profession. Certainly the figures reveal that too few of the registered pharmacists in the retail, professional and hospital pharmacies are taking an active part in the A. PH. A. and this section. The following reasons might be offered to account for this condition: (1) the average retail pharmacist is too busy with things commercial and too occupied in combating a competition for which he is mightily responsible; (2) and as a result of the first mentioned condition he is not primarily interested in phases of professional pharmacy which serve as the very core of the profession, particularly the dispensing department. This, to my mind, is one of the discouraging present-day aspects of pharmacy and one which we, who are interested in the teaching of pharmacy, hope will be overcome in due time by the advent of the four-year minimum course in pharmacy; (3) apparently the proper contacts and methods of approach with the view of interesting these numbers in membership of the A. PH. A. have not been followed by the individuals in the organization responsible for such a campaign. It is, of course, impossible to ever hope that every retail pharmacist would maintain a membership in the A. PH. A., but I believe that almost 100% of the professional and hospital pharmacists of this country should hold such membership. Previous chairmen have time and again before this section recommended that the ASSOCIATION make special efforts to interest the latter two groups in the organization.

As a result of the above mentioned study the officers of the section decided to make special efforts to interest more practicing pharmacists in the activities of the section. Accordingly, letters were sent to the deans of the Schools of Pharmacy and secretaries of State Associations requesting the names of pharmacists who might be interested and capable of presenting a paper before this body, and it was emphasized that it was not necessary for the author to be present or for him to be a member of the association. What was the result of such a solicitation? One officer reports that in response to 17 letters—to 8 deans and to 9 state associations—only one reply was received and one name suggested and no paper. Another sent out 48 personal letters and received 8 replies from 5 deans and 3 secretaries and finally 6 replies from those whose names had been suggested. A third wrote to 10 secretaries and 8 deans, received replies from 7 deans and no secretaries. These replies, however, included 31 names of individuals to solicit; three of this number stated that they would offer papers, but I note only *one* title from this group on the program. A fourth sent out 35 letters to individuals in the pharmaceutical retail field. I believe the results of this canvass are almost self-evident and indicate in a vivid manner why a majority of the authors are not practicing pharmacists, and it also points out how interested some deans and state secretaries are in the sections of the ASSOCIATION and what little faith they have in the capabilities of the persons whom they represent and have trained.

COMMITTEES OF THE SECTION.

The chairman of the Committee on Glass Standardization previously requested that this

committee be discontinued, but the Section overruled the recommendation. Since he repeats his request I recommend that this committee be discontinued unless recent developments have arisen which warrant its continuation.

During the year a new committee known as the Committee for the Collection of Information pertaining to Professional Pharmacy was created, and under the guidance of Prof. Marvin J. Andrews has made remarkable progress. His report will be given at the Joint Session and should be of interest to all of us. Its work has just begun and I recommend its continuation and that the Council be requested to appropriate \$75.00 to carry on this work. This appropriation includes \$50.00 to cover expenses of correspondence for 1935-1936, and \$25.00 to purchase filing materials for properly preserving the information collected during 1934-1935, in the INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY. I further recommend that the new chairman hold intact the present personnel of this committee unless the committee chairman requests changes or additions, since its work will be handicapped by the appointment of new members who are not familiar with procedure that is being followed.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the honor that the Section has bestowed upon me in electing me its chairman, and my thanks are offered to the officers of the Section and others who have cooperated in the work that has been done, and especially to Secretary Richards who deserves all the credit for the program which follows; his task has been a difficult one.

I recommend that in Chapter IX, Article II, the words "and a brief abstract of all papers, not to exceed 250 words," be deleted.

A motion was made by William Gray, seconded by E. T. Motley, that the Chairman's Address be received and referred to a special committee. The Acting Chairman appointed H. A. Langenhan, E. T. Motley and C. F. Lanwermyer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY LEON W. RICHARDS.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing has endeavored to enlist the interest of as many new contributors as possible by definitely centering the attention of this meeting on the fields of retail, professional and hospital pharmacy.

The Secretary wishes to express to his fellow officers his appreciation for the assistance given him in sending out the necessarily large number of personal letters to accomplish this end.

The response from pharmacy men, especially those of the Northwest, is ample reward for our efforts, and I wish to thank each author on our program for his interest and cooperation. The report was accepted.

Chairman H. M. Burlage appointed E. L. Hammond, R. A. Cain and E. T. Motley, *Chairman*, members of the Committee on Nominations.

The Chairman announced the reading of papers.

The first paper was presented by George D. Beal, "Carbo Activatus," by Joseph Rosin, George D. Beal, Chester R. Szalkowski. (Published in August JOURNAL, pages 630-634.) "Foresight in Professional Pharmacy" was read by title, because of the unavoidable absence of the author, E. T. Stuhr. "Dentistry and Pharmacy as Cognate Professions" was presented by the author, Raymond P. LeRoy. Drawing on his paper, he said that a slightly hypotonic solution was desirable for the purpose of anesthetic efficiency. The matter of containers for novocain solutions was also discussed. The next paper, "Is Extemporaneous A Moribund Art?" by Wm. F. Reindollar, was read by title. "Back to Pharmacy" was presented by Roy A. Perry.

William Cray complimented the author. He questioned the guaranteeing of a preparation; in some instances refunding of the money would not answer the purpose he had in mind; the simple ailment might result in a more serious one. The subject was discussed along related lines by E. R. Serles, P. H. Dirstine and L. D. Bracken.

The author stated that all dispensing required judgment, it is necessary to use care and he always had in mind the best possible preparation rather than a large sales volume. There was a demand for packaged medicines and in his opinion—to supply a better preparation was a service; he always advised consulting the physician and dentist, but many times the patrons would say—"they were not that sick."

L. D. Bracken said he did not sell "patent medicines," but he realized the economic de-

mand for such products. He invariably advised the patron to consult the physician, but if the patron insists on making a purchase, it is better to supply what the pharmacist has prepared carefully and honestly.

H. A. Langenhan thought there was opportunity along the lines advocated by the author, provided thought and care was exercised.

There was no discussion of the paper on "Manufacturing and Marketing Toilet Products from Your Own Laboratory," by Alex F. Peterson, Jr.

"New Products and the Problems They Present," by Ronald V. Robertson. The author discussed the subject, he referred to a number of preparations representing the same product and necessitating the stocking of them. Earl Gunther commended the paper and, in his opinion, something should be done to correct the situation.

The paper on "The Stabilization of Milk of Magnesia by Citric Acid," E. C. Bilhuber, F. F. Berg and F. W. Nitardy, was temporarily deferred on request of F. F. Berg.

"A Service That Built a Prescription Business" was presented by L. D. Bracken.

H. A. Langenhan endeavored to get the physician's viewpoint on the subject of the paper. The author, whose pharmacy has the largest medical practice in the Northwest, said that physicians sought advice. The pharmacy has an average of eighteen calls from physicians to consult on prescriptions for patients.

William Gray stated that physicians wanted information along the lines discussed in the paper. He had read a paper before the Council on Medical Education, by request. Leading men of the medical profession commented favorably, the sum and substance of their opinions being: "Consult your pharmacist—you can learn something." He was of the opinion that physicians welcomed assistance from pharmacists.

The author closed the discussion by saying that some physicians are hesitant in seeking information, but the bigger the man the more readily he will receive information.

There was no discussion on the following papers: "The Need of Greater Care in the Dispensing of Potent Medicinal Substances in the Form of Sugar-Coated Pills in Confections," John F. Suchy; "The Hospital Pharmacists' Work in Southern California," P. W. Howard. (Read by title.) "A Plan for Pharmacy Internships at the University of Michigan Hospitals," Harvey A. K. Whitney and E. C. Watts; "Professional Aspects of Pharmacy," S. H. Dretzka. (Read by title.)

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

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 9:00 A.M., August 9th, by Chairman H. M. Burlage. Ralph W. Clark acted as secretary, owing to the temporary absence of Secretary Leon W. Richards.

