

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACTS OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN DALLAS, TEXAS, AUGUST 24 TO 29, 1936.

See Abstracts of the Minutes of the Council in September JOURNAL; of the General Sessions and House of Delegates in October issue. The meetings were held in Hotel Adolphus.

The minutes of the Sections appear in this number of the JOURNAL. Titles of papers will be given in the minutes; discussions, if any, will be printed when paper is published if not included in the minutes. The Editor will be thankful for correction of errors.

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 H. M. Burlage, August 26th, at 2:00 P.M., in Hotel Adolphus.

The Chairman stated that the first order of business would be the Address of the Chairman during which F. E. Bibbins presided. The address follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY H. M. BURLAGE.

As chairman of the Scientific Section it is my happy duty to welcome you to the sessions of the Section, which, I believe, have much to offer us that is instructive and interesting, since our efficient secretary has arranged a very worth-while program.

I wish now to present certain subjects for consideration, which have, no doubt, in part been offered to the Section by previous chairmen without any definite action being taken on the same. Your chairman believes, however, that these points become increasingly important as each year the number of papers before the Section multiplies and, therefore, definite policies should be adopted regarding them and their disposal.

Most of us who attend this Section are interested in the scientific developments that our profession offers us. We are at the same time interested in attaining and maintaining the highest standards for the offerings before this Section with the realization that they are to be published and that such endeavors are and will be scrutinized not only by workers in our field but in other fields as well; and if these works have been found to be worthy and without fallacies and unjustifiable claims they not only bring commendation to their authors but to the ASSOCIATION and the profession as a whole.

In order to be assured that papers presented before and published from this Section meet these tests, I was glad to see the Section establish a Board of Review of Papers in recent years. Last year the chairman recommended that, in order that the Board might function more efficiently and promptly, its membership be increased to ten (10) and that each member be appointed to serve a period of five (5) years. Your present chairman was charged with the selection of this Board and after much consideration selected one which he felt was representative of the important divisions of Pharmacy. It is hoped that these selections have met with your approval; and how well and with what seriousness they have assumed their responsibilities the Chairman of this Board will have occasion to report later.

I feel that this Board in order to function efficiently should be empowered to draw up definite rules, regulations and standards and be guided by certain policies adopted by this Section from time to time in order that such papers presented to and published under this Section meet those standards before they are published in the JOURNAL. Other scientific organizations have very rigid standards for such publications.

Our profession is judged from many angles as is any other profession. One of these is the type and calibre of the official publication of the national organization representing it. We are, therefore, interested in the JOURNAL, A. PH. A. I know of no scientific organization which asks so little by way of annual dues and yet attempts to do so many things, including the publica-

tion of the JOURNAL. Those responsible for the JOURNAL with its present status are to be commended on their accomplishments and efforts to maintain a publication of standing with a budget that is of necessity so small.

One of the most worth-while recent accomplishments was the incorporation of the YEAR BOOK with the JOURNAL under the Section of Pharmaceutical Abstracts. This step has made the JOURNAL more valuable to research workers in the various fields of pharmacy because abstracts of current pharmaceutical articles have been made available with a surprising degree of promptness which was not the case when the YEAR BOOK existed. I believe we all appreciate the value of the present set-up.

There are, however, certain changes and policies which might be adopted in editing the JOURNAL without additional cost. I offer these suggested changes to the Section because I believe it should be interested in them. At the present time the JOURNAL edits a Section known as the *Scientific Section*. An examination of the contributions published under this heading reveals that not only scientific articles have been published here but also those of a non-scientific character—*i. e.*, commercial, historical, legislative, etc.—emanating from other sections of the A. PH. A. or elsewhere. I believe that the JOURNAL would attain a more respected position than it now occupies if only papers of a scientific character were published under this particular section. The present policy of publishing all types of papers under the *Scientific Section* can easily give the impression that all papers therein are passed by the Board of Review of Papers. We know that this is not the case, since this Board has no authority to examine papers of another section and other sources. It would seem that the JOURNAL would become more usable and of more interest to us and those whose interests lie in other fields of pharmacy if the papers from the various sections could be segregated and published under their respective section headings or, at least, in a section different from that of the *Scientific Section*.

Recommendation No. 1.—I, therefore, recommend that this Section request that only such papers that have been presented before it and/or passed by the Board of Review of Papers be published under that heading of the JOURNAL.

Recommendation No. 2.—I, further, recommend that it be the consensus of opinion of this Section that no paper be published in the *Scientific Section* of the JOURNAL before it has been examined by the Board of Review.

Further suggestions concerning the JOURNAL have, no doubt, been considered in previous meetings of the Section and may be affairs about which the Section should have no concern. I believe, however, that there should be a clearly defined policy with regard to the publication of scientific papers under the following points:

(1) *Order in Which Papers of This Section Are Published.* At the present time there seems to be no set policy in this regard. The reviewer is asked to state the order in which papers submitted for review should be published from the standpoint of importance. This procedure is wise with regard to papers that have been presented at the sessions of this Section but I do not believe that any paper presented by title or offered for publication during the period between annual meetings of the Section should have precedence over one read before the Section unless the reviewer feels that such paper contains information of such importance to warrant priority. Certainly an author who has shown sufficient interest in the Section and his paper or papers to present them or have them presented at the Sessions has a right to demand priority for his paper, especially if he feels it to be of sufficient importance. It is a fact that this priority has not prevailed in the past nor does it exist at present, because an examination of recent numbers of the JOURNAL shows papers of the 1934 meeting, or others, have just been published along with papers not presented at any session of the Section and with those by individuals who have little or no connection with the ASSOCIATION and Pharmacy.

(2) *Papers of Outside Authorship.* Each year there are published in the JOURNAL quite a number of papers whose authors have connections and interest quite remote from Pharmacy. In order to maintain a high standard for the JOURNAL these papers should be scrutinized very closely by the Board of Review and the Editor, since they might have been refused by other scientific publications and because of this fact are being "shopped around" in order to be published. Such outside papers certainly should not be published in the *Scientific Section* before those offered by members of the ASSOCIATION unless they are judged of extreme importance by the reviewer.

Recommendation No. 3.—In light of the discussion just presented I recommend that the Section state a very definite policy as to the proper disposal of papers, especially from the standpoint of priority, before the Section and under the Section Heading of the JOURNAL for the benefit of the Board of Review and the Editor.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Section for the honor that they have conferred upon me in selecting me as Chairman and to thank the Secretary for his efforts in arranging our program.

Chairman Bibbins appointed the following Committee on Chairman's Address: J. C. Krantz, Jr., *Chairman*, F. J. Goodrich, William J. Husa. The Chairman's Address was referred to the latter committee.

The Secretary's report follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

BY FRANCIS E. BIBBINS.

Your secretary wishes to offer the following report:

The secretary acknowledges coöperation which he has received from the chairman and other officers of the Section as well as from the secretary and officers of the A. PH. A.

A call for papers was published early this year. Later, this was followed by sending out 290 letters to a mailing list of those who have participated on the programs of the *Scientific Section* from previous years. The response from these appeals was very satisfactory, as you will note from the number of papers listed on the official program.

I would, however, like to make this comment. It makes it very difficult for the secretary to arrange the program and provide for the publication of the abstracts, if the authors wait until the last three or four weeks before sending in their titles.

I also wish to report that most of the authors have submitted their papers in duplicate as recommended in our By-Laws; the extra copy going to the Committee on Ebert Prize, which greatly facilitates the work of that committee.

There has been considerable correspondence from the secretary's office. We have attempted to promptly acknowledge receipt of the titles, abstracts and papers, and to be generally useful in promoting the work of the *Scientific Section*.

The report of the Secretary was accepted, on motion duly seconded and carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Board of Review of Papers was presented and duly accepted; it follows:

BOARD OF REVIEW OF PAPERS.

FRANCIS E. BIBBINS, *Chairman*.

Your chairman wishes to make the following report:

The increase in the size of this committee authorized at the Portland meeting has enabled the committee to review a large number of papers without asking any one member of the committee to sacrifice a great amount of time for this purpose.

The committee has, this year, reviewed approximately one hundred papers, eighty of which were presented at the Portland meeting of the *Scientific Section*, and the others were submitted by the authors to the editor during the interim between meetings.

A large number of papers were returned to the authors for revision, such as the elimination of unnecessary copy, to correct inaccurate statements, and some to be completely rewritten.

In several cases the committee has refused to approve papers for publication on account of previous publication of the data elsewhere, or because the paper did not contain any experimental data to support the conclusions. These papers were returned to the authors with a suitable statement from Editor Eberle's office.

The chairman wishes to acknowledge the splendid coöperation received from the other members of the committee in reviewing the many papers assigned to them, and he also wishes to recognize the promptness in which these papers were reviewed and returned to the Editor.

I also wish to acknowledge the excellent coöperation we have received from Editor Eberle in this work. We recognize that it has added additional correspondence in his office, and may at times have held up his work on the JOURNAL while awaiting reports from this committee.

George F. Reddish brought up the question of what would be considered in the acceptance of a paper, because brief statements had appeared in another publication.

The Committee to Coöperate with the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research reported progress, through John C. Krantz, Jr., on advice of Chairman John C. Bauer.

Chairman Edward E. Swanson of the Committee on Monographs reported:

The Monograph on Aconite, the result of several years of work by the various members of the 1934 and 1935 Committee, is now in the hands of the publishers and will shortly reach the Council for their approval.

The present Monograph Committee will not function until after the publication of the Aconite Monograph.

The report was accepted.

Chairman Burlage appointed the Committee on Nominations: E. E. Swanson, *Chairman*; Frank O. Taylor, W. G. Crockett.

James C. Munch suggested and, after further remarks, made a motion to the effect that, if one author presents a paper, it be considered as one paper; if two papers are presented by two authors of the same paper, each should be permitted to present a paper, the additional paper for information to the Secretary. If a paper is presented by title, the paper should appear in printed abstracts and submitted. The motion was referred to the Committee on Chairman's Address.

There being no further general business, the reading of papers was called for. They were presented in the following order:

"Investigation of Fish Testes for Male Sex Hormones," by L. W. Hazleton and F. J. Goodrich. Presented by the latter. (No discussion.)

"The New Biologicals of the U. S. P.," by Lieutenant Joseph A. Ortolan. Read by title.

"Determining the Virulence of Bacteria by Their Electromotive Velocity," by R. E. Greenert and L. K. Darbaker. (Absent.)

"The Relation between the Rat and the Mouse Units of Estrogenic Activity," by L. W. Rowe and A. E. Simond. Presented by L. W. Rowe. (No discussion.)

"The Relation of Barbitol and Phenobarbitol to Granulocytopenia," by J. C. Kopet and F. J. Goodrich. Presented by the latter. (No discussion.)

"Sodium Formaldehydesulfoxylate as a Preservative," by John C. Krantz, Jr., Ruth Musser and C. Jelleff Carr. Presented by the latter. (No discussion.)

"A Contribution to the Pharmacology of Pinacolone," by John C. Krantz, Jr., C. Jelleff Carr, Ruth Musser and Frank Beck. Presented by John C. Krantz, Jr. (No discussion.)

"A Chemical and Pharmacological Study of *Phytolacca Americana*, N. F.," by Samuel W. Goldstein, Glenn L. Jenkins and Marvin R. Thompson. Presented by Glenn L. Jenkins. (No discussion.)

"The Effect of Cystine on the Toxicity and Trypanocidal Activity of Neoarsphenamine," by A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen. Presented by the latter. (No discussion.)

John C. Krantz, Jr., stated that there have been reports in the literature on particular sensitivity to arsphenamine dermatitis, that there is a high incidence of low grade scurvy and that vitamin C has been useful in combating this.

The author replied, they had been studying that point for at least a year and a half. They believed it to be a very important point. They had recommended that a high vitamin C level be maintained.

"Biological Assay of Gelsemium," by B. V. Christensen and L. G. Gramling. (No discussion.)

"The Stability of Digitalis as Drug," by L. W. Rowe and H. W. Pfeifle.

First Vice-Chairman Jenkins took the chair.

James C. Munch said, "there is one extremely important deduction from this work, because the question has arisen whether it is necessary to pick digitalis off the original plant, dry it and place it in individual hermetically sealed ampuls, or in some other way conform to the U. S. P. XI requirements for shipment and transportation of digitalis.

"If the digitalis leaf, properly dried, does not lose strength under the conditions Dr. Rowe

has used, it would seem the U. S. P. XI requirement for storage, 'that it be hermetically sealed,' may not be necessary.

"Some work was done by Hamner, in Denmark, in which he attempted to show that the deterioration of the digitalis leaf under commercial conditions was associated with a moisture content. I am wondering whether you have any data on the moisture content of your leaves. We found that when the digitalis leaf contains less than one and one-half per cent of moisture it was stable. If it contained more, it went to pieces."

The author considered this a very interesting point. He had no data with him. He had the samples.

"The New Ergot Alkaloid," by Dr. Albert Stoll. (This paper has been returned to the author, because it had been printed in a German publication, April 1936.)

"Quinone Formation in the Thalleioquin Reaction. A New Preparation of Quinoline-*o*-Quinone," by George W. Hargreaves. (No discussion.)

Chairman Burlage resumed the chair.

"The Influence of Dextrose on the Toxicity of Mercurochrome in Rabbits," by A. Richard Bliss, Jr., and George R. Livermore. The Secretary did not have the paper, so it was not read.

"Anthelmintics II. A Comparison of Chenopodium Oil, Diheptanol Peroxide and Certain Ozonides," by W. A. LaLande, Jr., and Dr. L. W. Butz. Read by title.

"The Synthesis and Pharmacological Action of Some Substituted Monobasic Acids and Related Ketones," by Clifton E. Miller and R. A. Cain. The latter presented the paper.

W. G. Christiansen said they had investigated a large number of amides and ureides in their laboratory. Some of the compounds were very effective when tested on rats. Similar tests on dogs, which gave promising results in rats, were quite ineffective and of practically no value.