The reading of papers was continued.

C. O. Lee read a paper on "A Study of Compound Cresol Solution" by K. L. Kaufman and C. O. Lee. The speaker pointed out the value of this work to the students. A method had been devised for making this solution in fifteen minutes, while another formula required three hours. He stressed the necessity of exactness in making the preparation.

H. M. Burlage referred to the use of soft soap in a rapid method for the preparation.

The next paper was entitled—"The Physician and the Pharmacist," by Ralph W. Clark. The author commented, "that pharmacists should read the literature of their Associations and pharmaceutical publications, and they should take an interest in public health matters. If pharmacists would stress professionalism more, the public would be willing to pay more, and would look up not down on the profession of pharmacy."

C. O. Lee inquired how this could be brought about. The author replied—that in Wisconsin they were particularly fortunate in having a president who had experience in both professional and commercial pharmacy.

Frederick Grill stated that their students were impressed with the ideals of Pharmacy. William Gray thought that meetings within the school would prove helpful. Earl Gunther thought that colleges should seek out the problems of the practical pharmacist. C. O. Lee referred to the fact that commercial ideas predominate. William Gray acknowledged the difficulty in stimulat-

ing interest in pharmacy. H. M. Burlage pointed to the influence of those who belittled professional pharmacy and that, perhaps, a division of the students into two groups might prove helpful. Earl Gunther referred to a statement of the professor, "that students should forget their practical (?) store experience." He learned his lesson when the professor informed him that because he had not forgotten his practical (?) experience, his grades were low. Ralph W. Clark stated that, in Wisconsin, they were trying the experiment of having professional pharmacists talk to the students.

"Ointments" was the subject of a paper by Ralph W. Clark. He contended that extensive research was required for determining a scientific base.

William Gray referred to cold cream as a base. C. O. Lee said that absorption of ointments is one of the subjects requiring further investigation. K. L. Kaufman had completed a study of absorption of vitamins; in his experiments with white rats he experienced considerable difficulty in preventing them from eating the Ointment. The reports were somewhat contradictory; he was of the opinion that this presented an interesting field for research and, if any were interested, Mr. Kaufman and he would be glad to submit their line of work.

Sylvester Dretzka presented "The Professional Aspect of the Drug Store." He was of the opinion that something should be done to help those pharmacists who have been in practice for many years to catch up with modern ideas. Perhaps lectures should be provided on pharmaceutical developments; post-graduate work could be arranged, so that these pharmacists would realize the importance of their profession; this would help to reestablish pharmacy.

He had used the "Open House" idea, inviting patrons and others to inspect the pharmacy; the visitors were interested and gained a better understanding of the work carried on by pharmacists. He referred to an idea borrowed from the plumbers. The Plumbers' Association sends men about the country to acquaint dealers and others with plumbing from the public health standpoint. They contact the Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, etc., and keep high-salaried men busy all the time; the plumbers contribute toward this expense. "Similar action," he said, "by pharmacists would be of benefit." Legislation is passed, but when it comes to professional matters the legislators are indifferent.

George L. Secord said that when favorable legislation is passed, pharmacists should let the legislators know their action is appreciated.

REPORT ON THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Chairman H. A. Langenhan presented the report of the Committee on the Chairman's Address. The report, with the exception of the action on the presentation of abstracts of papers, is reported by Ralph W. Clark, *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, in the October JOURNAL, page 922. (This part of the Committee Report is made by reference to the former.)

The following is abstracted in brief from the discussion: H. A. Langenhan favored the submission of abstracts, not to exceed 250 words. The chairman of the Section recommended that abstracts be not required—(see Chairman's Report at the beginning of the minutes of the First Session). (The Editor stated that abstracts of the Scientific Section were distributed; *a few* are left, and those interested may obtain copies on request.) H. A. Langenhan said that abstracts, if distributed, would enable the members to become acquainted with the presentations. The following expressed approval of continuing the abstracts: C. O. Lee, John Suchy, F. F. Berg, Charles F. Lanwermyer.

Chairman Burlage suggested, if the abstracts are continued, they be numbered as the titles of the papers on the program.

Mr. Langenhan said the requirements are—"if the abstract is not presented, the paper may not be accepted." Mr. Clark stated that the abstract must be in the hands of the secretary. After some further discussion, it was decided to continue the abstracts.

The reading of papers was continued: "The Hospital and the Pharmacist, Some Observations in Establishing a Department of Pharmacy," by H. C. McAllister. H. M. Burlage read the paper and commented on the young man's experience and ability. The pharmacy department of the Hospital had been a losing proposition. The author pointed out the necessity of a competent pharmacist; as a result of the changes, the dispensing service had been improved and made profitable.

Ralph W. Clark said the paper should interest pharmacists in hospitals. William Gray stated that each hospital has its problems, depending on the size of the hospital and the medicines

supplied; this paper shows that pharmacists in hospitals can make their services worth while. H. A. Whitney spoke along related lines, E. T. Motley had been a member of a committee to look into the number of pharmacists employed in hospitals and was surprised at the small numbers; he thought something should be done to improve that situation.

The following papers were presented by F. F. Berg, who commented briefly on them:

"The Stabilization of Milk of Magnesia by Citric Acid," E. C. Billheimer, F. F. Berg and F. W. Nitardy; "Comparison of Spectrometric and Antimony Trichloride Methods for the Estimation of Vitamin A Potency of Fish Liver Oils," W. S. Jones, F. F. Berg and W. G. Christiansen; "Study on Washing of Milk of Magnesia through a Permeable Membrane," E. Moness, W. A. Lott, F. F. Berg and W. G. Christiansen; "Medicine Dropper to One Minimum per Drop," R. A. Konnerth, R. E. Schoetzow and F. W. Nitardy; "Assay of Liniment of Camphor," by D. A. Overby, R. E. Schoetzow and F. F. Berg.

The next paper entitled "Percentage Solutions" was presented by Earl Gunther, the author, who explained some of the points in percentage solutions and also brought out the details of prescription pricing, based on the Pacific Drug Review Schedule.

He was of the opinion that much must be learned by the pharmacist from practical experience and suggested that practical application should be made in the class room and that teachers should seek practical problems.

H. M. Burlage stated that he welcomed suggestions from pharmacists for class-room study. The paper was further discussed by William Gray, W. J. Husa, Arthur D. Baker and Mr. Snelling.

The chairman presented "Studies on Three U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations," by Henry M. Burlage and W. J. Smith. Secretary Leon W. Richards presided during the reading of the paper. The speaker stated that he impressed on the students the possibility of improving the methods of the standards.

The following papers were read by title: "The Preparation of the Resin of Podophyllum," Arthur H. Uhl; "Hydrophile Petrolatum," Bernard Fantus and Hattie Dynicwicz; "Improvement in Technique in the Preparation of Three Common Products," Edward D. Davy; "Tincture of Opium—Process to Reduce Precipitation," P. L. Burrin and F. E. Bibbins; "Suggested Changes in Three Official Preparations," C. L. Cox; "Modernized Progress of Pharmacy in the Realms of Dispensing," C. George Hamilton; "Errors in Methods Used for Testing Enteric Coatings," F. S. Bukey and C. W. Bliven; "The Percentage Preparation," Ralph Bienfang; "A Table of Equivalents," Ralph Bienfang; "It Can Be Done. Difficult Preparations, Series No. IV," J. Leon Lascoff; "Pharmaceutical and Chemical Incompatibilities," George L. Secord; "Chemical Stability of Anesthetic Ether. Formation of Aldehydes and Peroxides in Ether Stored in Containers not Sealed or Tightly Closed," J. E. Aurelius, E. S. Herlong and F. W. Nitardy; "Practical Pharmacy as Practiced in Free Hospital Clinic of Jefferson Davis Hospital of Houston, Texas," F. N. Bono; also a paper by G. A. Newton. (Not of record.)

Chairman Burlage stated that if there was as much interest in the Section and as many or more papers, the Section would require more time.