He suggested that the work be extended further.

The next five papers on the program were read by title:

"The Development of a Method for the Estimation of the Ergostetrine (Ergonovine) Activity of Ergot Preparations," by Marvin R. Thompson; "The Bio-Assay of Strophanthus Preparations," by William H. Hunt and Marvin R. Thompson; "The Bio-Assay of Digitalis with Observations on the p_H Factor," by C. T. Ichniowski and Marvin R. Thompson; "The Pharmacology of Pyrethrum Flowers," by Harry Rosen and Marvin R. Thompson; "A Comparison of the Pharmacological Syndromes of Ergostetrine (Ergonovine, Ergoticin, Ergometrine, Ergobasine) and the Ergotoxine-Ergotamine Group of Ergot Alkaloids," by Marvin R. Thompson.

"Phenol Resistance of *Staphylococcus Aureus*," by E. E. Vicher, Esther Meyer and E. N. Gathercoal. Presented by the latter.

G. F. Reddish complimented Dr. Gathercoal on the thoroughness with which he has done this work. He is rather serious about it and has a just right to be so. G. F. Reddish continued: "The work has been under discussion for the past two years and, to be perfectly frank, I have opposed it from the beginning.

"We have worked for about twelve years in order to bring our standards on *Staphylococcus aureus* up to F. D. A. standards. I mean by that, that after twelve years or so, the whole country has been accustomed to and agreeable to the high standard established by the Food and Drug Administration.

"I might say that in establishing this standard, which I did in 1925, twenty-five strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* were obtained from the Walter Reed Hospital under all sorts of pathological conditions, and it is true, Dr. Gathercoal, that eleven of these strains met the standard you propose, or have adopted as a National Formulary standard. The other fourteen gave the standard which the Food and Drug Administration finally adopted.

"We felt it was necessary to require that antiseptics be not weaker brothers, but stronger ones. As a matter of fact, they are the ones that do the most damage. Industry and all the testing laboratories throughout the country are having no difficulty, so far as I know, in meeting this standard. There have been some difficulties in certain testing laboratories, but I have taken it upon myself to go to those laboratories that have reported this trouble to me, and have been able to find out exactly why they have had this difficulty."

Continuing his discussion, Dr. Reddish concluded that he was definitely opposed to the National Formulary Standard.

"A Comparative Study of the Absorption of Digitalis When Given Orally and Rectally to Cats," by W. Arthur Purdum. Read by title by H. M. Burlage.

"Cultivation of Ephedra Sinica in South Dakota," by Lovell D. Hiner. (No discussion.)

Chairman Burlage announced the next meeting of the Section and this Session was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was convened by Chairman H. M. Burlage, August 27th, at 9:15 A.M. The reading of papers was continued in the following order:

"The Assay of Spirit of Ethyl Nitrite, U. S. P. X-U. S. P. XI," by Ray S. Kelley.

F. O. Taylor asked if the author had tried the U. S. P. method of passing the carbon dioxide through at a considerably more rapid rate.

He replied "he had and that iodine is liberated even more than when the amount of carbon dioxide is cut down."

Mr. Taylor's experience had been just the opposite.

Arthur Osol inquired whether starch had been used in the assay.

The author had used starch, but it had not made any particular difference in the result.

S. L. Hilton said he had not tried the U. S. P. XI method, but he had done considerable work in the assay process of U. S. P. X and obtained very good results.

Three or four years ago the health officer of the city of Washington paid considerable attention to spirit of nitrous ether. He had suggested to the health officer to have his chemist do some work on the assay of ethyl nitrite in spirit of nitrous ether.

S. L. Hilton collected samples from every manufacturer in the city of Washington in original pound-bottles and gave the health officer a portion of these samples. The original bottles were kept in the freezing department of an electric refrigerator, in amber and in flint bottles. After they were filled, one set was kept in the refrigerator, another on a shelf and a third set in the prescription room. At the end of six months assays were run on all of the samples as well as the original and again at the end of fourteen months. It was found that the original bottle, even if only partially filled remained quite constant in ethyl nitrite content. Also the samples in the refrigerator, and the samples in amber bottles seem to deteriorate much less than the samples in the flint bottles. The samples that came from the ice box showed very little deterioration.

He had examined the samples kept in the ice box. He found at the end of the year that two samples had not become acid and the assays varied only one point in the first decimal. He said that spirit of nitrous ether should be kept in an ice box and the patron so advised. Spirit of nitrous ether should not be poured from the stock bottle into the small containers, so there will be no agitation.

Since the work was done with the health officer referred to, about six months ago, he had no occasion for prosecution. The article is published in this issue of the JOURNAL.

"Some Notes on the Toluene Moisture Determination," by H. G. DeKay. Read by title.

"The Use of New Solvents in Alkaloidal Assays," by M. L. Jacobs and Glenn L. Jenkins.

"Analysis of Glycerophosphates. II. Determination of Small Amounts of Phosphates in Glycerophosphates," by R. M. Hitchens and M. S. McCauley. The two foregoing papers were presented by R. M. Hitchens. (No discussion.)

"Analysis of Glycerophosphates. I. Discussion of Assay Methods for Ferric Glycerophosphate and Manganese Glycerophosphate," by R. M. Hitchens.

"The Assay of Monoethanolamine in the Presence of Theophylline," by Asa N. Stevens.

"The Assay of Theophylline: Theophylline with Ethylene Diamine U. S. P. XI and Theophylline Monoethanolamine," by Asa N. Stevens and Dale T. Wilson. The two foregoing papers were presented by Asa N. Stevens. (No discussion.)

"Nitrogen-Alkyl Barbituric Acid Derivatives." Illustrated by lantern slides, presented by the author, Edward E. Swanson.

E. V. Lynn inquired relative to the method of administration, the test animal and how the amount of anesthesia and the duration of the action was judged.

The author advised that these results were obtained with the white rat from intra-peritoneal injection. The duration of action was indicated by the tail and corneal reflex.

E. V. Lynn inquired whether the white rat was not a poor animal for such experiments.

The author replied that it is an exceptionally good cheap animal to use for barbiturate, because rats show a distinct index. Rabbits are of no value for the testing of barbiturates. Dogs are better than any other animal, but for a cheap animal the rat is one of the best.

"Detection of Diethylphthalate in Spiritus Frumenti," by Israel Schwartz. Read by title. (Published in September JOURNAL, page 749.)

"The Decomposition of Solution of Sodium Sulfide," by G. Bulfer, A. J. Boyle and L. H. Baldinger. Read by the latter. (No discussion.)

"Methods of Determining the Alkalinity Imparted to Water by Ampul Glass," by R. K. Snyder. Read by the latter. (No discussion.)

"The Determination of Alcohol in Pharmaceutical Products. II," by T. H. Rider, and "The Stability of Diothane Solutions III." Both papers were read by T. H. Rider.

Dr. E. V. Lynn inquired whether normal heptane was used entirely and whether it was readily obtainable.

The author replied in the affirmative and that it was readily obtainable.

"Extraction Studies on Ipecac," by Samuel W. Goldstein. Read by title.

"Stabilized Syrup of Ferrous Iodide," by P. L. Burrin, A. G. Worton and F. E. Bibbins. Read by the latter. (No discussion.)

"Bacteriostatic Azo Dyes," by W. Baker, W. A. Lott, E. C. Billheimer and W. G. Christiansen. Read by the latter. (No discussion.)

The next series of papers was presented by W. J. Husa. The names of co-authors are given. George R. Jones—"Drug Extraction X. The Swelling of Powdered Drugs in Liquids."

Paul Fehder—"Drug Extraction XI. The Extraction of Jalap."

Paul Fehder—"Drug Extraction XII. The Effect of Variation in Proportion of Moistening Liquid on the Percolation of Jalap."

Paul Fehder—"Drug Extraction XIII. The Extraction of Ipomea."

G. A. Bergy inquired whether any work has been done along the line of the extraction of such powdered drugs by the use of some of the newer solvents, such as carbinol.

W. J. Husa replied that some of the newer solvents had been used in preliminary work, but not in the making of fluidextracts, because that raised the question of whether those could be taken internally or not. That study was not gone into.

The next series of papers were on "Fluidextract of Uva Ursi," and "Fluidextract of Senna," by C. O. Lee and his co-workers. The names of the latter are given. Presented by C. O. Lee:

H. L. Tisher—"A Study of Precipitation of Fluidextract of Uva Ursi. I. The Crystalline Nature of the Precipitate."

J. E. Bell—"A Study of Precipitation of Fluidextract of Uva Ursi. II. The Effect of Heat and Selective Solvents upon the Formation of a Precipitate in Fluidextract of Uva Ursi."

L. M. Parks—"The Identification of the Crystalline Precipitate in Fluidextract of Uva Ursi. III."

L. M. Parks—"The Cause and Prevention of the Crystalline Precipitate in Fluidextract of Uva Ursi. IV."

K. L. Kaufman—"A Study of the Precipitation in Fluidextract of Senna I. A Comparative Study of the Official Formulas."

K. L. Kaufman—"A Study of the Precipitation in Fluidextract of Senna II. The Effects of Light, Temperature and Various Other Physical Factors upon Fluidextract of Senna."

K. L. Kaufman—"A Study of the Precipitation in Fluidextract of Senna III. Precipitation in Fluidextract of Senna Minimized by Means of Sodium Borate."

K. L. Kaufman—"A Study of the Precipitation in Fluidextract of Senna IV. The Nature and Character of the Precipitate Which Forms in Fluidextract of Senna."

S. Hauge and K. L. Kaufman—"A Study of the Precipitation in Fluidextract of Senna V. A Bioassay Technique for Determining the Cathartic Value of Fluidextract of Senna and Other Liquid Cathartics."

William J. Husa inquired relative to the length of time it took for the precipitate to appear. The general reply was that the precipitate would begin to appear very soon and precipitation continued for a long time.

John C. Krantz, Jr., inquired whether the addition of sodium hydroxide had been tried to prevent the precipitation in fluidextract of senna.

Mr. Kaufman had found that it does not act satisfactorily.

"Preparation of Divinyl Ether," by W. A. Lott and W. G. Christiansen. Read by the latter.

G. A. Bergy inquired relative to the use of Divinyl Ether.

W. G. Christiansen replied that it is a good inhalation anesthetic, but there are certain limitations to it. It is more satisfactory in short operations than in long ones. Regarding its safety—that depended on the operator. They were working on cyclopropane, because they considered this more satisfactory.

Second Vice-Chairman Justus C. Ward took the chair.

"The Use of Cetyl Alcohol as an Enteric Coating Material," by Lucille M. Mills.

W. J. Husa asked how efficiency was calculated. It seemed to him there was only a small proportion of cetyl alcohol-mastic disintegrated, but the efficiency was given at about 97 per cent.

The author stated that the total number of tablets, disintegrated in the stomach, was disregarded and those that do not pass, and the efficiency figured on those that had passed through the stomach in whole or in the disintegrated form.

T. H. Rider inquired whether the author had any figures on the insolubility of cetyl alcohol in alkali. She replied in the negative.

"Experiments with a New Suppository Base," by John C. Bird.

W. J. Husa asked how this compound was selected.

The author was first led to choose this base because of the recent development of the self-emulsifying creams that are on the market. Those points are discussed in the original paper. He said: "The trouble with the glycerol esters, apart from the propyl esters, is that the melting point is too high, between 75 and 80. This is the only one I found within the range of the body temperature, between 25 to 27."

"The Hydrolysis of Menthyl Acetate and of Acetylated Peppermint Oil," by L. H. Baldinger.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was adjourned.

THIRD SESSION.

The Third Session of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened August 28th at 9:15 A.M. by Chairman H. M. Burlage.

The reading of papers was continued; the first paper—"A Study of Methylenedisulfonic Acid and Its Derivatives," by John C. Bauer and Glenn L. Jenkins, was read by Glenn L. Jenkins. (Discussion will have to be deferred until paper is published.)

A series of three papers was presented by E. V. Lynn.

E. V. Lynn and F. J. DeSantis—"American Mistletoe."

E. V. Lynn and C. J. Monarca—"Acorns of Quercus Rubra."

E. V. Lynn and K. E. Larsen—"The Bark of American Larch." (Discussion will be published with the paper.)

A series of three papers was presented by R. A. Cain:

R. A. Cain and Carl H. Johnson—"The Leaf Oil of Douglas Fir."

R. A. Cain and Carl H. Johnson—"The Bark Oil of Douglas Fir."

R. A. Cain and Carl H. Johnson—"The Wood Oil of Douglas Fir." (Discussion will be published with the papers.)

"The Pharmacognosy of the Anterior and Posterior Pituitary of Cattle," by Heber W. Youngken. (No discussion.)

F. E. Bibbins took the chair.

Henry M. Burlage presented the paper prepared by himself and H. Dale Roth entitled, "Chrysoopsis Graminifolia—A Preliminary Study," by Henry M. Burlage and H. Dale Roth. (No discussion.)

Chairman Burlage resumed the chair.

"Investigation of the Fruits of Sambucus Calicarpa," by Richard H. Cook and Forest J. Goodrich. Read by title.

"The Chemical Nature of Iodobismuthic Acid and Its Relation to the Chemistry of the Alkali Iodide Compounds of Bismuth Iodide," by A. E. Jurist and W. G. Christiansen. Presented by the latter. (Discussion will be published with the paper.)

"New Iodine-Bile Compounds (Iodocholeates): Their Physical and Chemical Properties, Germicidal and Pharmacologic Action," by P. Goedrich. (Discussion will be published with the paper.)

The following papers from the Laboratory of Edward Kremers were read by title:

"The Mondardas, an Attempt at a Chemical Characterization," by C. C. Albers and Edward Kremers; "The Volatile Oil of *Juniperus Mexicana*," by Nevada Windemuth and Edward Kremers; "A Phytochemical Study of *Ceanothus Americanus*," by Arthur Schuck and Edward Kremers; "A Phytochemical Study of *Gnaphalium Obtusifolium*," by Paul Jannke and Edward Kremers; "A Phytochemical Study of *Nepeta Cataria*," by Minnie Meyer and Edward Kremers; "A Phytochemical Study of the Leaves of *Celastrus Scandens*," by Helen Ernst and Edward Kremers; "A Study of Shikimic Acid and Drugs Containing it," by H. H. Lei and Edward Kremers; "The Preparation of 1-*beta*-Thujone," by C. C. Albers and Edward Kremers.