E. T. Motley, as chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following list of Nominees: *Chairman*, L. W. Rising; *First Vice-Chairman*, Frank L. Black; *Second Vice-Chairman*, H. A. K. Whitney; *Secretary*, Leon W. Richards; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. M. Burlage.

There being no further nominations, the nominees were duly elected.

Chairman H. M. Burlage thanked the members and expressed his satisfaction with the large attendance during the sessions.

On motion duly seconded and a vote the meeting was adjourned.

(The report of the Joint Session of the Scientific Section and of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing is published in connection with the minutes of the Scientific Section.)

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened, owing to the absence of Chairman Oscar E. Russell, by L. Wait Rising, Secretary, August 7th, at 2:15 p.m.

The following communication was read from Chairman Oscar E. Russell:

Fellow Members:

"Please do not consider this a learned address, embracing all the phases of pharmaceutical education and legislation and a host of recommendations for future improvements.

"Since my contact with this Section has been rather limited I do not feel qualified to deliver or write an address of this nature. Please consider this as a message of greeting to those present and an apology for my absence.

"It is indeed with very deep regret that unusual circumstances have made it impossible for me to be with you. The program for this year's Section meetings seems to me to be unusually broad and comprehensive and from the titles of the papers submitted I would say they will be most interesting. The entire credit for this very admirable program should go to your able secretary, Mr. Rising, who I know has given much time and thought to its preparation. I wish also to express my sincere thanks to those who have given their time and thought in preparing these papers.

"In conclusion, if I were to offer any suggestion whatever for your consideration, it would be that more attention be given to the legislative part of our program than it has received in the past sessions. It might be that the entire program of one of the sessions of the next meeting could be profitably devoted to this subject. Again assuring you of my sincere regret in not being present,
(Signed) OSCAR E. RUSSELL, *Chairman.*"

The Report of the Secretary was read:

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY L. W. RISING.

The secretary carried on the usual activities incident to the organizing of the annual program for the section. No form letters were sent out from his office. All the solicitation for papers was done by personal letters, with gratifying results. The wholehearted and willing coöperation of the persons contacted in making the work of the Section worth while and of real service to Pharmacy spoke well indeed for the character of the leaders in our profession.

The 21 speakers represent geographically practically the whole of the United States coming as they do from North, East, South, Middle West and West. They are a true cross section of the ramified activities of the calling. Among their number are educators, state board members, editors and men engaged in the commerce of pharmacy.

Two new activities of the Section have been carried on this year by committees. They are the work of bringing the dental profession in close association and coöperation with pharmacy, and strengthening hospital pharmacy and its liaison with the profession as a whole. These endeavors are worthy of the continued support of this body.

The secretary desires to take this opportunity to publicly thank those who appear on the program for their efforts in behalf of pharmacy, and the other officers of the Section for their aid in making his duties lighter.

The report of the secretary, on motion, duly seconded, was accepted.

The first paper, "Educational Problems in Pharmacy," was presented by Dr. H. B. Carey of the University of California. (It will be published in a succeeding issue with comments.)

Acting Chairman L. W. Rising appointed the following committees: Committee on Resolutions.—H. A. Langenhan, *Chairman*; H. A. K. Whitney, Leon W. Richards. Committee on Nominations.—Ralph W. Clark, *Chairman*; Lewis C. Britt, E. L. Hammond.

The next paper, "Fair Trade Legislation," was read by Frank E. Mortenson. (To be published.)

The report of the Pharmacy Committee on Professional Relations pertaining to Dentistry was called for; it follows:

REPORT OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL PHARMACY COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS PERTAINING TO DENTISTRY.

BY GEORGE C. SCHICKS, *Chairman.*

Unfortunately the resolutions passed by the Section on Education and Legislation last year were not presented to the Committee on Resolutions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in time to receive consideration.

Chairman Oscar E. Russell of this Section appointed the writer of this report chairman of the above mentioned Committee assuming its approval by the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. As it now stands there is no such committee unless we follow the suggestion to resubmit the resolutions again this year. With this in mind—

I recommend that this Section adopt the following resolutions so that they may be immediately passed on by the Committee on Resolutions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"To the end that helpful information regarding ways and means of encouraging the prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations by dentists be disseminated and made available to the pharmacists of this country; and to the end that the good work of one community or state may not be lost to other communities or states, therefore, be it resolved:

"That a Committee be appointed—to be known as the National Committee on Professional Information Pertaining to Dentistry. 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 a digest of constructive ideas gathered from such a survey and other sources.

"*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 to the dentist.

"*Fourth*—The chairman of the Committee is to be appointed by the incoming chairman of the Section. He in turn will add members to make it a workable committee."

Be it further resolved that the chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation appoint a committee to study the problem of coöperation with hospital pharmacists and their service to the allied medical professions.

(See report of Committee on Resolutions in August JOURNAL, 1935, pages 711 and 713. Also address of the Chairman, July JOURNAL, 1934, page 735.)

REPORT COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATION WITH HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS.

BY ROBERT W. RODMAN, *Chairman.*

In view of the fact that the resolution creating a Committee on Coöperation with Hospital Pharmacists, which was approved by the Section on Education and Legislation at last year's convention, was not received by the Committee on Resolutions of the American Pharmaceutical Association in sufficient time to permit confirmation; and thus has been unable to serve this Section in the manner outlined in the paper by the writer last year.

My appointment as chairman of this Committee was predicated on the assumption that the Committee would be authorized by the parent body, and since this was not done there has been no committee activity carried on.

If the Section of Education and Legislation still feels that it would be well to investigate ways and means of extending the services of our group to hospital pharmacists in their problems, in a greater measure, I should recommend that the resolution creating this committee, as passed at the 1934 meeting of the Section, be retransmitted to the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

On motion, duly seconded, George C. Schicks was requested to forward the resolutions of the foregoing to the Resolutions Committee, A. PH. A.

Reading of papers was continued: "Entangling Alliances," by Wortley F. Rudd. (To be published.)

R. A. Lyman commended the paper and stated that every one engaged in pharmacy had been troubled with the problems touched upon in the paper—that it presented problems that for 27 years had been discussed in an effort to work out some solution.

"The Green River Anti-Peddling Bill" was presented by F. C. Felter.

In discussing the bill, Mr. Felter added, that in California they organized retail merchants and housewives and had legislation passed but later it was attacked by attorneys representing the various vending companies and that the Fuller Brush Company attempted to bring a test case.

The merchants were able to organize the groups again, however, and the law is still on the statute books of some one hundred cities on the Pacific slope. Mr. Felter stated that he had prepared a sheet of suggestions and information and also an opinion from an attorney which had been sent out, together with copy of the bill, to all retail druggists inquiring for assistance.

C. B. Jordan asked how effective the law had been. The speaker replied that in Santa Cruz their experience was that during the first sixty days something like one hundred peddlers were brought before the court. He stated that they had the Green River bill on their statute books and, accordingly, the peddlers do not bother Santa Cruz. He said that enforcement, of course, is the greatest problem and at the same time, the bill's strongest feature; that its enactment and enforcement depended a great deal upon the coöperation of the housewife for the reason that the city officials have no record of peddling but the merchant's wife, clerks, etc., soon get on to it and when approached, they call the police department and it is not long before the peddler passes the town by.

Mr. Felter mentioned some letters he had received from Mr. Rutherford on the subject which he said were very enlightening and stated that the retail merchants, housewives, etc., should work together for a common purpose.

R. L. Swain inquired if any attempt had been made to pass a state law of this character. The speaker had no knowledge of a state law. The former then stated that a bill of this character had found its way into the legislature of Maryland at different times and that among seven or eight bills endorsed by pharmacists in the legislature, it was the only one that had found its way in and then out (unsuccessful), and cited cases where peddlers would purvey concoctions of small value from door to door at prices of \$2.50 to \$5.00 a pint or quart, unlabeled. He told of efforts of lobbying companies with the county health officers and boards of hygiene to kill the bill, and stated there seemed no limits to which they did not go.