"The Effects of Individual Environment Factors of the Chemical Constituents of Plants," by Noel Moore Ferguson. (Author absent.)

"Selenium in Type Vegetation," by O. A. Beath. Read by title.

The next two papers were read by title:

"A Study of Several Species of the Genus *Monarda*," by B. V. Christensen and R. S. Justice, and "A Comparative Study of the Pharmacological Action of Natural and Synthetic Camphor," by B. V. Christensen and H. J. Lynch.

"A Study of Solution of Magnesium Citrate," by Arthur Osol and L. F. Tice. Read by the former. (Discussion of this and next paper will be published with the papers.)

Arthur Osol presented the paper "Magnesium Magma Heavy Metals Test."

"Taste Tests IV. Relative Bitterness," by Frederick M. Scholl and James C. Munch. Presented by the latter. (No discussion.)

The following four papers were presented by Arno Viehoever:

Arno Viehoever, H. Mack and A. Koff—"Bio-Chemistry of May-Apple."

"Vital Substances as Medicine," by Arno Viehoever.

Arno Viehoever and R. Gilbert—"Wintergreen Oil as a Poison."

Arno Viehoever and L. K. Lung—"Common and Oriental Cardamoms."

(Discussions will be published with the papers.)

The report of the Committee on the Chairman's Address was called for; presented by J. C. Krantz, Jr., it follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS, SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

"1. The Committee wishes to compliment the officers of the section for the excellent papers secured for this meeting of the section and also for the promptness and dispatch with which the meeting was conducted."—Adopted.

"2. The Committee concurs in the first recommendation in the Chairman's address, *i. e.*, that only such papers that have been presented before it and/or passed by the Board of Review of Papers be published under the heading of 'Scientific Section' in the JOURNAL."—Adopted.

"3. The Committee concurs in the second recommendation in the Chairman's Address, *i. e.*, that no paper be published in the 'Scientific Section' of the JOURNAL unless approved by the Board of Review."—Adopted.

"4. The Committee feels that the recommendation of the Chairman to give publication priority to papers which are read by the author, over those which are read by title, would be unwise. The committee feels that the timeliness of the subject should be the determining factor in publication priority."—Committee's report adopted.

"5. The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Chairman that papers submitted by authors other than ASSOCIATION members should be given special scrutiny by the Board of Review."—Adopted.

Chairman Krantz submitted: "Perhaps this sixth resolution requires a word of explanation. In the Chairman's Address, there was a recommendation to the effect that the Scientific Section should make a careful study of the papers and the character of the papers to be presented before it. In view of this recommendation in the Chairman's Address, the Committee on Chairman's Address offers the following resolution:

"6. The Committee recommends that the incoming Chairman appoint a committee of three, one of whom is the editor of the JOURNAL, to study the policy of priority recommended in the Chairman's Address, and to report to the section at its next annual meeting."—Committee's Report adopted.

Chairman Krantz submitted: "This next resolution is the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Chairman's Address, in response to the resolution offered by Dr. Munch at the first meeting of this Section."

"7. The Committee agrees in principle with the resolution offered by Dr. Munch to limit each author to one paper and, should the necessity arise, feels that such action should be taken. At present, however, the Committee feels that the action is not necessary and would not be in the best interests of the ASSOCIATION."

Abstract of discussion follows.

James C. Munch: "We have had ninety papers offered. In analyzing those, one-third came from seven authors. Approximately one-third were read by title, which left one-third of the papers to congest the program.

"What I had in mind was to get some constructive thought directed toward some method by which papers that are to be offered only by title shall be so designated on the program, and that some possibility can be considered for discussion of papers to be presented."

Secretary Bibbins explained that some of the authors could not come after saying they would; others are here who thought they could not come which accounts for the changes to some extent.

(Further discussion.)

After re-reading the report of Chairman Krantz, the report was adopted.

Chairman Burlage resumed the chair.

John C. Krantz stated that one gets a better insight into the presentation of the paper if he knows the laboratory in which the man is working. "Would it be possible to place this on the program, along with the title of the paper, the laboratory in which the man is working or in the abstracts, whichever seems to be the more desirable?"

Secretary Bibbins thought it might look like advertising.

Dr. Krantz said this is handled in other societies by simply mentioning the name of the city.

Secretary Bibbins said the city would be all right.

Chairman Burlage thought the suggestion a good one.

George D. Beal suggested an index with names.

(This ended the discussion.)

G. F. Reddish said he would probably be out of order on the matter of unfinished business, but there is some unfinished scientific business that is about ten years' old. He had reference to the work of U. S. P. and N. F. on ointments. He suggested that these studies be continued.

F. E. Bibbins took the chair.

Report of the Nominating Committee:

The Committee selects the following nominees for officers of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for the coming year: *Chairman*, G. L. Jenkins; *First Vice-Chairman*, B. V. Christensen; *Second Vice-Chairman*, J. C. Ward; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, H. M. Burlage.

On motion duly seconded the nominees were duly elected.

The officers-elect were duly installed and on motion duly seconded the Section adjourned.

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

The Joint Session of the Scientific Section and the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order Thursday, August 27th, by Chairman H. M. Burlage of the Scientific Section. Secretary Leon W. Richards of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing presided as co-chairman. The latter presented the report of the Committee on Collection of Information Pertaining to Professional Pharmacy, by Marvin J. Andrews. (To be published; see also Chairman Rising's Address.)

The report on the U. S. P. was called for but owing to the absence of Chairman Cook, Chairman Burlage called on Chairman E. N. Gathercoal, who made a verbal report. (The notes have been referred to Chairman Gathercoal; to be published later.)

Other reports were made by the Chairman, see October JOURNAL, pages 901, 906-908. (See Chairman Cook's report in October JOURNAL, pages 896-901.)

Second Vice-Chairman, H. A. K. Whitney, took the chair. He called attention to the Recipe Book Exhibit prepared by the Chairman, J. Leon Lascoff.

The report of the Committee on Ebert Prize was presented. It follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EBERT PRIZE.

It is the unanimous opinion of this committee that some pointed references should be made as to the conditions in which manuscripts come into the hands of the committee. Some papers are third or fourth carbons on onionskin paper, and therefore, practically illegible. Others are a disgrace to the ASSOCIATION because of poor mechanical construction or more particularly through very careless use of the English language. It is our belief that the committee has the right and should refuse to consider an illegible manuscript and further, that the composition of a paper should likewise be held to be an important consideration in judging its merit.

This committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Scientific Section for consideration and action.

As to the Ebert Prize, your committee is in unanimous accord in the selection of papers for this award. These papers deal with Improved Methods and in the judgment of the committee are of sufficient merit to justify the award. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the Ebert Prize be awarded to Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins and Mr. Charles F. Bruening for two papers on "The Assay of Hypophosphites" as representing the best written contribution submitted to the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and as appear in published form in the JOUR. A. PH. A., volume XXV, pages 19 and 491.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. LANGENHAN
GEORGE D. BEAL
B. V. CHRISTENSEN, *Chairman.*

The report of the Committee on Prescription Tolerances was called for. This was presented in House of Delegates, page 944.

There being no further business, the Joint Session was adjourned.

SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order by Chairman L. W. Rising at 9:00 o'clock Thursday, August 27th. Chairman Rising presented his address; it follows.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY L. W. RISING.

Custom decrees that annually the chairman of each section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION open the activities of his division with a few remarks regarding some phase of pharmacy. In casting about for an appropriate subject on which to base my own talk, I consulted a number of the leaders in the profession. It is significant that they were unanimous in pointing out that attention should be paid to the attempt on the part of many retail pharmacists to once more professionalize their businesses. There is an undeniably important trend toward a schism in the ranks of the retailers which will eventually result in a large class of pharmacists doing strictly a professional business. This trend has been predicted for many years and actually began during the depression when it was found that those stores whose business was in large measure based upon the filling of prescriptions and distribution of sick-room supplies suffered less than did the ordinary pharmacies. Because so many pharmacists have discovered that their economic salvation lies in truly pharmaceutical activities, the problems of professional pharmacy assume a new and broader significance.

It is with these newer problems that the men whom I interrogated felt this section must deal. Certainly that is one of our major functions. Not all of them can be taken up at once, however, and none of them can be solved by simple discussion in our annual gatherings. We must go farther than words if we are to fulfil our obligations to pharmacy. The mere fact that the section at some time or another has considered certain important problems of professional pharmacy does not mean that the discussions will be taken up after the convention and followed through to satisfactory conclusions. Too often the many good things initiated by the section die almost before they are born because of the lack of adequate machinery with which to follow them throughout the year after those who are responsible for their beginnings have scattered to the four corners of the nation. The section has at times been remiss here and should undertake to remedy the condition. Dr. R. P. Fischelis points out one of the deficiencies in this connection. There are local, state and national organizations endeavoring to promote professional business through publicizing the U. S. P. and N. F. and through other means. The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing has each year attempted to carry on its own share of this work. There is no correlation between these individual endeavors which would mold all into a single effective national unit. Certainly from the point of view of efficiency, coördinated activity is to be highly desired. This section two years ago took a step in the proper direction when it formed the Committee for the Collection of Information Pertaining to Professional Pharmacy. The purpose of the committee was to collect all the available material used by any organization intimately connected with professional pharmacy in the furtherance of its activities. For two years the committee has been working and should by now have considerable valuable data. However, for the lack of planned machinery to coördinate this work with that of the parent society, it has not been effectively used. I therefore recommend that the section call to the attention of the parent body this material, pointing out that it is constantly increasing, and urge that facilities be made available at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY for its study. As a result of the study, there could be published periodically summaries of all activity of these various agencies. Possession of this correlated knowledge would make it easy and logical for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to initiate and direct a coördinated program for the publicizing and development of professional pharmacy.

In order to further insure the permanence of the thoughts and discussion developed here, I urge that each member of this section contact the leading pharmacists of his own district and informally talk over our work. These men should be asked to contribute for subsequent conventions papers based on their own experiences in solving the problems of professional pharmacy. Coöperative effort of this sort should accomplish several things: It should carry the work of the section to many whose interests it serves but who are not ordinarily made acquainted with it, these later discussions will frequently bring to light important local pharmaceutical issues or trend which should be brought to the attention of the section, and increased interest in the work of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION with a consequent enlargement in its effectiveness should result.

I wish to thank publicly the secretary and other officers of the section for their efforts in organizing this program. I also wish to thank those who have contributed papers for the time and energy they have so unselfishly given in the interests of professional pharmacy.

The report was accepted.

Verbal report of the Secretary was presented and accepted.

The reading of papers follows. When no discussions are given, they will accompany the papers. The following were presented: "Is Dispensing and Preparation of Medicinal Substances a Lost Art?" by Max Lemberger; "Sterile Fluids for the Hospitals and the Pharmacist," by Evelyn Gray Scott; "Pharmacist and Physician," by Ella Paquin; "The Teaching of Manufacturing Pharmacy," by Dr. H. G. DeKay; "The Study of Glycerin Suppositories," by William A. Prout; "A Uniform Schedule for Prescription Pricing in South Dakota," by Clark T. Eidsmoe.

J. Leon Lascoff asked relative to compounding fees. (The prices are brought out in the paper to be published.)

"Pharmacy in Prison," by Charles L. Pickens.

Joseph P. Murray asked about the average age of the present inmates. The author replied that they are anywhere from eighteen to eighty years.

"What Type of Prescription and How Many to Be Given at Board of Pharmacy Practical Examination," by J. Leon Lascoff. This paper was published in the October issue, page 870.

"It Can Be Done, Series Five," J. Leon Lascoff.

"The Establishment and Operation of an Open-All-Night Policy in a Retail Pharmacy," by Robert Elich.

"The Clinic Pharmacy," by Josephine Nichols.

"Some Observations on the Preparation of Intravenous Solutions in the Hospital Pharmacy," by H. C. McAllister and Henry M. Burlage.—This paper is published in the September JOURNAL, page 756.

It was moved by J. M. Dille, duly seconded and carried that "papers which contain secret material be not acceptable for presentation in the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing."

The First Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was then adjourned. Members were invited to inspect the A. P. H. A. Recipe Book preparations.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 9:00 o'clock, August 28th, by Chairman L. W. Rising.

The reading of papers was continued:

"Malpractice of Pharmacy," by E. J. Parr.

"A Greater Knowledge of Pharmacology Is Essential to a Professional Pharmacist," by A. O. Mickelsen.

The author of the paper preceded the reading of the paper by referring to some experiences, one an exhibit at the North Western Medical Association in which he took up the study of mineral oil and petrolatum. He found the medical men eager for the information. He also referred to a number of preparations on the market that were advertised as a panacea for all ills. He stated also that he found that some pharmacists were studying pharmacology and in that way they are able to give information to the doctors.

The author had the pleasure of giving an exhibit at the Pacific Northwest Medical Association and the entire exhibit was on white mineral oil and petrolatum and the doctors were eager to get information regarding mineral oil. Some of them had simply been prescribing mineral oil. He referred also to the prescribing of advertised products without knowledge of them. He was pleased to note that some physicians and pharmacists were studying the pharmacology of preparations.

H. A. K. Whitney agreed with Dean Mickelsen and said that schools should teach pharmacology with a background of physiology.

C. O. Lee stated that pharmacists should go into experimental pharmacology and do work of this kind for the physician.

Wm. J. Husa agreed with the author of the paper, that pharmacy students should be prepared to advise the physician relative to the pharmacology of drugs.

Anton Hogstad, Jr., said that in his experience pharmacology entered into the activities of the pharmacist every day. He referred to several addresses he delivered a number of years ago on "Alkaloidal Chemistry," and in these discussions pharmacology had a very important part.