Mr. Felter stated he felt it was necessary to first get the measure into effect in small towns and municipalities—that any objections of city councils must be overcome and in that way it was not difficult.

Mr. Swain thought the measure a sound one and his idea in bringing up the question of state passage was curiosity to know if any states had been successful in establishing such a law. Mr. Felter cited other cases.

General discussions brought out that medicines and articles of doubtful value and of very low manufacturing cost were sold in house to house canvassing at exorbitant prices.

The next paper, "Presentation of Basic Sciences in Colleges of Pharmacy," was presented by T. C. Daniels, the author. He concluded his paper by stating that he felt we should follow up the basic sciences with proper application when students are prepared for it, but not until then.

Ernest Little stated that he had expressed his idea on the subject quite thoroughly in his address although he felt that Mr. Daniels had gone a step further; he concurred in Mr. Daniels' opinion that with the four-year course, the students have an adequate amount of time, which was not the case with two- or three-year courses.

C. B. Jordan called attention to the method of instruction, citing methods used by C. J. Klemme in making application at the time of teaching the basic sciences and touching upon success with which he had met.

H. B. Carey stated that experience had taught him that an average student has a very moderate capacity and that if he were able to grasp one point at a time on the subject presented, he was doing exceedingly well; that the average student wanted to see the application of that in which he was interested. He would become absorbed in it and lose the point of the reason and basic understanding of the topic. He felt from an educational point of view, the subject should be presented so as to develop the student's idea of reasoning, regardless of application; that if he were able to use his head—could walk alone—that he could take care of himself and that that was the basis of the procedure he recommended.

On motion, duly seconded, 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 August 9th, at 9:00 A.M., by L. Wait Rising.

The chairman announced that none of the authors of the remaining papers were present, they would be read by title, unless there was objection. (Titles of all papers are printed in July JOURNAL, page 593.)

(Minutes of the Joint Session with the Section on Education and Legislation, Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials and Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, will be published in the same issue with the proceedings of the Conferences.)

Claire A. Dye stated that a paper by George C. Schicks on "National Unity of State Coöperation between Pharmacists, Physicians and Dentists" had been read by title, and as the author was present, he asked for the reading of the paper. (It will be published in the December number of the JOURNAL.) The paper was read and action taken in accordance with report of the First Session.

H. E. Kendig asked the author whether consideration had been given to the method of raising the money in order to establish such a bureau. The author replied that this had not been gone into. The discussion had brought about a very favorable feeling toward the creation of such a body for laboratory work, special information to pharmacists, etc. The Council had been advised of the action, and the pharmacists throughout the country are desirous for the establishment of such a bureau. It is hoped that the Council will find a way to give needed information, even if the laboratory is not established at once. He knew where the money was coming from in his State—that the medical men were very willing to contribute a part, as they were desirous to keep the bureau going—the medical men are just as eager as the pharmacists.

H. E. Kendig stated that inasmuch as L. W. Rising had a paper among those included by title, he would be interested in hearing it read and the chairman stated that he would give a short résumé of his paper.

The subject dealt with the idea of selling pharmacy to the general public by advertising the profession through the medium of increased apparatus in the prescription department and to make that increased apparatus visible to the public, not an open prescription department but rather adding to the extra equipment that pharmacists do not usually have for prescription and manufacturing purposes. For instance, he thought it would be a good idea for all pharmacists to have a sterilizer of some sort in the prescription department. He stated that it would serve two purposes—it would be an efficient piece of equipment and a good advertising medium as well. He believed the public is impressed when they see a thing of that sort, particularly when it is in operation. He pointed out that beauty shops used displays of scientific-appearing apparatus and that the patrons were impressed by such equipment—would patronize the stores displaying such apparatus more readily than they would one with less efficient equipment. He also called attention to preferability of garages with modern equipment, stating that it created the idea and atmosphere that those garages are progressive. Doctors' offices where shining equipment is displayed create the idea that the office is up-to-date and that he, himself, would have more faith in that doctor than he would in one whose office was not well equipped, although the latter might in reality be a better physician. It was a psychological problem. The pharmacists should invest in equipment and apparatus for manufacturing purposes; have the prescription rooms well equipped to do their manufacturing operations and to place such equipment out where it is feasible to make use of it in some of the minor technical operations of manufacturing. There were two aspects to this suggestion, one a psychological and advertising aspect and the other, a practical side.

H. E. Kendig thought Mr. Rising's idea a splendid one, looking at it from a psychological point of view. He felt that it would establish in the minds of people the idea that there was more to pharmacy than cheap merchandising in the window. It would create a good impression and that it would do as much to establish pharmacy on the scientific basis in the minds of the rank and file of people as the activity of the various pharmacists and the tremendous effort put into Pharmacy Week.

S. J. Hall stated that he had a retail store in which he had an open prescription room and whenever they were doing any distilling, filtering, etc., or anything that would appeal to the public, it was always done in a place where it could be seen.

George C. Schicks believed that when advantage is taken by the pharmacist in having scientific apparatus displayed in his store, he is taking advantage of one of the greatest advertising possibilities that is within his power to obtain. He had seen that work out as he had gone into a professional store equipped in such a manner with apparatus which could be seen readily from the front of the store. Two ladies came in with prescriptions and they looked at this apparatus

and commented that they had never seen that in a drug store before. They had no idea that a pharmacist used that kind of equipment. The pharmacist took a few minutes of his time explaining the action of the sterilization machine and incidentally brought into the conversation other points. He did a good job of selling the scientific part.

S. J. Hall referred to the attractive windows of Frank Nau's pharmacy, stating it was well worth one's while to see them; he had many compliments on his windows, and received recognition at different times in national publications.

A paper not listed on the program was included among the papers of this Section, entitled "Estonian Pharmacy Forges Ahead," by Rudolph Wallner.

E. L. Hammond reported for the Committee on Nominations as follows: C. Leonard O'Connell, *Chairman*; *Vice-Chairman*, G. C. Schicks; *Secretary*, George A. Moulton; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, L. Wait Rising.

Claire A. Dye moved that the report of the Committee on Nominations be received and the Chairman instructed to cast a unanimous ballot of the Section electing the officers nominated. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

There being no further business before the meeting, the Section was adjourned.

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Chairman C. O. Lee at 2:00 P.M., August 7th. The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's Address; it follows:

KNOWING THE HISTORY OF ONE'S PROFESSION.

BY C. O. LEE, CHAIRMAN.

It is hard to believe that there is more fascinating reading than that which is to be found in the many interesting books written upon the history of medicine, pharmacy and science. They present a panorama of man in his struggles to move up and out of conditions in which he found himself. In an effort to rid himself of suffering, primitive man tried those things near at hand. Among them were cool leaves, roots and herbs. The story of man's use of, and belief in, all sorts of substances as medicinal agents to relieve pain, is a story that is as old as man himself. It is a fascinating account of human progress.

Sarton says "When one reads the history of science one has the exhilarating feeling of climbing a big mountain" (1). The reading of pharmaceutical history often stimulates the reader but there are also depressing spots in it. In meditating upon the depressing pages of history I have often wondered how progress was at all possible.

Like religion, medicine and pharmacy have survived the influences of terrible superstition and ignorance. In saying this I do not mean to imply that these retarding influences have all disappeared, for they have not. There is reason to believe, however, that we are much more enlightened upon the subjects of science and religion, notwithstanding the fact that some folks still choose to believe irrational and unwarranted things about either or both.

There are at least two good reasons for studying the history of pharmacy or any other science. One is purely a historical reason, the other for the purpose of understanding the science. If one really knew the history of pharmacy through the ages he could chart a reasonably accurate account of the political and social struggles of civilization through centuries of progress. Then too if pharmacists knew the long and interestingly fascinating history of their chosen profession they would be much prouder of it than the average druggist seems to be.