Chairman Rising referred to some work that was being done at the School he is connected with; he stated that a pharmacologist had been added to the faculty.

The next paper was on "Control of Specialties and Nostrums in Prescription Stock," by John F. McClosky.

R. E. Terry considered it the duty of the pharmacist to make such investigations. He referred to some of the work done by German pharmacists who must be in position to assay such products according to the requirements of the German Pharmacopœia.

Lawrence Templeton stated that in his opinion the action of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was of great value. With only a very few exceptions the prescriptions are to be written by the doctors for U. S. P. and N. F. items. When the pharmacists refused to fill prescriptions for proprietaries the patients complained to the doctors, but this was corrected when it was found that the pharmacists would comply with the specifications. They have noticed a decrease in the number of prescriptions for proprietaries.

The reading of papers was continued:

"The Preliminary Study of Tincture of Cantharides," by Leslie M. Ohmart.

Wm. J. Husa remarked that the use of hydrochloric acid is important.

C. O. Lee asked whether the author of the paper had found a satisfactory assay for the tincture. He referred to the British assay. The author of the paper stated that this paper represented preliminary work.

The next paper of the program was "The Challenge of To-day," by Anton Hogstad, Jr. (Discussion will be embodied in the paper.)

Chairman Rising referred to the unusual opportunity Dr. Hogstad had in getting acquainted with pharmacists.

The next paper was entitled: "One Year of U. S. P. and N. F. Extension in Mississippi," by Charles E. Wilson. The paper was read by E. L. Hammond.

Marvin J. Andrews desired to compliment the author of the paper and the Mississippi State Board of Pharmacy. He had never used the cost compared with making and buying. He thought it was the duty of the physician to write the prescription for the patient using the official products and not worry about the cost. He also referred to the cards which accompanied the paper. They used the same one with some other information. In this, the physicians were asked relative to the work they are interested in, in the practice they specialized. Most physicians prefer to receive their information on 3 x 5 index cards.

The following papers were presented:

"A Ready Method for the Extemporaneous Preparation of Isotonic Collyria," by Morris Mellen and Leonard A. Seltzer. (Published in September JOURNAL, pages 759-763.)

"Hydrogenated Castor Oil as An Ointment Base," by George W. Fiero. (Published in October JOURNAL, page 862.)

"The Education of a Pharmacist," by Ernest T. Stuhr

"New Practicalities in Pharmacy," by O. U. Sisson. (Published in October JOURNAL, page 863.)

"The Idealism of Pharmacy," by Sister M. Constance.

"The Teaching of Manufacturing Pharmacy," by H. G. DeKay.—Presented by C. O. Lee. He stated that an effort was made to outline manufacturing pharmacy in the institution with which he was connected.

"Compressing Gland Products into Tablets," by C. O. Lee. The author explained that the study resulted from an effort to supply tablets for a medical missionary in India. Formulas are given in the paper and the experimental data have been found valuable.

"Pharmacy from the Standpoint of Hospital Administration," by B. T. Howiler, presented by H. A. K. Whitney. The paper represents a résumé of experiences in the hospital.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was called for. The following names were presented and the nominees were duly elected.

Chairman, H. K. Whitney; *First Vice-Chairman*, Wm. J. Husa; *Second Vice-Chairman*, E. L. Hammond; *Secretary*, Leon W. Richards; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. W. Rising; *Chairman of the Sub-Section on Hospital Pharmacy*, L. C. Zopf.

After installation of the officers the Section was adjourned.

Attention was called to the new sub-section on hospital pharmacy, that the work be encouraged. Chairman Rising requested that members keep the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing in mind for the preparation and submission of papers.

All papers of the Sections are referred, according to usual custom for review before publication. See Notice to Contributors, published periodically; a copy will be found in October JOURNAL, page 962.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Announcement has been made of the preliminary program for the Ninth International Congress on Military Medicine and Pharmacy, to be held, May 8 to 14, 1937, at Bucarest. The chief subjects to be treated will be the organization and functions of health services in military operations on land and sea; transportation, hospitalization and treatment of gassed and wounded; organization and functions of surgical services in motorized troops; usage of colorimetric methods in analysis in laboratories; dental cases in armies; definition, treatment, apparatus; comparative studies of food supplies for the healthy, and nourishment for the sick and injured in times of peace and war.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation of the A. P. H. A. was convened on August 26th, at 3:00 P.M., by Chairman C. Leonard O'Connell.

The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's Address. It follows:

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY C. LEONARD O'CONNELL.

The business of this session concerns itself with two of the most important phases of man's activity in pharmacy, namely, education and legislation. Perhaps an over-emphasis on the latter is a fairly reciprocal outgrowth of the under-emphasis upon the former.

Until recent years, the pharmacists as a class were not well educated formally, that is, in the commonly accepted meaning of the words. A formally trained college graduate was one who had the conventional four-year high school training followed by the accepted four-year course of undergraduate study in the field of distribution elected. In the case of the pharmacist, his abridged and intensive training of two years was, until recent years, superimposed upon an inadequate preliminary training. In other words, both his preparation for college and his actual college work had always been regarded as substandard in the sense that the education did not conform to accepted standards.

Having had, for the most part, but casual contact with educative procedure, and having had many experiences with legislative procedure in the form chiefly of restrictions placed upon him, it is perhaps a natural thing for the pharmacist to look to legislation rather than to education for a remedy. In America it is still fashionable in pharmaceutical circles to subscribe to the doctrine that by some form of legislative enactment, we may legislate the independent retail pharmacist into a competence. Even a causal knowledge of economic principles compels admission that the economic problem of the small retailer does not lend itself to legislative solution.

Granting the small dealer's right to fair competitive codes in which large scale operators should be restrained from exercising unfair advantage due to their great size and wealth, it is still difficult to see how we may justly extend this by visiting punitive restrictions upon certain economic groups. If in theory all men are equal under the law it is difficult to see how legislation aimed to harass or impede certain groups can be justified.

Too often the appeals to the small retailer for support in view of proposed legislation designed to cure economic ills have been to the heart rather than to the head and since the appeals have for the most part been successful, the response has been emotional with a feeling tone out of all proportion to the factors involved. What our legislative programs need essentially is less heat and more cold reasonable appraisal of the facts at hand.

Small retailers, as a class, *in se*, do not receive, nor should they receive any unusual consideration from legislative groups. They are engaged in a business activity that is subject to economic principles and in order to justify their existences and earn livelihoods, they must conduct their businesses efficiently. To attempt to impede others, rather than to improve themselves is to reverse the order of customary procedure.

An individual needs be neither a philosopher nor an economist to recognize that a buying public has little immediate or remote concern with the problem of any group of distributors. The buying public is interested in obtaining customary merchandise of acceptable quality at advantageous prices. Dealers are interested in selling such merchandise at a greater or lesser profit in terms of existing competition.

Granting the unethical and uneconomic nature of "deep cut rate" and "football merchandising," we shall probably find that the animus aimed at the so-called "chiseling group" may come back to plague us if we act emotionally rather than rationally.

Recent investigation aimed to bring out in the open secret rebates and unfair concessions to large dealers is a step in the direction of giving an educational flavor to legislative procedure. Let us dedicate ourselves to the task of rooting out unfair practices but let us not stultify ourselves by seeking favors and exemptions for any group however large or small.

Vice-Chairman Schicks stated that he would not present an address but desired to take the opportunity to compliment the efficient Secretary for the splendid work that he has done in rounding up the program. He expressed appreciation of the remarks made by Chairman O'Connell.

Secretary George A. Moulton desired to bring action into the meeting and not a lengthy report. "The past year has removed from the membership many friends and I refer particularly to a former *Honorary President* of the ASSOCIATION, Prof. Eli H. LaPierre.

"Oscar E. Russell in his report to this Section of last year recommended that more time and thought be devoted to legislation, and with this in mind the program herewith is presented. He desired to thank those who had prepared papers and those who had made contacts possible for securing papers."

The secretary's report was accepted.

Chairman Roy B. Cook of the House of Delegates was the first speaker of the session. He made some observations on legislation.

The succeeding speaker was W. Mac Childs, President of the N. A. B. P. (He generalized on conditions in pharmacy, education and legislation.)

Charles W. Ballard was much interested in the suggestions made by the speaker about clinical laboratory work. In the Metropolitan District of the City of New York this work has been taken over by the Health Department. Clinical analyses cannot be undertaken except in laboratories licensed by the Health Department. Among those eligible for these licenses are those with degrees showing qualifications for the work.

There is a movement to extend this work throughout the state and provide a course for laboratory technicians and clinical workers. The course is ambitious in that it extends over four years.

H. Evert Kendig stated that after quite thorough investigation, conducted a few years ago on the possibility of offering courses in Clinical Analyses, in Temple University, it was decided at first that a regular course could not be given because of the lack of hours in which to prepare the student for this work and the conclusion was also reached in his mind that it is doubtful whether it is possible for a School of Pharmacy to set up special courses which give a satisfactory training as a technician unless that school is next door to a closely connected hospital.

"It is of no great value to give a student clinical analysis, because he does not learn anything from that except the technique of it. To make the course of value and to prepare the student to produce a report which will be acceptable to the physician, he must have gone over hundreds and hundreds of specimens of urine. The sample applies to blood work. He must have the pathological blood, not the normal blood, so that when he looks into the microscope, when he makes a test he will recognize whatever it may be that gives rise to the diseased condition.

"The physician will not accept the findings of the man who is not trained in the study of the pathological specimens. He depends upon the report he receives from the laboratory for his diagnosis. He sends the specimens there and these come back with the report on which he bases his diagnosis and his treatment, and he will not be warranted in so doing unless the work has been done by a man trained in pathological specimens. A report that is in the interest of public health cannot be made otherwise.

He did not believe, at the present time, unless the College of Pharmacy is very closely situated to a hospital, from which the pathological specimens are obtained, that it is possible to train a man in this work in a manner so that his findings will be accepted by the physician.

Mr. Childs stated that the Colleges of Pharmacy are impractical in some respects. They do not give full value to the man for the time he spends in the school so that he can go outside of the Institution and use it. Some of these clinical laboratories are perhaps too scientific. They go into the cultural scientific program to an extent that it would require seven or eight years in school to get results. The student who has ability can complete studies that he can make use of in less time. He referred to a school of laboratory technique in St. Louis that gives these laboratory courses and the students become successful in the work. He was of the opinion, that if this school can turn out efficient students, Schools of Pharmacy can do likewise.

J. Leon Lascoff requested Dr. C. W. Ballard to speak in this connection. He said that the institution with which he is connected gives extension courses in Urinalysis, Blood Analysis and other clinical work, but these are extension courses. The students who come to the school for such a course come for what Dean Kendig would call the theoretical side.

George C. Schicks stated that it is well to remember that the scientific articles in the *JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.* that are based on pharmacy, even though some of the readers cannot comprehend the full meaning, are valuable contributions to be made use of. He thought that such a standing of the *JOURNAL* is necessary for the *ASSOCIATION*. He thought perhaps the work of bringing a uniform effort to promote the interests of pharmacy should be extended.

He had in mind that it is possible for practicing pharmacists to be in better position to compete with commercial houses if they have the proper information presented to them through some source, that they are responsible, capable individuals and that when information is obtained from them it is authentic. He referred also to reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association which are sources of valuable information and likewise the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association, which is constantly instructing its members as to what to do, how to write prescriptions, what to write for, and we should have a somewhat similar organization in pharmacy. He thought that a laboratory located in the *AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY* with capable men, could bring related information to pharmacists. Pharmacists could then say, "We want competition, not unfairly but fairly. We are going to meet you on your own plane."

Mr. Childs thought perhaps he had been misunderstood to a certain extent. He was neither criticizing the schools of Pharmacy nor the *AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*. The *ASSOCIATION* has done wonderful things and he would not take away any praise nor any work that the *ASSOCIATION* is promoting. He thought that the *JOURNAL* should contain pages of formulas and practical suggestions for the professional pharmacist, outside of that which is given in the papers by the authors.

Dean Kendig hoped that Mr. Child's interesting remarks would be prepared for publication.

The next paper called for was that by Paul C. Olsen on the Robinson-Patman Bill. It follows:

THE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT.

BY PAUL C. OLSEN.

This new law which was signed by President Roosevelt in June 1936, has been the subject of extensive discussion and controversy both during and since its passage. Indeed, in a paper of a length suitable for this meeting, it would be impossible even to enumerate all of the different analyses and discussions of the Robinson-Patman Act which have been published. One of the latest of these analyses contains over 25,000 words!

The Robinson-Patman Act, among the numerous names which it bears, is called the "Anti-Discrimination Act." No one questions the desirability, nor the equity of removing by law discriminations in trade. The question in this respect about the Robinson-Patman Act is simply whether it will accomplish such a purpose.

It will be recalled that in the extensive discussions which preceded the approval of various codes under the National Recovery Administration, the code hearings were used by various interests as a means of bringing forward every conceivable trade grievance which ever existed. Proposals were made at the code hearings, the real purpose of which was the imposition of restrictions upon competitors, rather than the establishment of standards of fair trade practices. For instance, the department store interests proposed to prohibit the evening and Sunday sale in drug stores of everything except strictly medicinal items. Retail drug interests proposed price fixing regulations which would have had the effect of guaranteeing profits in their branch of retailing.

When I bring up the matter of price fixing in the retail drug trade, I realize that many pharmacists sincerely and, certainly persistently, advocate such proposals. Without taking a personal stand one way or the other, I simply want to emphasize that, if legislation could be enacted which would fix price levels in retail drug stores at the minimum levels which are sometimes proposed, the effect of the resulting guarantee of profits would be such a multiplication of drug stores that the competition for business would be far more intensive than it is now.

The same thing is true about the Robinson-Patman Act. If the ultimate effect of this Act is to hobble one form of competition for the benefit of another, the result is bound to be a multiplication of proprietors in the field which benefits from the restriction. Thus its effect is not to lessen competition, but to change it to another direction and to intensify it.

The analyses of the prospective effects of the Robinson-Patman bill have been so extensive and lengthy that merely to enumerate them would be a tiresome task, let alone to discuss them. The conclusion one reaches when one sees all of this analytical literature is that the ultimate effects of the law are certainly confusing and uncertain. Another conclusion, repeatedly expressed, is that the methods of cure that would have to be followed in the full and complete enforcement of the Robinson-Patman Act might be worse in their effects than the conditions it is designed to eradicate.

The existing confusion and uncertainty about the meaning and effect of the Robinson-Patman Act is, in my opinion, a grave danger. Fraught with the most peril is the law which is so difficult to enforce that it becomes a dead letter. When a law becomes a dead letter, it has the effect not only of lessening respect for that law, but for all law. That is a serious condition.

Even if optimistic answers now or soon can be supplied for the uncertainties expressed above, it still must not be forgotten that the effects of the Robinson-Patman Act certainly will not be to create any less competition for drug stores than they have now. Competition may be in different forms and directions, but it will be no less in quantity or quality. That is the immutable force of economic law.

George A. Moulton stated that one of the smoke screens being used to surround the Robinson-Patman Bill is the creation of the idea that this bill is ineffective. He said that many phases of the bill, so far, had been gone over by capable constitutional lawyers who have said that the bill is practical and can be enforced. Naturally, if it can be crowded out by discussion of the individual points or picked apart, and have it stated that it is ineffective, and a sufficient number of people believe that, the bill may not work. He believed that the Robinson-Patman Bill was not intended to reduce the number of drug stores or competition, but it was intended to provide in the practice of pharmacy a means to obtain an honest living.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee on Nominations: Ralph W. Clark, Wisconsin; Henry Rivard, Rhode Island; Leslie Ohmart, Massachusetts.

The Session was adjourned and the Chairman announced that the next meeting would be held Friday morning.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Chairman C. Leonard O'Connell on August 28th, at 9:30 A.M.

The first paper was presented by Lyman H. Kebler on "Physicians' Prescriptions, Doctors and Druggists under the National Food and Drug Act, and Various Food and Drug Bills Introduced in the United States Congress during a Third of a Century."

Joseph H. Goodness thought there were two statements which can't be supported. One was that he thought that carrying the prescription over a state line created a question of interstate commerce.

He said, "the Supreme Court of the United States has held that contracts of insurance interstate are not interstate commerce, and this would seem to parallel that situation very closely. Therefore, he could not exactly agree with that, although the Supreme Court would have the final say."

"Dr. Kebler said 'the physicians' prescription was not specifically excluded from the act; therefore, he implied that they were included. That doesn't happen to be the interpretation of the law. The mere fact that something is not specifically excluded doesn't include it. So perhaps that, too, would be a legal question which could not be answered finally until the Supreme Court has had its say."

The author replied: "On those questions, we receive many inquiries regarding the status of physicians' prescriptions before the law actually became operative. I wrote what we call a food inspection decision on the subject, and we covered exactly the point made, namely, that unless it is a regular article of commerce, a private prescription, it will not be construed as a commercial transaction and, therefore, does not come under the law. That is the way we interpreted it that time. We do not know, of course, what the Court might say. I said, in the introduction to my paper, in reference to the first point, that there was a difference of opinion among the attor-

neys as to whether the Federal Food and Drugs Act covered physicians' prescriptions or not. That is probably going to be fought out in the District sooner or later."

The next paper was "Legislative Weather-Vanes," by R. L. Swain. The paper is published in the September JOURNAL, page 794.

Abstract of discussion follows.

H. Evert Kendig inquired if there was opposition on the part of manufacturers to the legislation and whether advantages resulted.

Dr. Swain stated that the drug trade interests were conferred with and they put their stamp of approval on the legislation and helped to get it passed.

Relative to advantages gained, the author of the paper pointed out a number of important improvements that have come about. In one instance, the building and the employees showed the evidence of improved conditions and the manufacturing operations are entirely in charge of a registered pharmacist. In another, cleaning and painting has been done.

Dr. Swain stated that he spoke before the General Federation of Womens Clubs and a Teacher's Group at the State Normal College.

The Maryland Club Woman featured an article prepared by him for this publication. It was very helpful in building up a proper appreciation. *The Baltimore Sun* sent two men who spent two afternoons with him, getting information for a feature article. He had given them the facts and some of the evidence, but they gave their own interpretation in the article. He thought it was probably the best effort in making the public conscious of the situation and their part in it. If the public is given what it needs, as far as pharmacy is concerned, the best interests of pharmacy are served.

W. F. Rudd pointed to the similarity in this work of Virginia and Maryland.

The question was asked, how the sale of poisons was controlled in paint shops and grocery stores, such as ammonia, muriatic acid and the like? Dr. Swain stated that Maryland's first Poison Act dated back to 1904. Laws of various states were studied and collected and also those of Great Britain, which he considered the best of all. These laws were checked with Dr. DuMez and a poison law background was built up and some points that stressed the Public Health angle were added. He referred to dinitrophenol on which only a few states had legislation, requiring the preparation to be labeled "poison." In most states there was no regulation. Louisiana required that the sales be restricted to the physicians' prescriptions. That same restriction is in the Maryland law. The Maryland Board of Pharmacy is authorized by act to add to the list of poisons. In certain rural communities the Board of Health is authorized to issue permits to rural dealers. Among the poisons authorized are such items as bichloride of mercury tablets in bottles of six; so-called white carbolic acid and so-called crude carbolic acid, in certain quantities; and the dealer must meet all provisions of the law. This part of the law is aimed to regulate only the sale of household poisons. Agricultural poisons are handled in the same way. The law will probably become stricter.

Lyman F. Kebler was very much interested in Dr. Swain's work and this line of legislation. He thought it was wrong to place the power for such legislation in the hands of the Federal Government; the states should take care of their own business. He referred to Food and Drug Legislation and his participation in it and also to legislation in various states regarding certain phases, including that on citrus fruits.

The next paper was entitled, "Requirements for Entrance to the Pharmacy Courses," by H. C. Christensen. The paper is to be published with abstract of discussion in a succeeding issue. (As a matter of record the names of participants in the discussion are given: C. W. Ballard, R. L. Swain, R. A. Lyman, W. F. Rudd, Mrs. L. H. Bowen and the author.)

The next paper of the program was "Some Important Obligations and Responsibilities of the College of Pharmacy," by Ernest Little. (Discussions follow the paper in this issue of the JOURNAL.)

The next paper was "Professional Pharmacy in National Legislation," by E. F. Kelly. The author preceded his paper by the following comment:

When Mr. Moulton asked me to take part in this program, I assumed that he wished me to reflect fairly well in national legislation what I knew Dr. Swain would reflect in state legislation, because it has been my privilege to know a good deal about what has been done in that particular state and the attitude they take toward legislation.

"I regret, therefore, that the papers did not come in sequence but, in another way, I am

very glad, because some points were brought out in the discussion which illustrate exactly what he was trying to emphasize in legislation and what I hope to say.

"May I add also that in this discussion of education and legislation, particularly as illustrated by Dr. Christensen's paper and also Dr. Little's, we see the necessity of recognizing that we must follow along professional lines in this work if we expect to be recognized as a professional group. I don't think we can ignore the course of action of any other public health profession, because if we go too far away from the accepted professional atmosphere, we are looked upon as a different group, which does not aid us. Of course, I don't think that means we have to accept everything that the other professions do, but I think we have to illustrate that our course of procedure is in line with the other public health groups.

"I repeat, all I can add to this discussion is to illustrate, as far as I can, that the same ideas and the same procedures are applicable to national legislation as to state legislation, with respect to these public health fields. I did not think that the Chairman expected me to discuss our legislative program for the year." The paper follows:

PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

BY E. F. KELLY.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of a profession is a code of ethics which is voluntarily and generally observed. The earlier professional codes were more necessary, because there were no laws specifically referring to professional practice. The basis of these codes was good faith and the assumption of a measure of responsibility for the public welfare. The licensed position which the members of the public health professions now hold involves a corresponding responsibility to act in good faith with the public in connection with their health needs. Professional pharmacy has such a code, adopted by this ASSOCIATION at its first meeting and amended from time to time to meet changing conditions. It should occupy a prominent place in every pharmacy in this country.

The statement made above prefaces the expression of my opinion, which, no doubt, is yours—that professional pharmacy cannot proceed in its legislative efforts along lines that may be entirely suitable to other groups, even those in the drug industry. This opinion applies not only to the Congress but to every political subdivision. It is evident to me that to be accepted as a profession, pharmacy must act as a profession, and we are its representatives. Equally, I believe that business must act as business is expected to act in its legislative activities.

Although the acceptance on the part of professional pharmacy of the limitations referred to in a sense a restriction, it is also a great advantage because our efforts may be carried on entirely outside of the hurly-burly of other legislative procedures. If legislative leaders can be convinced that the proposed legislation is professional in character and to be so it must involve the public welfare, third support is assured.

My experience in state and national legislative efforts have convinced me that while professional pharmacy loses by this procedure, it eventually gains more than it loses. In my report as secretary, it was stated that this ASSOCIATION now has contact with many persons connected with the Federal government whom we almost always find to be interested in pharmacy and in protecting and promoting it when its needs are made known to them. It was also predicted that we will be drawn more and more into this field although I dislike very much to admit this, in opposing as well as in promoting legislation and this involves government by regulation.

The report of the Committee on Legislation at this meeting reviewed our legislative efforts during the year. A brief review of them may be helpful. The Food and Drugs Act, the bill to commission pharmacists in the Army, various measures to restrict the source of alcohol to grain and other proposals affecting alcohol, the proposal to consolidate the narcotic bureau and the alcohol tax unit under the Secret Service, the proposals affecting the Harrison Act and the proposed amendment to the pharmacy laws and the narcotic law of the District of Columbia. This may seem like a simple program until the wide scope of these proposals is understood.

Another phase is the increase in government by regulation. Necessarily, enforcement agencies must be given the right to issue regulations and many of these affect professional pharmacy. Contacts must be established and maintained, and at times the labor and time involved is proportional to that expended on the basic legislation. As an illustration, many regulations aimed at the control of beverage alcohol also affect its use in our professional practice. Almost without

exception, this result of regulations is unintentional and may be corrected if those responsible can be made to realize in time what the effect will be. Here, as with basic legislation, good faith is involved as well as the public interest of which we are the guardians within our field.

To act in good faith sometimes involves misunderstanding of our position. For instance, a member of Congress took me to task for our opposition to the measure proposing to consolidate the narcotic and alcohol tax unit under the Secret Service on the ground that a professional association should favor any proposal to strengthen narcotic control. My explanation was, that our desire to strengthen narcotic control was the very basis for our opposition. The present Narcotic Bureau is doing a splendid work and any interference, however well mentioned, is dangerous; furthermore, the proposed arrangement would tend to connect the legitimate use of narcotics with the illegitimate use of these dangerous substances. After he understood this point of view, his criticism was withdrawn.

It is my belief that professional pharmacy is on a sound basis in legislation just so long as it acts as a profession should, and is not carried away by ill-advised pressure. We have to call on many pharmacists for assistance and we appreciate the splendid response. It will help us if in contacts with the members of Congress, pharmacists will mention the ASSOCIATION and will impress upon them that any legislation promoted or proposed by our profession will be in good faith and candor, and will always be in the public interest as we see it.

Roy B. Cook inquired: "In this new set-up in the United States Army, what is the situation of the physician and the pharmacist being transferred from one state to another? For instance, we have one of the largest veterans' hospitals in the State of West Virginia. They send a physician in there from the District of Columbia. In the meantime they would ask our board to certify two registered pharmacists for Civil Service examination. They appoint one man out of that group, for that hospital. He is registered in our state. Suppose he is now commissioned and sent down to Fort Thomas, and they take the two physicians that work in their own particular department and transfer them to another state, do they have to re-register or transfer by reciprocity to the various states, or still go on in the government service absolutely distinct from any state contact?"

The author stated in answer to that question: "That is one of the topics we have up for consideration now. I am not able at this time to answer directly. I should say, that if transfer involved any public service, any service outside of strictly Army procedure—that is a matter we have to consider in the future with respect to the Army.

"In the hospitals there is an accepted condition that legal requirements do not apply in the same way that they apply to outside agencies. We went to the American Medical Association with the request that they do get requirements for licensing, that pharmacy must be conducted in accordance with the state act. I think it is quite doubtful that some of the state acts contemplate it. But you could require it.

"Let me make clear this effort as I understand it. The army is attempting to set up a somewhat different condition, a different situation, with respect to these men. They are trying to give their attention more decidedly to the purchase and standardization and distribution of supplies than any of the services rendered by pharmacists.

"I am not able to say directly whether the men would be required to register. They would certainly be eligible."

Mr. Cook inquired whether the National Board would reciprocate before they could serve in that state?

Dr. Kelly thought they would have to.

Secretary Christensen said: "If the status of registration is really worth it, it would depend on whether or not this pharmacist did work other than for the government. If he was entirely in the government service, I don't think there would be any need for consideration as to whether he was registered in the state or not. If he were in a hospital, for instance, where there was state work, or in a general hospital, then it would be a different proposition, but in the government service, where his work would be entirely under government supervision, I don't see any necessity for state registration other than his original registration."

The next paper, "An Adventure in Pharmaceutical Curriculum Construction," by H. C. Newton, was presented by E. V. Lynn. (No discussion.)

The next papers presented were:

"High School Grades and State Board Results," by H. Evert Kendig. (No discussion.)

"The Next Step," by W. F. Rudd. (Discussion will follow the paper when published.)

The three following papers were presented by title:

"A Novel Pharmaceutical Organization," by Oscar Loddy.

"Pharmacy's Position under Regulated Community Medicine," by P. J. Callaghan.

"Foundations for Successful Legislation," by George A. Moulton.

(The papers will be published in succeeding issues of the JOURNAL.)