Not so long ago the writer placed a chart of famous pharmacists and their discoveries before a class in the history of pharmacy. It was pointed out that pharmacists, one hundred and twenty years ago, were discovering the alkaloids and various other important compounds and elements. In discussing the fact that pharmacists are not, in these days, known for their famous discoveries, a member of the class suggested that they are too busy selling cigarettes and soda water. We fear that there is too much truth in the suggestion, a situation which is in serious need of improvement. A knowledge of the history of pharmacy is of prime importance to pharmacists, and scarcely less so to the historian. It would be of great interest and value even to the laity.

In the introduction to "Sixty Centuries of Health and Physic," is to be found the following interesting statement. "In order to understand properly a man, an art, or a science, a knowledge of their development and past history is essential; what embryology is to the study of man's structure and evolution, history is to the comprehension of an art or a science" (2). Following up the suggestion of this quotation we find it hard to reconcile a noble professional past with a present doubtful one. Even so, pharmacy, as we know it to-day, shines through and beyond a lot of commercial trappings as a profession. It is truly a science and an art.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy was organized in 1902 and has held one or two interesting sessions at each of the annual meetings of the ASSOCIATION since then. By a rough count it would appear that about five hundred papers have been presented before the sessions of the Historical Section. They have stimulated much worth-while comment and discussion. A number of the papers have been printed. It is to be regretted that they have not all appeared in print. By the persistent efforts of a few members, devoted to the cause of historical pharmacy, the Section seems, now, to hold a position of wholesome respect and interest in the ASSOCIATION.

The historical accounts that have been presented to the Section have come chiefly from those primarily interested in the subject. There is a certain pleasure to be had in searching for facts and the truth behind them. Instead, however, of depending for our history upon just a few interested individuals we need to do more sowing of the spirit of historical research in our schools and colleges. G. F. Milton has recently said that the writing of history is a science, an art and a profession. He continues by saying, "In its scientific aspect history writing involves the discovery of sources, the appraisal of data, the search for the causes as well as the consequences of events" (3). In the light of such an estimate of history we need to look to our schools for better training in the subject.

In a recent survey of the pharmacy catalogs I was impressed with the meager amount of time allotted to courses in the history of pharmacy. Even more discouraging is the fact that some schools entirely ignore the subject. Our curriculum makers need to be apprised of the importance and value of a study of the history of pharmacy and science. We would do well to heed the following statement by Seelig:—"The opinion of medical educators is unanimous, regarding both the practical and cultural value of the study of the history of medicine" (4). If it is good for medicine and science it is also good for pharmacy.

In taking account of the many interesting books which have appeared in recent years, upon the history of medicine and science, it is to be regretted that pharmacy, in America at least, has not gotten its share of attention by the historical writer. It is our duty to see that this situation is changed in the direction of a more wholesome understanding and respect for a time-honored profession.

During the past year or two your Chairman has been engaged in compiling the doings of the Section, chronologically, into three divisions as follows: (1) The minutes of all the sessions, (2) the resolutions passed upon and (3) the titles of all papers presented before the Section, together with their authors. It must be understood that no claim to absolute accuracy is made in these compilations. They are offered to the historian as a beginning, or as an aid, in the assembling or tabulating of the work of the Section into a more readily available form than we now have.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Chairman wishes to recommend:

(1) That the Historical Section ask for the appointment of a committee of three, to be made in the regular way, whose duty it shall be to study the history of pharmacy courses now being offered in our schools and colleges, giving special attention to the scope, time and contents of such courses, and to bring a report of its findings to our next annual meeting.

(2) That the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, by proper means, classify, edit and publish the papers which have been presented before the Historical Section, in an effort to create interest in the subject of the history of pharmacy and to make more readily available the information contained in the papers which have been presented from time to time.

REFERENCES.

(1) Sarton, G. "History of Science and the New Humanism" (1931).

(2) Stubbs, S. G. B., and Bligh, E. W., "Sixty Centuries of Health and Physic" (1931).

(3) Milton, G. F., "History as a Major Sport," *Sat. Rev. Hist.*, 14, No. 5, page 4 (June 1935).

(4) Seelig, M. G., "Medicine, an Historical Outline" (1931).

(The records prepared by Chairman Lee are comprehensive and valuable and will serve a useful purpose. They represent research which should, as far as possible, be made available.—**HISTORIAN.**)

The following resolution was approved by the Section.

RESOLUTION FROM HISTORICAL SECTION TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

It is recommended by Chairman Lee:

(1) That the Historical Section ask for the appointment of a committee of 3, to be made in the regular way, whose duty it shall be to study the history of pharmacy courses, now being offered in our schools and colleges, giving special attention to the scope, time and contents of such courses, and to bring a report of its findings to our next annual meeting.

(2) That the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, by proper means, classify, edit and publish the papers which have been presented before The Historical Section, in an effort to create interest in the subject of the history of pharmacy and to make more readily available the information contained in the papers which have been presented from time to time.

H. W. YOUNGKEN, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY HEBER W. YOUNGKEN.

Your secretary has sent out letters to about 250 members, soliciting papers and, in addition, has seen to it that due notices of the meetings have appeared in the *JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION*. It is gratifying to note the fine response to his solicitation and especially the varied character of the topics which were selected by the contributors to this year's program of the section.

It has been a genuine pleasure to him to have worked with such helpful and enthusiastic associates as Chairman Lee and Historian Eberle.

The report was accepted.

The Report of the Historian was presented; it follows:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

This is an eventful year for pharmacy in Europe and it is unfortunate that American pharmacy is not represented as it should be, partly due to the sudden illness of Charles H. LaWall, a former president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, who was named as a delegate to the pharmaceutical meetings in Brussels, and by the U. S. Treasury Department to attend the sessions of the Committee upon Uniform Method of Opium Assay, in Copenhagen, which has been working under the auspices of the Health Committee of the League of Nations since 1931.

The ninth general assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation was held in Brussels on July 29th and 30th, and the International Congress of Pharmacy from July 30th to August 6th. The Eighth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy was convened in Brussels from June 27th to July 3rd. Among the subjects considered at the latter were:

"Principles of Organization and Function of the Medical Service in Mountain Warfare;" "Determination of Aptitude for the Various Specialties in the Medical Services of the Army, Navy and Air Force;" "Sequelæ of Wounds of the Abdomen;" "Researches Concerning Standardizations of Methods of Analysis of Foods and Drinks for the Use of the Soldier;" "Buccal-Dental Prophylaxis at the Front;" "Comparative Study of the Medical Administrative Services of Various Armies, Navies and Air Services."

The following titles indicate the work of the Congress of Pharmacy:

"The Standardization of Œstrin and Male Hormone."

"The Stability of Strophanthin Solution."

"Structural Standards for Crude Drugs."

"Halogen Analogues of Ephedrine and Adrenaline."

"A Critical Study of the Methods of Assay of the Alkaloids in the Official Preparations of Belladonna in the Belgian Pharmacopœia, 1932."

"Research on the Sterilization and Biochemical Control of Pharmaceutical Products."

"Criticisms on the So-called Chemical Reactions of Cannabis Indica."

"The Problem of Unifying Pharmaceutical Nomenclature in an International Pharmacopœia."

Among the subjects that will be considered at the Twelfth International Congress are the following: The medico-pharmaceutical scope, the limitation of pharmacies, pharmaceutical regulations—control of patent medicines and prices to be charged, management of pharmacies, pharmaceutical service in social insurance, the question of employment in pharmacies, pharmaceutical terms.

The King and Queen of Belgium will attend the opening meeting of the pharmaceutical conventions.

Through the courtesy of Major General H. L. Gilchrist, editor of the *Military Surgeon*, the Library of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has received reports on the Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy for 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1933. All of the foregoing reports were made by William Seaman Bainbridge, Captain M. C. F., United States Naval Reserve. These meetings were held consecutively in the order given above, in Rome, Paris, Warsaw, London, The Hague and Madrid.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the American Association for the Advancement of Science is a step in progress and is entitled to mention in this report. An interesting program was carried out at the Minneapolis meeting in Section N (Medical Sciences and Section N3 (Pharmacy)). Reference is made to page 328 of the April JOURNAL.