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by W. M. Chase as follows: *Chairman*, George C. Schicks, New Jersey; *Vice-Chairman*, George A. Moulton, New Hampshire; *Secretary*, John F. McCloskey, Louisiana; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, C. Leonard O'Connell, Pennsylvania.

There being no further nominations from the floor the nominees were elected in due order. Installation followed.

Chairman Schicks expressed his appreciation and invited the members to participate in next year's program. The meeting, on motion duly seconded, was adjourned.

SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The First Session of the Section on Commercial Interests of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order on August 26th, at 2:00 P.M., by Chairman Robert W. Rodman. He made brief remarks and advised that on account of other duties at the meeting it would be impossible for him to remain during the session. He requested Vice-Chairman R. T. Lakey to preside.

Secretary H. F. Hein made brief statements relative to the papers and other matter which would occupy the time of this Section.

Acting Chairman Lakey said there were no records available for the Section at the time and he called for the reading of the papers. The first one to be presented was: "Are Customers Price-Conscious?" by C. Leonard O'Connell. The latter was in attendance at another Section and the reading of the paper had to be deferred. (See pages 1001 and 1077.)

The next paper was on, "The Operation of the Connecticut 'Stop Loss' Drug Control Law," by Hugh Beirne.

He stated that the short time allowed him for the preparation of the paper, and absence from home, did not permit him to prepare a paper. The subject, however, had been very close to him for a number of years. Many times before, legislation of this kind was attempted with considerable discouragement, but it was decided that if such legislation could be passed it would fill a long-needed want in the economical distribution of drug items. The difficulties were largely due to the situation in the drug store systems which will probably now be cleared up by the Robinson-Patman Bill. He had been quite active on the Committee promoting that measure. The "Stop Law" legislation in the state of Connecticut has been in operation since July 1935. Fourteen states have passed State Fair Trade Laws. He was happy to predict that a National Labeling Act, which it is hoped to pass, will validate the Fair Trade acts on the statute books.

The druggists of Connecticut are living happily under the Connecticut "Stop Loss" Drug Control Law, so happy in fact that those who are interested in the promotion are frequently besieged by neighboring states who desire to participate in the benefits which this law has brought to Connecticut druggists. There has been only one litigation since January 1935. It was a charge which was *nolle prossed* with a provision of one-year probation to operate the law but it never went further than the lower court. This has never been considered in a superior court, but it is fairly evident that the law will stand up. The legislature adjourned on June 6th and the time from May 27th to adjournment, was short. The law became operative on July 31st and during that time there was extensive price cutting. Immediately after the law became effective, it was advised that this was a State law and the intention was to enforce it. It has been enforced and he believed that it represented the greatest benefit that has been received from this kind of legislation. He had talked to druggists in various groups and parts of the

State, and had found that the public was price conscious. He was pleased that the system had worked out.

"Slips for 150 items were printed giving the list price at which these items could be sold under the law. It required about three months to sell the idea to the public. The small dealer is getting more customers into the store on account of uniformity in prices. It is making a paying business of what before had been a loss. The law does not take into consideration any discounts on free goods. He could talk on the effect of this law for some time, but he closed by stating that the law is operating successfully."

The next paper on the program was "Making Your Name Worth Something," by Andrew F. Ludwig. On account of the absence of the author, the paper was deferred.

The next paper was "A New Study of Prescription Pricing," by Joseph H. Goodness. The author gave the paper in abstract and this is to be submitted for publication. The abstract of discussion will accompany the paper.

The next paper of the program was, "The Findings of a Drug Clerk Acting in the Cause of an Inquiring Reporter," by George R. Stall. The author of the paper was not present.

The next paper was on, "Opportunities in the Retail Drug Business," by Frank A. Walter. It was followed by "Price Problems with Physicians," by Emmett Weaver. The paper was read by Secretary Hein.

Chairman Lakey stated that the author of the paper speaks of the prescribing of proprietaries by physicians and that the patient purchases these afterward without a prescription. Such a statement was emphasized a number of years ago by Leonard A. Seltzer.

R. A. McDuffie had been interested in the discussion of Mr. Weaver's paper. In his opinion the drug store is no better than the human dynamo in it, and the success depends largely on his energy.

Mr. Goodness stated that there was no legal compulsion for druggists to fill prescriptions, therefore, he need not stock the preparations which had been referred to.

The following Nominating Committee was appointed: Miss Esther Garvin, C. Leonard O'Connell and C. Thurston Gilbert.

The meeting was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Commercial Interests of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was convened at 10:30 A.M., August 27th; Joseph H. Goodness presided.

The first paper of the Session was, "Making Your Name Worth Something," by A. F. Ludwig. Abstract of discussion will follow the publication of the paper.

The next paper was, "Are Customers Price Conscious?" by C. Leonard O'Connell.

Joseph H. Goodness considered the paper an excellent one. In his opinion the average customer is ignorant of quality, but that he wants quality and the only way he can get it is to take the words of others. In his opinion the druggist should not make his appeal on price but on quality. In a jewelry store an imitation ring may be placed next to a very expensive one and, frequently, the customer gets his opinion of quality from the price tag. He referred also to the new inventions which are desired. The quality determines the price. The author stated that he differentiated between quality that is recognized by a person who is competent to judge and imputed quality. The latter is frequently developed by advertising. There are people who are competent to judge. He cited an example in the following of a prescription which had been filled at a much lower price than at another pharmacy. The customer was told that the higher price was charged on account of the type of store, the location, the service, and that is the price they have to charge, but they would be perfectly willing to give copy of the prescription. The explanation made was satisfactory and the patron paid the price.

Vice-Chairman R. T. Lakey took the chair.

The first subject of the Round Table was, "Pharmacy's Responsibility in the Distribution of Biological Products and Immunizing Agents." The first speaker was Clarence M. Brown. He stated that he could not give the exact figures on last year's work. Due to the increase in the number of biologicals this year it was determined to see how many stores in Columbus were handling biologicals and serums, which biologicals were handled by each store and if they carried

complete lines or broken lines. In Columbus there were only two stores handling complete lines and those were in the downtown section, both of them closing early at night. Physicians were interviewed to see how many carried their own supplies and it was found that very few physicians carry stock of biologicals and usually only a few packages. The question was asked them what happened if they needed supplies; they advised that they purchased them downtown, borrowed them from some one else or they went to a hospital for supplies. This survey awakened one store to put in proper refrigeration and this was successful to the extent that larger facilities were placed in one or more stores. In addition to having stock, physicians were sold space so that they could keep supplies in lock boxes and there was place in one store for thirty-five physicians. The stock is checked up frequently for out-of-date products. In some stores biologicals are stocked in tin boxes and kept in the soda fountain refrigerator. In his opinion there is opportunity for increased business in this line.

Henry F. Hein stated that in Texas the State Department of Health checks up biologicals in the drug stores and notes the condition in which these are kept. He inquired whether the druggists who keep stock for the physicians receive any remuneration. The reply was in the negative.

The question was asked how many of those in attendance are in States that distribute biologicals. It was stated that Pennsylvania, Michigan and Massachusetts obtained biologicals direct from the State.

Thomas H. Roach was called upon. He thought that pharmacists should have remuneration and profit from products they handle.

R. T. Lakey stated that it seemed as though responsibility was more-or-less mixed with the idea of remuneration.

The next subject for discussion was Pharmacy's responsibility in the distribution of drugs and medicines for the prevention of venereal diseases.

R. T. Lakey stated that in Michigan and many other states they have regulations. Michigan has a law that does not allow the druggists to handle this class of prescriptions unless they come directly from the Health Department. There is a State clinic to which these cases are referred. The pharmacist has very little of that business. The proposition had been taken up by the Board of Health. It was found the Board of Health was treating about 100,000 cases a year and it was also explained that the money derived therefrom was being used to extend the clinic. In order to get \$100,000.00 worth of business back into the proper channels it was agreed to appoint a Joint Committee to agree upon the basis of prices on a series of 25 prescriptions, the ones most commonly used. Before that no books were kept. The prescriptions are printed on a definite form with the price of the prescription on the blank. Also, statements to the effect that if the pharmacist will not fill this prescription the patient is to apply to the office of the Retail Druggists' Association who will direct him to the pharmacy where the patient can have the prescription filled. The price is based on material cost with a very slight increase, inasmuch as this is largely charitable work.

Prof. Joseph H. Goodness thought there was certain responsibility in connection with all the questions that had been discussed.

Thomas Roach thought that moral responsibility outweighed legal responsibility.

The next subject for discussion was "The Pharmacist's Responsibility in the Distribution of Drugs, Medicine and Medical Supplies for Those on Relief."

Joseph H. Goodness said that Pharmacy is a profession and must do the right thing by humanity. Mr. Roach said that these topics were given to evoke discussion. He thought that the biological situation was one of the most difficult in the average drug store.

The next topic was "The Economic Position of Dispensing Pharmacy." Joseph H. Goodness thought that the number of prescriptions for specialties is on the increase. The pharmacists feel that a prescription calling for a specialty cannot be sold for the regular prescription price. In his opinion, it is necessary for pharmacists to become better business men.

C. Leonard O'Connell said that manufacturers had been very efficient in running their own business and they are trying to advise retailers how to run theirs. In his opinion a prescription is a prescription and the pharmacist's responsibility is just as great whether the manufacturer has produced it or not.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows: *Chairman*, Roland T. Lakey, Michigan; *Vice-Chairman*, Henry F. Hein, Texas; *Secretary*, Joseph H. Goodness, Massachusetts; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, R. W. Rodman, New York.

There being no further nominations from the floor, the nominees were elected.

The officers elected thanked the members for the honor conferred and stated, "they would do everything they could in promoting an interesting program for next year."

Following this, the Section was adjourned.

All papers of the Sections are referred, according to usual custom for review before publication. See Notice to Contributors, published periodically. A copy will be found in the October JOURNAL, page 962.

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The Memorial Hour was made part of the First General Session. The program was presided over by Chairman Heber W. Youngken—October JOURNAL, pages 884-891, which see.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Chairman Heber W. Youngken at 2:00 P.M., August 26th. The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's Address.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY HEBER W. YOUNGKEN.

In accordance with past custom, it devolves upon your chairman at the opening of the First Session of the section on Historical Pharmacy to make some remarks bearing upon matters of the section. But before doing so I welcome you to this meeting and to participation in its proceedings. I express my appreciation to the many contributors of papers for this year's program, to Secretary Harris for his splendid coöperation in soliciting papers for the meeting and to Historian Eberle for his helpful suggestions during the year.

Carlyle has said: "History, as it lies at the root of all science, is also the first distinct product of man's spiritual nature."

We see in this utterance words of deep significance for the practicing pharmacist, teacher, journalist, laboratory technician and research worker; in fact, for all who labor in the science and art of the apothecary. The development of pharmacy in all of its phases to-day takes us back through many eras of trial and error, struggle and perseverance of man during which there slowly evolved the sciences upon which the very foundation of pharmacy rests. In the stress of modern civilization and competition, man is often wont, in his instinct of self-preservation and his rush to accumulate the comforts of life, to neglect the finer values of his calling.

For most of these the pharmacist must go to the fountain of the history of pharmacy. Here we receive inspiration and knowledge which brightens our vision for the daily problems in whatever branch of pharmacy we are following.

Pharmaceutical History has endowed us with a rich legacy of literature. It should be the continual function of the members of this section to unlock the hidden treasures of the past and write new historical literature. We have been gradually evolving from our contributors a good beginning for an American pharmaceutical history. No better foundation for this work could be established than that already started in this section by several of its members in bringing to light and into script the drugs and practices of our first landlords, the Indians of North America. More researches and papers are invited on this fascinating subject. Equally commendable is the literature we are accumulating on the history of pharmacy in our states. Largely through the coöperation of some of our State pharmaceutical associations and members, several contributions on this phase of history have been recorded. I hope that our members will be instrumental in collecting more historical data on the past history of pharmacy in their own states. The unwritten history of old-established American drug stores, colleges of pharmacy, and of manufacturing, pharmaceutical, crude drug and chemical houses are some additional themes worthy of consideration for the future.

On motion, duly seconded and carried the address was received.

Chairman Youngken called on Secretary Loyd E. Harris, who made a verbal report:

"About 250 letters were mailed out to contributors, or former contributors of the section; the responses are indicated by the printed program. An effort was made to secure papers from Texas; he hoped to have a rather definite corner of this program dedicated to Texas. Some papers are on the program."

Chairman Youngken thanked the Secretary for his coöperation and work in the preparation of the program.

Chairman Youngken appointed the following members of the Nominating Committee: J. T. Lloyd, *Chairman*; William H. Glover, John N. McDonnell.

A paper on "Jons Jacob Berzelius," by Louis Roddis was submitted. In presenting the paper—"Is There Anything New under the Sun," by Theodore J. Bradley, the author stated that it was a very brief survey of a very large subject or group of subjects, and could be expanded into a much larger one.

L. F. Kebler looked upon Berzelius as having had some of the greatest ideas. He was one of the first men who brought forth the idea that disease was in the human body due to the absence of certain chemicals and that when those substances were supplied, health would be restored. We know how nearly true that is to-day. Of course, Berzelius is one of the men who came in shortly after the alchemistic period. He did not quite overthrow the Philosopher's Stone, but he gave it a pretty hard nudge. He was really the first medical chemist we had of any moment. He was rated, to my surprise, as the first chemical engineer. He certainly did develop a great many ideas in overthrowing the old alchemy thought and going into the biological chemistry. E. G. Eberle referred to Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, British pharmacist, as a co-discoverer with Edison.

The Historian's report was presented.

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Providence, R. I., in 1886. Fifty years after, we are meeting in Texas; Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams in 1636; settlement of Texas was attempted by LaSalle in 1685. Rhode Island was one of the original thirteen states; Texas was organized as a Republic in 1836 and Sam Houston was a hero of that eventful period. The Centennial celebration records its history.