The Pharmacy Exhibit was brought to a close as far as the Chicago World's Fair is concerned and report will be made by Chairman H. C. Christensen, but a mention should be made as part of history.

Esther H. Barney, who so efficiently supervised the exhibit, donated a beautiful framed picture of it in color. Council action will be taken on her valuable services and others who were outstanding in their activities.

In conformity with the general plan of A Century of Progress, the Pharmacy Exhibit was arranged to appeal to the layman, and under the direction of Chairman H. C. Christensen and the committee having the arrangements in charge the exhibit successfully met the test, attracted the interest of the visitors and received general favorable comment from them.

Brazil gave recognition to the Exhibit by presenting the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION with a Diploma. The writer does not anticipate Chairman Christensen's report, but the exhibit or part of it will find place in the Museum of Science and Industry, the Rosenwald Museum in Jackson Park, Chicago.

The Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop, now the property of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, will be converted into a museum; some work in the restoration has been done, but is only a beginning; the front now gives an idea of the appearance when the founder established the Apothecary Shop.

The interest of collectors in drug jars is shown in the exhibition at the American Art Association—Anderson Galleries of the collection of the late John Wanamaker. The latter display was in the home of Mr. Wanamaker on shelves which have been brought to the Museum; the containers are traced back to the Middle Ages and were made at the great pottery works of that period. By sales these are now at various places and would serve a better purpose if a selection would be permanently exhibited in the Museum of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY. A number of articles on mortars have been published in the JOURNAL since the last meeting of the ASSOCIATION.

The *Bulletin de la Societe d'Histoire de la Pharmacie* (France) for March presented a statement from the pharmacy of J. B. Caventou for "LaDame aux Camelias" from the collection of P. Lemay. The bill-head carries the inscription and face of the medal of award by the Royal Institute of France of the grand prize for the discovery of quinine sulphate by Pelletier and Caventou. There is further interest attached because only two of the novels of Dumas, the younger, survived, one of these "LaDame aux Camelias," from which book came the immortal drama by the same title.

Through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation and with the coöperation of the School Art

League, the Folk Arts Museum at Riverdale is open to the public; Mrs. Eli Nadelman is the director. Walter Rendell Storey contributed an illustrated article to the *New York Times Magazine* for April 28th on the museum, in which are ensembles of furnishings, including an early American Pharmacy, with shelves, counters, bottles, jars, some still full of old herbs and drugs. Other types of displays are described.

The Academia Nacional de Medicina of Madrid celebrated recently its second centennial. The festivities included several meetings during the medical week and an exhibition of the books of the library, which has, among other books of great importance, the "Codex scientiæ medicinae of Avicenna," in five large volumes, and a collection of books written by Hipolito Ruix on American plants, which for more than three centuries were a source of information for botanists and designers from all over the world.

The library of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY is developing and members have an opportunity in aiding this service by the donation of books pertaining to pharmacy and allied sciences. The library has rendered service to divisions of the Government and departments have found desired information in its volumes; also individuals and schools. The mails frequently bring requests for information and it is gratifying that in most instances it has been possible to render service.

The History of Science Society held its December meeting in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY and for this occasion several show-case displays were arranged of books dealing with the history of pharmacy which attracted the attention of the visitors and interested them. A related effort in display was made when the Round Table Medical Club held its January meeting in the building; a number of changes were made in the display and this was held over for the visit, on February 9th, of Phi Delta Chi delegates, to the conclave in Baltimore, hailing from Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Maryland, Ohio, Iowa, Idaho, Kentucky, Colorado, North Carolina, Oklahoma, New Jersey and California.

Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of chemical and technological research of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, has officially established 1635 as the date of the birth of American chemical work. Then John Winthrop, Jr., founded the industries that are now so vital to national defense and form so large a source of national wealth.

The centennial of graduation from University of Georgia by Crawford W. Long, physician-pharmacist, was celebrated in Athens, March 30th. Many references to him may be found in the JOURNAL; among them: 13, 51 (1924); 15, 317 (1926); 17, 517 (1928).

The 30th annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held in Washington, D. C., headquarters at the Smithsonian Institution, May 23-25, 1935. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is listed among the museums in Washington.

Golden anniversaries were celebrated this year by North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association.

These references could be carried along for many pages, but in this report must be limited, and re-reading of JOURNAL articles will serve for more extended research.

The articles by Lyman F. Kebler and F. W. Nitardy, recently published, emphasize the important part that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had and has now in Pure Food and Drug Legislation.

A recent Supreme Court decision makes an historical reference to the drug codes. It evidences that the drug industries and pharmacy were eminently successful in the management of the respective offices.

DONATIONS.

The preceding Historian's Report reported earlier donations and items in the JOURNAL speak of others. In an effort of this kind there is a possibility of omitting some that should be mentioned. Thanks are extended to all who favored the Museum and the Library, recognition is given in the JOURNAL and an appeal is made for historical matter and books for the Library. Since last report and not published, the ASSOCIATION has received from Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley a number of books and Pharmacopœial circulars and letters of the years during which Dr. Wiley was president of the Pharmacopœial Convention. The donation by Will of Frederick B. Kilmer is made of record in Council Letters and official action has been taken. A donation for a complete projectoscope has been made by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peacock, reported by Council.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following have served pharmacy and record is hereby made of work well done; in memory of the deceased we pause for a moment; among them are: George F. Bigham, W. E. Bingham, Charles M. Blaney, John Blocki, W. L. Cliffe, Charles I. Clough, Edward S. Dawson, Joseph H. Dow, R. G. Eccles, P. J. Garvin, Raymond Hendrickson, E. D. Irvine, Hugo Kantrowitz, H. C. Kassner, Ervin F. Kemp, Ezra J. Kennedy, F. B. Kilmer, Robert R. Lampa, Robert H. Land, Herman A. Metz, Otto Paul Meyer, Willard Ohliger, Roy C. Reese, J. Percy Remington, Van Amburg Sandles, J. P. Schoenthaler, Israel Shurtleff, E. B. Shuttleworth, C. P. VanSchaack, L. S. Williams, Smith C. Wilson. The passing of five faithful State officers was reported in one issue of the JOURNAL, December 1934.

The names are given in alphabetical order; brief notices are printed in the JOURNAL.

Mention is made of the following, because of prominence in pharmacy in other countries or of their relation to pharmacy: A. H. Jenkin, treasurer of the British Pharmaceutical Society; John E. Graff, one of the founders of Rhode Island College of Pharmacy; Dr. Philipp Fischelis, father of the President of the A. P. H. A.; Edgar A. Ridgely, president of Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; Hon. Clyde Kelly, friend of pharmacy; Dr. Wilhelm Kolle, director of the State Institute for Experimental Therapy and Chemicotherapy Research Institute, Frankfurt; Dr. L. Winkler, president of the Society for the History of Pharmacy and lecturer for History of Pharmacy, University of Innsbruck; Marion Dorset, biochemist; Dr. Hugo DeVries, world-famous botanist.

The report was received for publication.

The following papers were read: "A Brief History of the Drug Code," E. F. Kelly. (Published in September JOURNAL, pages 767-770.) "Pharmacy and a Commemorative Stamp," illustrated by lantern slides, F. A. Delgado. "The First Pharmacist in North America," Theodore J. Bradley. "William Withering and the Introduction of Digitalis into Medical Practice," Louis A. Roddis. "Moses Maimonides, Physician and Author of Medical Works," Louis Gershenfeld. "David Henshaw—from Druggist to Secretary of the Navy," George E. Éwe. "John Marsh, a Medico Pharmaceutical Practitioner on Six Frontiers," Edward Kremers. "Early Drug Stores in Oklahoma," Loyd E. Harris. "The Pharmacopœia of 1880," L. M. Parks. "The Massachusetts Pharmacopœia of 1808," H. Niles. "The Californian Indians, Their Medical Practices and Their Drugs," John Culley. "Estonian Pharmacy," Rudolph Wallner. "Development of Pharmacy in West China," E. N. Meuser. (Published in the October JOURNAL, pages 865-867.)