Fifty years ago, at the Pittsburgh meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. Charles Rice, as Chairman of a committee, presented a proposition for a "National Formulary of Unofficial Preparations" under the auspices of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. E. A. Calder, of Providence, was a member of the Committee having the preparation of this issue in charge and Texas was represented by E. M. Wells of Fort Worth, Texas, with whom this writer had the privilege of working. National Formulary VI and U. S. Pharmacopœia XI became official standards from June 1, 1936, and are part of the history of pharmacy.

The foregoing statements will serve as the introductory of the Historian's Report.

The 83rd annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in Portland, Oregon; its transactions have become part of our history. During the year past important events have transpired, many of which have affected pharmacy. Some of the legislation enacted by Congress was modified or changed to meet decisions of courts, but form the basis of laws which have been passed and are still under consideration. Reference is made for record, without any attempt at discussion, however papers and addresses of the Portland meeting have given consideration to the subjects as they apply to drug-trade activities and professional relations. Codes were written and unwritten—that is the process of history—and many ideas were developed that will improve conditions and bring about better relations.

A number of the articles presented to the sections have made history, but more than reference would extend the Historian's report unnecessarily. A study of the subjects and transactions is necessary and pharmacists will value them.

Each revision of the official standards becomes part of the history of pharmacy. Many articles by the Chairmen of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and of the National Formulary have been published, and others have added valuable contributions. The revision of the A. PH. A. Recipe Book is well under way and will soon be completed.

References are made in this report to some of the events contributing to pharmaceutical history, but as many must be left to the readers of pharmaceutical publications, those included are

largely suggestive of other events. Each year an attempt is made to list events of the year, as in the January JOURNAL, on page 1.

THE 1936 MEETING.

This year we meet in Texas. The missions of an early period served the inhabitants of the surrounding country, providing also the medicines. Second only to the Alamo as a sacred shrine of Texas martyrdom is the old mission of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo, popularly known as the Mission of Goliad, near the city of Goliad. During Spanish colonial days a presidio or garrison of soldiers was maintained here; originally located on Matagorda Bay, the mission and presidio were transferred inland to the present site on the San Antonio River.

San José Mission at San Antonio generally is recognized as the finest example of Franciscan mission architecture to be found in the present limits of the United States. Its famous rose window has been the subject of song and legend for many generations. Extensive restoration of the entire mission compound as it was originally laid out by the missionary fathers has been made possible in recent years through Public Works Administration grants.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Twelfth International Congress of Pharmacy was held in Brussels during the week of July 29, 1935. M. Pattou, president of the National Pharmaceutical Society and also of the Congress, presided. The King and Queen of Belgium attended the opening session; also French and Brazilian Ambassadors and dignitaries from a number of countries. The President spoke of Pharmacy as a profession possessing equal rank with other learned societies of the world. The League of Nations is to be asked to establish a commission for the production of an International Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Erskine Hume, librarian of the Army Medical Library, Washington, rendered a comprehensive account of the Congress of Pharmacy. Due to the serious illness of Professor Charles H. LaWall, who was to represent the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. Hume unofficially represented the ASSOCIATION and presented the report published in the December JOURNAL, pages 1113 to 1119.

The Bureau of the International Pharmaceutical Federation met in Cambridge, England, during the last week of May; nine countries were represented by delegates.

The meeting of the Society for the History of Pharmacy was held in Stuttgart, Germany, June 16th to 18th; this is the 10th anniversary of the organization. Dr. Häffiger, the president of the organization, presided. In his address he referred to the activities of the Association during the ten years and the results which followed. He complimented the work of Dr. Fritz Ferchl.

Dr. O. Zeckart referred to the work of Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Dr. George Edmund Dann delivered an address in which he gave a comprehensive genealogy of the apothecary and chemist, Martin Heinrich Klaproth. It is interesting to note that two members of the family, namely, the one referred to, and Julius Klaproth, were outstanding in their respective fields—the former as chemist and the latter as orientalist.

AMERICAN PHARMACY AND VISITORS.

Pan-American Health experts met in Washington in April 1936, and during their stay visited the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY. Among the important transactions were discussions on the Spanish translation of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Among those taking active part were Dr. B. J. Lloyd of the U. S. Public Health Service and Pan-American Sanitary Bureau; Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr., U. S. Public Health Service; members of the Board of Trustees and Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Among the representatives of Latin American countries were: Dr. Justo F. Gonzales, Uruguay; Dr. Enrique Torres Herrera, Colombia; Dr. Emigdio Lola, Nicaragua; Dr. Solon Numez, Costa Rica; Dr. A. A. Moll, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau; Dr. Enrique Lopez-Herrera, Guatamala; Dr. Gregorius Marquez, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau; Dr. W. E. Coutts, Chile; Dr. Arnoldo Gabaldon, Venezuela.

Dr. Thomas Parran, the new Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, the retiring officer, participated in the week's sessions; also Director George W. McCoy, of the National Institute of Health, and Assistant Surgeon General J. P. Leake. Other

speakers, listed among the visitors, were: Dr. Miguel Sussini, Argentina; Dr. Barros Bareto, Brazil; Dr. Ramos, Cuba; General Siurob and Dr. Bustamante, Mexico; Dr. Monge, Peru; Dr. Lola, Nicaragua, and Dr. Gonzales, Uruguay.

Thirty or more German apothekers visited in the United States in April 1936. They hailed from twenty German cities and included the following: Werner Mueller, Hans Strobel, Aloes Wimmer, F. Kinast, John Hermes, George Scheuing, Willy Bruennor, Mrs. Anna Schulte, Mr. and Mrs. Ruhnke, George Kernes, Paul Preuss, Mrs. Martha Preuss, Mr. and Mrs. Kuby, Ernest Erfurt, Gustav Buchheim, Wilhelm Mardner, Gustav Riedel, Herman Stadtmueller, Richard Reichel, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mattheides, Rudolph Wittke, Friedrich Brunner, Mrs. Emma Vollbrecht, Arthur Bertram, Paul Skrzypietz, Hans Wagenknecht, Otto Bayer, Julius Mayer, Ernest Hennecke, Richard Klahr, Gero Lindau, H. Motte.

NOTES.

The biography of James Cutbush, an early Apothecary-General, food chemist and apothecary, was depicted in the June JOURNAL (1936), page 485.

The original "Badianus Manuscript" is in the Vatican Library, the herbal was composed in 1552 in the famous College of Santa Cruz at Tlatelolco, Mexico City. An historical account by Dr. Emily Walcott Emmart, of Johns Hopkins, is published in the September JOURNAL (1935), page 771.

"Apothecary Shops of Colonial Times," by Millicent R. LaWall, was presented before the Section on Historical Interests. The oldest record of an apothecary shop in America is referred to as of William Davies in Boston, 1646. The oldest American apothecary shop still in existence is in Rau's Pharmacy, Bethlehem, Pa.

An historical article on "Ancient Medicinal Uses of Gems and Precious Stones" was the subject of A. Richard Bliss, Jr., before the Section on Historical Interests at the Portland meeting, published in the June JOURNAL. Martha E. Foulk and Elizabeth Pickering presented a History of Dentifrices at the Portland meeting before the Section on Commercial Interests.

A list of the Ebert Prize Awards, from 1874-1935, is given in the March JOURNAL for 1936. The Ebert Prize was awarded to Marvin J. Andrews in 1935, at the Portland meeting.

H. C. Christensen and the Committee on Pharmacy Exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress, emphasized to the people the public health service of pharmacy.

Samuel L. Hilton was awarded the Remington Honor Medal at a dinner in Washington, October 19, 1935.

The Remington Memorial Laboratories were dedicated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on January 31, 1936. The donors are Josiah K. Lilly and Eli Lilly, alumni of the College.

The Pharmacy Week Prize for 1935 was awarded to Nathan Fried of Chicago. The Committee stated that the window is a complete and interesting story; educational, and conveys to the public mind the professional knowledge and skill required of the pharmacist. Ten certificates of Merit were awarded—see report in April JOURNAL, page 351.

Anton Hogstad, Jr., is the chairman of the Pharmacy Week Executive Committee. He has prepared for distribution a series of messages bringing the story of pharmacy, in various phases, to the public.

RETIREMENTS.

Dr. Edward Kremers retired as head of the Course in Pharmacy, June 30th. He became a member of the faculty in 1890 and head of the Department in 1892. He is the father of this Section on Historical Pharmacy.

Leopold van Itallie, professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology at the University of Leiden for 29 years, gave his farewell lecture on July 1, 1936. The subject of the address was, "The Growth of Toxicology." Dr. van Itallie was elected honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1923.

Dr. Reid Hunt, professor of pharmacology at Harvard Medical School, has retired. He is a member of the ASSOCIATION, and was president of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention 1920-1930.

Prof. Clyde M. Snow, of the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, retired in June 1936, after thirty-six years of active service.

Dean Frederick J. Wulling announced his retirement after a period of service of 44 years at the University of Minnesota, School of Pharmacy. He was president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1917.

Dean Willis G. Gregory of the University of Buffalo School of Pharmacy since 1890 has retired as dean. He joined the School of Pharmacy in 1886.

William B. Day, after a service of thirty years as secretary of Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, has retired.

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Long Island University, celebrated its 50th anniversary, April 21, 1936. Dean W. C. Anderson was a member of the first graduating class and received Diploma No. 1.

Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association celebrated its Golden Anniversary in July 1935.

North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association was incorporated under territorial laws, December 15, 1886. W. P. Porterfield prepared a paper for the veterans' association tracing the history of the association up to the present.

South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association celebrated its Golden Anniversary at Sioux Falls, May 5th-7th.

Dutch pharmacists are celebrating this year the 300th anniversary of the Amsterdam Pharmacopœia. Prior to that date many formularies were in use, notably the Dispensatorium of Valerius Cordus.

George W. Sloan, former president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION (1880), read a paper before Indiana Pharmaceutical Association in 1885, giving an analysis of 1000 prescriptions, quinine was a component in 238 prescriptions.

The late F. W. Meissner had his 50th display at the LaPorte County Fair in 1935.

RECENT DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Several members, among them Samuel L. Hilton, present pharmaceutical publications from time to time. John A. Gerlach of Baltimore, donated an old prescription scale, in case. Mrs. Albert Gray Drane, through Dr. Charles B. Campbell, donated several mortars used by Dr. Marcellus McKenzie, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1846. George H. Kernodle, of Georgetown, presented a mortar, carved out of the mast of a ship.

The School of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, presented a valuable exhibit consisting of photographs of the plant gardens and milling equipment of the School and of the medicinal plants grown and prepared therein. The photographs are handsomely mounted in a display stand and have interested many visitors, as illustrating an important pharmaceutical activity not generally known to the public. This type of educational exhibit is very helpful—and it is hoped that each school and college will present an exhibit illustrating some outstanding activity of the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peacock, presented through former President Fischelis—a complete projection apparatus for the meeting room.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy contributed a set of its proceedings; O. U. Sisson, an enlarged photograph of "The Laboratory."

Miss Esther Barney presented a framed and colored picture of the Pharmacy Exhibit at the Century of Progress; Mrs. True and Mrs. Holton, a counter scale and other equipment from the original Sharp & Dohme retail pharmacy, as well as a number of photographs; Mrs. Harvey A. Wiley, a number of books and pamphlets from the library of her late husband. Mrs. L. S. Williams, Baltimore, presented a copy of Boerhaave's *Materia Medica*. The late L. S. Williams donated a large number of show globes, several mortars, scales and balances.

Books and bound volumes of pharmaceutical publications from the Library of the late Joseph P. Remington were presented by Professors Charles H. LaWall and E. Fullerton Cook; Mrs. L. L. Walton has donated quite a number of pharmaceutical publications and N. A. B. P. Proceedings; Mrs. F. W. Meissner has contributed publications and an autobiography of the late Leo Eliel; C. Herbert Packard, for Joseph Price, has donated an illustrated volume on Henry Troth; Bernard E. Read, of Union Medical College, China, has contributed a number of books on Chinese *Materia Medica*.

Other donations have been reported in Council Letters.

Mathias Noll, veteran Kansas Pharmacist, of Topeka, has completed a History of Pharmacy in Kansas and presented a typed manuscript copy to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The history covers every phase of the drug business and of pharmacy, the various organizations, lists of memberships and biographical sketches, prints and photographs of individuals and groups. Mr. Noll has rendered an outstanding and distinct service and set an example for pharmacists in other states and sections of the country to make related efforts, not only to bring the history of pharmacy to pharmacists but acquaint the public with the history and activities of the profession. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is indebted to the historian by this presentation.

Dean Eugene O. Leonard, of the Pharmacy Department, University of Idaho, has prepared a history of Idaho, dealing with pharmacy from the earlier periods to the present. The paper was published in a bulletin of Idaho Pharmaceutical Association.

Early Pharmacy of Oklahoma was the subject of Loyd E. Harris; Lew Wallace wrote on Pharmacy in Mississippi, and an article on the Early Days of Pharmacy in the West, by John T. Moore, was presented at the Madison meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, by L. D. Havenhill; published in the August, 1936, JOURNAL.

Dean Frederick J. Wulling has presented an article describing the pharmaceutical exhibit of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota.

Contributions on the medical practices and materia medica of the American Indians were subjects of the Section on Historical Interests. W. T. Bradley discussed those of the New England Indians and John Culley's paper dealt with California Indians.

C. O. Lee discussed herbals in his paper on "Pharmacy through the Ages." He also made a valuable contribution as Chairman of the Section on Historical Pharmacy by compiling the titles of unpublished articles contributed to the Section.

CENTENNIAL OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Decades of confusion and turmoil preceded the Federal system of standards before the adoption of a resolution by Congress in 1836, which provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a complete set of all weights and measures adopted as standard and now either made or in progress of manufacture for the use of the several custom houses, and for other purposes, to be delivered to the governor of each State in the Union, or such persons as he may appoint, for the use of the States, respectively, to the end that a uniform standard of weights and measures may be established throughout the United States."

LEGISLATION.