The Chairman appointed a Committee on Nominations.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Chairman C. O. Lee, August 8th, at 9:00 A.M.

The reading of papers was continued:

The first paper was "State Association Secretaries, arranged in order of service," by J. G. Beard. (Read by title, no discussion.)

The next paper was "Medical Practices of the New England Indians," by Will T. Bradley. (Son of Dean Theodore J. Bradley.)

Theodore J. Bradley said there are two papers on Indian Medicine in the extreme ends of the country—this, and one by John Culley, entitled "The California Indians: Their Medical Practices and Their Drugs."

Mr. Bradley commented on the paper and the research in preparing it. He hoped a paper on Southwestern Indians would be presented next year.

E. H. Niles suggested that these papers should be published in book form.

Several members expressed a hope that these papers would be published in the JOURNAL. Theodore J. Bradley stated that if the paper by Will T. Bradley is not published, he would see to it that it is printed and distributed to those interested in the subject.

Reference was made to the records prepared by Chairman Lee and the valuable information contained in unpublished papers, hence, an effort should be made to publish them for the courses in historical pharmacy.

The papers were accepted.

"Pioneers of Pharmaceutical Education," by E. T. Stuhr, was read by title.

The following papers were read by title: "A History of Dentifrices," Martha E. Faulk. "Apothecary Shops of Colonial Times," Millicent R. LaWall. "Medicine Making as Depicted by Museum Dioramas," Charles Whitebread. "Honoring Age and Service," John E. Kramer. "Report of the Pharmacy Exhibit for 1933 and 1934," H. C. Christensen. "Drugs of the Bible," A. R. Bliss, Jr. "The Ancient Medicinal Uses of Gems and Precious Stones," A. R. Bliss, Jr.

"History of the Dorflinger Show Globes" was presented by R. W. Rodman. The comment by the author is abstracted from the reporter's notes: "I prefer to tell the story than present a formal paper, which I will prepare for the JOURNAL in the form of an article, with illustrations. I have some which I must return and must have them copied to submit with my paper to you. My story is nowhere near as profound as the one just heard from Dean Bradley. It is a very simple story, one which has been of considerable interest to me, and I hope it will be to you.

"There is an old glass factory which is now in decay, that was started by one John Dorflinger in 1852. He set up his first glass works in New England in 1863. Fine glassmaking interrupted his retirement and he set up a small factory which rapidly grew until it consumed a space of over an acre of land. That glass factory grew to be one of the finest glass factories in this country; it made fine glass etchings. The design of the Cuban Palace occupied the full time of twenty glass blowers and etchers to complete that set of dishes. He also made glassware for Royal families in England.

"The great war interrupted the activities in the plant but it was not until after 1921 that the factory was closed. One son bought the entire plant and stock of glassware which was left from the other heirs and decided to set up a small antique glassware shop. One entire section was filled with these beautiful apothecary show globes, at a period in American Pharmacy when the show globe was not enjoying a place in the affections of the people where it finds itself to-day. There was no market for show globes. Consequently, it was a problem what to do with these show globes—pack them up and count them as a loss, or was there something he could do with them? He thought the matter over for a few months before he could devise a plan of realizing any money from them at all. Then he got an idea. He went to New York City to John Wanamaker's and talked with a buyer and interior decorator. They planned together to separate the globes, filling the bottom one with fluid and wiring them for living-room lamps, and the small ones they converted into boudoir lamps. They put them on display and they had a ready appeal to the public, and within six months the entire stock of these gorgeous Dorflinger show globes had been converted into lamps and reached the homes of American families. Shortly after all the show globes had been disposed of, pharmacy had a demand, and druggists who did not have show globes wanted them. Such a demand had been created for them that they were sold to Wanamaker for about a dollar apiece and to-day they cannot be purchased for \$50.00 a pair. In the L. S. Williams collection they have a number of these bottles and in the paper which I present to the ASSOCIATION I will have considerable technical material which will enable anyone to identify the Dorflinger show globes."

H. C. Christensen presented a synopsis of a paper entitled "Report of the Pharmacy Exhibit for 1933 and 1934." He had brought a whole book full of historical documents and entitled this Part One of the Pharmacy Exhibit.

Secretary Christensen said his idea was to "carry on" and the report he presented speaks of the origin of the idea and general outline of the plan. Photographs are included with notations on what they represent and their part in the exhibit. There are also included lists of contributors and of the revisions in the pharmaceutical activities represented; also releases sent to the publications at different times for publicity, and a number which carried descriptions of the Fair.

There are photostatic copies of reprints, comments on the exhibit from various papers and especially those of Chicago. There are also included circulars in which the Pharmacy exhibit is mentioned. The exhibit was part of the Medical Science Division in the Hall of Science, where it received recognition on an equal basis with other sciences and the exhibit was pointed to as one of the most interesting and attractive in the Building.

Dr. Eben Carey in charge of the Medical Division included in his description publicity articles sent out relating to the Pharmacy exhibit, and referred to it by saying that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION would show the development of Pharmacy.

The Catalog is included in the Hall of Science in which the Pharmacy exhibit was listed,

with the cut of the exhibit shown in the book, together with an article on it. There are other matters of interest which will be added from time to time.

The Pharmacy exhibit has been included with sixteen other medical science exhibits to be installed permanently in the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park where the 1893 Fair was held.

Mr. Rosenwald, who died several years ago, endowed this institution with about \$2,500,000.00 and the city of Chicago voted an equal amount. In that division of the Museum there will be the sixteen medical science groups represented and the privilege is given to add to, from time to time, and make such changes as may be necessary. The set-up will be along the same lines with the historical division. There will be a modern prescription and chemical counter and other exhibits that were shown at the Fair. The arrangement will be somewhat different. There will be included the old Philo Carpenter pharmacy and old utensils will be shown within the log cabin. The Chicago Historical Society has agreed to help with the proposition; they have pictures and plans of the old store and a good many of the things that were in the store.

The original plans of the Exhibit were based on about \$50,000.00 but this estimate could not be reached. From the amount collected there is left \$596.92, which will be used in the preliminaries of installing the exhibit in the permanent museum. The Museum, however, will take over all the expenses. There will be no charge for space and nothing for the installation. It will be permitted to place, from time to time, other historical material. Some of this may have to be paid for; the amount, therefore, has been left open so that the preliminary expenses can be met. The idea of the Exhibit was first mentioned in the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The resolution for preparing the Exhibit was passed at a special meeting by a motion directing that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION have supervision. In 1930, as President, Mr. Christensen appointed delegates for the different national associations and another meeting was held to talk over preliminary plans and purposes and a committee was appointed, of which he was made *chairman* and he was given permission to go ahead with the proposition.

The report up to now is considered as the first part and additional matter can be added to from time to time. The report was accepted.

Being asked whether the report will be published in book form, Mr. Christensen said that perhaps when the report is complete this will be done.

The Museum has between ten and twelve acres of floor space; part of the exhibit material has been temporarily placed, next to the office of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy.

Mr. Christensen said that few realized fully what this exhibit really has meant. It has been recognized on the same basis with those of other sciences and now has been placed or will be placed, permanently, in an institution where the exhibit of Pharmacy will be seen by millions of people. He mentioned that a million and a half of people visited the exhibit, of which there were 110,000 registered pharmacists, physicians and dentists. There were registrants from every state in the Union and from twenty-six foreign countries. There were notables from various foreign countries and it represented a strenuous effort for the Local Committee to make the proposition worth while. He hoped the material may at some time be published in book form.

The report was accepted.

The following papers were read by title: "The Pharmaceutical Museum at the University of Minnesota," F. J. Wulling; "Mandragora," W. H. Blome.

Chairman Lee stated that Secretary Youngken had a paper he would like to present and he was asked to read it.

The secretary stated that the paper had been given to him by the Historian. It represented a rather rare and most valuable contribution to the history of drugs and for that reason it was presented here. Accompanying the paper were two pamphlets concerning the "Badianus Manuscript," an Aztec Herbal "Codex Barberini," Latin 241 (Vatican Library) prepared by Dr. Emily Walcott Emmart of Johns Hopkins University. (The paper is published in the September JOURNAL, pages 771-774. See also October JOURNAL, page 928.) Chairman Lee said, in accepting the paper, that this is an interesting account of pharmaceutical history. He regretted that not more of the authors were present to read their papers.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented by Chairman Edward H.

Niles as follows: *Chairman*, H. W. Youngken; *Secretary*, Loyd E. Harris; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, C. O. Lee; *Historian*, Eugene G. Eberle.

There being no further nominations, the nominees were duly elected by unanimous vote.

Chairman Lee congratulated Chairman-elect Youngken and acknowledged his services as secretary. The latter expressed his appreciation of the work done by the retiring Chairman.

E. H. Niles suggested that all authors present their papers in duplicate.

C. O. Lee suggested that the duplicate copy might be bound in heavy paper and that this copy be used for loan to teachers and others.

Chairman Youngken referred to copies on various subjects prepared by the Department of the Interior.

Reference is here made to the compilations of Resolutions of the Section from the time of its organization and of the Resolutions. The compilations cover many papers and are in the hands of the Historian. The statements relative thereto signed by Chairman Lee follow:

MINUTES, HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in brief, including recommendations, motions and the titles of papers with the names of the authors, in so far as we have been able to find them.

This work has been done in an effort to assemble, chronologically, the doings of the Section since its organization in 1903 up to and including the 1934 meeting.

It is suggested that these are not without error and should not be accepted as final without being carefully checked and re-edited.

RESOLUTIONS, HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. These resolutions have been assembled chronologically in an effort to make it easily possible to know the past actions of the section. There are doubtless many errors and omissions. They are offered for whatever value they may serve.

Motion was made and duly seconded that the Section on Historical Pharmacy adjourn.—
Carried.

PLANT SCIENCE SEMINAR.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Plant Science Seminar was held in Portland, Oregon, the week of July 29, 1935. Sessions were held at the North Pacific College of Oregon with Chairman Frank H. Eby presiding. Dean A. O. Mickelsen of the North Pacific College gave the address of welcome.

The regular sessions were devoted to the reading of papers and round table discussions on cultivation of medicinal plants, teaching methods, laboratory technique and other subjects interesting to those engaged in the study of medicinal plants.

The following papers of unusual interest were presented, "An Economical and Safe Apparatus" by Bernard Melkon; "Studies on *Phytolacca*. I. Morphology of Young Inflorescence" by E. H. MacLaughlin; "The Importance of the Library in Teaching Pharmacognosy" by Frank H. Eby; "The Kilmer Memorial Garden" by Marian S. Dunn; "Digitalis Assay" by E. B. Fischer. Each of these papers was followed by a general discussion.

Professor Ernst T. Stuhr of the Oregon State College, School of Pharmacy, gave a very fine address on Commercial Drug Plantings in Oregon. By means of an excellent set of maps he explained the climatic and soil conditions of the entire state of Oregon. He discussed the cultivation of Cascara, Ginseng, Hydrastis, Mints, *Artemisia*, Hops and other drug plants. Professor Stuhr stated that Cascara is being cultivated on a very small scale. Ginseng and Hydrastis are cultivated chiefly in the region of Escatada. *Digitalis* flourishes as a weed through much of the eastern area of the state. *Artemisia* and the mints are cultivated only in small areas.

Professor E. N. Gathercoal discussed a series of studies which have been conducted on Senega and Poplar Buds in the University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy. A very interesting set of charts, drawings and photomicrographs prepared by Professors E. H. Wirth and P. D. Carpenter were placed on display and discussed by Professor Gathercoal. A model of a section of the wood area of a typical Senega root prepared by Professor Carpenter was the outstanding exhibit of the Seminar.

The field trips of the 1935 Seminar meetings were of unusual interest because of the various

parts of the state which were visited. Trips were made to Portland Parks, the Lambert Gardens and the Leach Gardens. The Leach Gardens, founded by Mr. J. Leach, a retail pharmacist of Portland, were of unusual interest because of the large collection of medicinal plants under cultivation. An extensive collection of trees and shrubs of the northwest were also viewed in this garden.

At Estacada the Seminar members made a tour of the Ginseng and Hydrastis farms. In this region about fifty farms are devoted to the cultivation of these plants on a commercial scale. Representatives of the Ginseng and Hydrastis Growers Association conducted the tour and discussed problems of cultivation and other details of interest.

Two days were devoted to an extensive field trip which carried the members from Portland to Corvallis and return. The trip was made by auto and it covered one of the most beautiful sections of Oregon. The flora of the coast region in the vicinity of Newport was studied as well as that further inland on the coast range. Digitalis was seen flourishing as a weed along the roadside and in fields for many miles west of Corvallis. At Corvallis Dean Ziefle conducted the members on a tour of inspection through the School of Pharmacy of Oregon State College and members of the School of Forestry conducted a tour over the campus of the College. One of the finest collections of Conifers in America was viewed and a number of buildings were inspected including the School of Forestry, the Museum, Student Memorial Building and the Herbarium. A short trip from Corvallis brought the members to the Peavy Arboretum where Cascara and many other interesting plants were seen under cultivation. On the return to Portland the Seminar members passed through the Willamette valley where Mint and Hop farms were inspected.

The closing business session of the Seminar was held at the Multnomah Hotel on Friday evening. F. J. Bacon, Western Reserve University, was elected *President* for 1935-1936. A. W. Matthews, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, was elected *Vice-President* and E. H. Wirth, University of Illinois, 701 So. Wood St., Chicago, Ill., was elected *Secretary-Treasurer*. Professor Frank H. Eby and Dean Wm. B. Day were appointed members of the Executive Committee. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the thanks of the Seminar to A. O. Mickelsen and E. T. Stuhr for their coöperation in arranging details of the program which proved to be one of the most instructive and valuable in the history of the organization.

The following members and visitors were in attendance at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Plant Science Seminar: Charles F. Mollett, Mrs. C. F. Mollett, E. N. Gathercoal, Mrs. E. N. Gathercoal, Frank H. Eby, Mrs. Frank H. Eby, F. Hobart Eby, F. A. Gilfillan, L. C. Britt, Wm. B. Day, Mrs. W. B. Day, A. Ziefle, Marin S. Dunn, Mrs. M. S. Dunn, J. Nichols, Mrs. J. Nichols, John Seybert, Mrs. J. Seybert, E. B. Fischer, Mrs. E. B. Fischer, A. W. Matthews, A. O. Mickelsen, Ernst T. Stuhr, Mrs. E. T. Stuhr, H. V. Army, Mrs. H. V. Army and Mr. McMurray.

Plans for the 1936 sessions will be announced at a later date.

COMMITTEE REPORTS*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.

Substantial progress has been made by this committee upon the list of names of drugs, spices and medicinal and dye plants which it is compiling for inclusion in the second edition of Standardized Plant Names. Your chairman has sent out copies of lists compiled from the U. S. P., N. F. and Part II of the U. S. D. to Committeemen Gathercoal and Ballard for further checking and decision upon the names of items appearing in these works which are to be included in the ASSOCIATION List.

The list, when completed will contain a single name for every vegetable drug, spice or dye, a single botanical name for each plant yielding these and a single synonym for every item for which a common name has been employed.

Our next task will be that of studying the names on wholesalers' lists of drugs, spices and dyes, and including such as are not represented in the present lists.

* For action, see Abstract of Minutes, House of Delegates, pages 911 and 912, October JOURNAL.