S. 4390 has become law, whereby commissions are provided for pharmacists in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Army. The pharmacists must be graduates of recognized schools or colleges of pharmacy, requiring four years of instruction for graduation, under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. Its adoption makes possible the commissioning of pharmacists in the Reserve Corps and in the National Guard, as soon as arrangements can be worked out, which means that a properly organized pharmaceutical service can be established in time of War or of other necessity.

The Federal Food and Drugs Bill failed to pass at the last session of Congress. The House insisted on its provisions giving the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics; Senator Copeland would not deprive the Food and Drug Administration of essential control over matters pertaining to public health.

DEATHS.

Dr. Henri Golaz, professor of Galenical Pharmacy at Lausanne University and Chief Pharmacist, died June 30th, aged 75 years. He was Chairman of the Committee for the Unification and Standardization of Preparation of Poisonous Drugs and member of the Revision Committee of the Swiss Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Herman Emde, director of the Pharmaceutic Chemical Institute of Albertus University, died in 1935.

Professor Lydia Rabinowitch-Kempner, associate of Robert Koch in his famous important investigations, died August 3rd (1935), in Berlin.

IN MEMORIAM.

The following have served pharmacy and record is made of work well done. Among them are: H. D. Barnett, James H. Breasted, Henry C. Biddle, Swan Brookshire, Albert H. Brundage, Marshall Close, John Coughlin, Wm. L. Crouse, C. Louis Dohme, Wm. A. Dyche, Hermann Emde, Frederick H. Fricke, Edward George Geiger, Albert Goris, Dudley H. Grant, Antoine E. Greene, Raymond Hendrickson, Andrew M. Heyl, L. E. Highley, Joseph Frey, Philemon E. Hommell, Gertrude S. Kellicott, Robert Henry Land, Elie Henry LaPierre, Alfred Lapouraille, A. M. Lichtenstein, John Uri Lloyd, Lewis W. McConnell, F. W. Meissner, Jr., Wm. F. Michel, John B. Michels, Dr. Charles Jean Henry Nicolle, Ivan P. Pavlov, W. Bruce Philip, Thomas H. Potts, George L. Rapport, George David Rosengarten, Henry C. Senecal, Edward V. Sheeley, L. G. Smith, Wm. Lincoln Stearns, Mrs. Josie A. Wanous Stuart, Walter J. Sturgeon, A. L. Tafel, J. Allen Tailby, C. P. Van Schaack, William Votteler, L. L. Walton, C. L. Wareham, Henry S. Wellcome, J. Fred Windolph, Henry E. Wrench.

Tribute will be paid to a number of the departed, during a Memorial Hour provided by the Section on Historical Interests; therefore special comments will be omitted from this report.

The report was accepted.

Chairman Youngken referred to a paper on "Doctor Charles Rice," by John Uri Lloyd, to be read by J. T. Lloyd. This paper was communicated as to its contents by Dr. John Uri Lloyd to his son with the understanding that it was not to be published until after his death, and we are very highly honored to have with us to-day a son of the *Great Lloyd*, whom I shall call upon at this time.

The speaker said: "Probably every one here knows who Dr. Rice was and what he did, but it seems probable that many do not know that there was considerable mystery concerning the origin and early days of Dr. Rice. He seems to have been a man who had many friends, with few of whom he was intimate. Among these few, I believe, my father was more intimate than anyone else. Accordingly, approximately seventeen years ago I asked my father if he would tell me the story of Dr. Rice as he knew him. One of those days when my father was quite talkative and expanded a good deal, I asked the stenographer to take down what he said. It was taken down just in the words in which he told it to me, not for printing or publication. I let him read it after it was typed and he handed it back to me and said that in case it was published, to hold it until after he was gone. This I have done. Now I am going to ask the Chairman to read the paper which father dictated."

Chairman Youngken read the paper.

E. G. Eberle said: "We have down at the INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY three volumes of the *Pharmacopœia* Revision Committee of 1890. He did all of his writing by hand. Each volume is about twelve inches thick and throughout are many pages by Charles Rice in his own handwriting. He was an outstanding Sanskrit scholar."

E. J. Ireland inquired whether Dr. Rice attended the University of Heidelberg? Was the name of the boat on which Dr. Rice came to this country known?

Dr. Lloyd did not know whether Dr. Rice attended Heidelberg. He said: "My father was not sure what flag the boat flew. He was of the opinion that it was British. I will add that in the Lloyd Library there are many, possibly hundreds, of letters in the handwriting of Dr. Rice. Many of them have to do with the revision of the *Pharmacopœia*. Some of them are personal also, all having to do with pharmacy and possibly there should be a record made that those letters are there."

S. L. Hilton said: "It was my pleasure to know Dr. Rice personally. He was, without a doubt, the greatest Sanskrit scholar in this country. The records that Mr. Eberle spoke of in the *Pharmacopœia* are wonderful—clear and distinct. I have in my possession a record of the expenditures for the revision of the *Pharmacopœia* when he was chairman. He was a delightful man to know."

Lyman F. Kebler said: "I knew Dr. Rice and visited him a number of times in Bellevue Hospital. He gave me a great deal of information and inspiration. The *Pharmacopœia* of 1890

was the first to contain any methods of analysis for the determination of alkaloids and Dr. Rice was undoubtedly responsible for those methods. It may be very singular, but true, that previous to the 1880 Pharmacopœia there were so-called standards. The Pharmacopœia of 1860 gave the amount of alkaloids in opium and cinchona bark, but no methods. Notwithstanding the fact that the government laboratory somewhere had those methods, they were not included in the Pharmacopœia."

The paper was ordered to be published.

The next paper was entitled, "Francisco Redi, a Pioneer in Plant Ash Studies," by Lyman F. Kebler. E. J. Ireland inquired if this was the same man who did some work on the germ theory.

The author was not certain; Chairman Youngken stated that a man of that name had much to do with the development of the germ theory.

The next paper was, "Giles Firman, Senior," by W. T. Bradley.

The next paper: "Pure Food and Drug Legislation Started in United States One Hundred Years Ago," by Lyman F. Kebler. Read by the author. The author stated: "I might make a statement to show the difficulties encountered in these investigations. I had to have a reference to a food and drug law that was passed say in about 1860 or 1870 and I knew it was in the Congressional Library. I sent in my card to get that book. Probably, I tried it a dozen times over a course of two years and could not get it. It was never on the shelf. I finally went to one of the young men and said, 'Now that book is not on the shelf. That has been the report for about two years now.' Then he took me up to the party who has charge of that line of work in the law library of the Congressional Library and when I told him what I wanted he dug it up for me. The book was in the library all the time. After I got track of that book, then I found all the others."

The paper was received for publication.

Secretary Loyd E. Harris introduced Walter Cousins, who read a paper on "Chuck Wagon Therapy." (It is published in the October JOURNAL, page 877; the name of the horse was "El Diablo"—"no more," simply designated that he was dead.) Mr. Cousins is editor and publisher of the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal* and also president of the Texas Cowboy Reunion Association. The author enlarged on his subject and spoke relative to other treatments in his own style of presentation. E. J. Ireland thought students should seek out similar information for, in not many years, it will not be obtainable. E. G. Eberle stated that Dallas was settled by French, Julien Reverchon belonged to the colony. Secretary Loyd Harris has a student working on historical material of the Southwest.

The next paper was on "History of Pharmacy in New Braunfels (Texas)." In complimenting the paper, E. G. Eberle added some information on New Braunfels (Mr. Hein is a descendant of a settler of this section). The paper was further discussed by Theodore J. Bradley and others, bringing out the character of these German people.

The Session was adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Heber W. Youngken at 9:00 A.M., August 27th.

The first paper read was: "Some Herb Remedies of the Aztecs," by Dr. Emily Walcott—read by Secretary Loyd Harris. He and Chairman Youngken complimented the paper.

J. T. Lloyd said: "Some of the things in the paper had special interest to me. I read a paper before this ASSOCIATION, on Peyote. I am going to refer to an experience with it. I came up from the West coast of Mexico and landed at a little Indian town of Los Piñas, which you will scarcely find on your map. I got an Indian guide—I remember him yet, tall, athletic—Juan Estrello (John Star). It was hard for me to tell why he was in such a great hurry to reach a certain place. I was simply worn out when I got there late at night over practically trailless mountains. When we arrived, the Indians were starting some festivity. They had a great, enormous pile of logs which was burning brilliantly and the Indians dancing around the logs, I was tired. After watching them a while I fell sleep. I did not know what the ceremony was about."

(The speaker vividly described the hallucinations and the brilliant light and colors induced by the use of peyote.)

"Within the past year a book came out entitled, 'The Diabolical Root,' I don't remember the author, though I corresponded with him. It is on Peyote. The author lived with the Indians for a considerable period of time and he describes the legends connected with the use of that root. It is undoubtedly a most complete account of it and its uses.

"There is another thing which was brought to my mind by hearing this paper and also I have possibly mentioned this before. The primitive people—all almost, if not quite—invariably ascribe divine power to narcotics and stimulants. Take such a mild stimulant as caffeine. Every caffeine-bearing plant was discovered by primitive people, unless possibly it was tea, of which I do not know the origin, and every one of them was used with ceremonies to the Divinity. I cannot comprehend how primitive people with no facility for making tests of heart, respiration, etc., could determine that a plant contained caffeine. Of course, they knew nothing of caffeine, but they did use these plants for the stimulating effect.

"If these people were able to determine an effect as mild as that, is it not reasonable to suppose that they were also able to discover other medicinal effects, even though they are not pronounced? It is beyond my comprehension to think that people with no laboratory facilities could find these caffeine-bearing plants—mate and others—yet it was done."

W. T. Bradley was interested that these Aztecs used mostly complex medicines, whereas the more primitive Indians in Northeastern America used mostly simples.

The next paper was: "What Difference Does a Century Make?" by John E. Kramer, presented by John N. McDonnell.

Chairman Youngken: You have heard the presentation of Mr. Kramer's paper. It is quite obvious that history repeats itself. The paper is now open for discussion. If there is none, we will pass on to the paper by our recent past chairman of this section, whom we are honored to have with us to-day, Professor C. O. Lee, who will present a paper entitled, "Discovering Pharmacy through History." (It is published in the October JOURNAL, page 872.)

C. O. Lee in discussing his paper said that it was not an historical paper but an appeal for the study of history in the Schools of Pharmacy.

Chairman Youngken thought there was no time better suited than during the first year for the presentation of the course in Pharmacy and he thought a student who listens to a course of this kind during the first year will be encouraged in pursuing it for the remainder of the course. When he was a student in the Medical Department of the University, the Dean gave a course in the History of Medicine, which was inspiring.

C. O. Lee said that the method in the courses of the History of Medicine are inspiring.

British writers seem to give more attention to the History of Pharmacy.

Robert W. Rodman said that the newspaper people were after papers of the Section on Historical Pharmacy.

Secretary Harris was called out of the room for papers and Professor Lee and Dr. Kebler loaned copies of their papers so that they might be abstracted. The newspaper men in the hotel were waiting to see the paper by Miss Emily Wolcott on "The Aztecs." He was of the opinion that the papers of the Historical Section should be written in triplicate so that they might be given publicity promptly.

Chairman Youngken said he appreciated the interest and activity in relation to the historical papers and he hoped that the incoming chairmen of the Section would remember that papers to the Section on Historical Pharmacy should be written in triplicate.

C. O. Lee inquired what had happened with the information collected on the History of Pharmacy a few years ago.

Chairman Youngken replied that this had not been published, but if he were correctly informed, there was some material on hand, none of it completed.

Lyman F. Kebler remembered, that he was supposed to contribute a paper on Food and Drug Legislation but such work requires time and stated that he still was working on the history.

W. T. Bradley said that there was no point in hurrying. The writing up of historical material is slow, if it is to be of real service.

A. G. DuMez stated that when the effort is renewed to prepare the historical material the proper help should be given for assembling the material. As it is now, it is simply a matter of memory.

E. J. Ireland said that whoever compiles the historical material should get in touch with Dr. Edward Kremers who has a vast store of such information.

L. F. Kebler said he did not contribute to the compilation, because what he had was not complete and would require years, perhaps, to do so; it is slow work to make search, in order to get authentic information. The data must be collected and after being assembled, condensed.

Chairman Youngken thought that steps should be taken for the compilation of historical matter.

A. G. DuMez moved that the Section on Historical Pharmacy petition the A. PH. A. to provide means for assembling historical data, now in the hands of the Historian and others. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

C. A. Dye suggested that the motion be amended, to urge the ASSOCIATION to prepare for this work and Ernest Little suggested that this information be obtained from others besides the Historian.

A. G. DuMez stated that this was his intention, namely, that the information should be gathered from all available sources.

L. F. Kebler referred to prescriptions that were picked up under the Food and Drug Act, several years ago. It would have been very troublesome indeed if the physician had to include on the label quite a number of things that he prescribes.

Robert W. Rodman presented his paper, "The Perfect Historian." (To be published.)

Loyd E. Harris referred to his paper, published in the May JOURNAL, page 436. He distributed reprints of the article.

The next paper of the program was on, "Jöns Jacob Berzelius," by L. H. Roddis. It is published in the October number, page 874.

W. T. Bradley inquired what had become of the paper on, "Pioneers of Pharmaceutical Education in the U. S." Secretary Harris stated that this had not been sent in.

Secretary Harris read a paper by Miss Margaret Cousins on, "J. Meyenberg, Drugs."

C. A. Dye inquired whether it was true that German was spoken in that section of Texas until recent years.

Chairman Youngken advised that this was his understanding.

E. J. Ireland suggested that a good way to bring more members into the meetings of the Section on Historical Pharmacy would be to have an historical display.

C. A. Dye thought the Section on Historical Pharmacy should have a good meeting room, which is easily accessible.

J. T. Lloyd referred to the early history of this Section. Dr. Edward Kremers is responsible for it. At first the idea met with opposition. Many said that it could not be developed; that a sufficient number were not interested in history. He referred to a meeting which was unusually successful and detracted from other sections. At that meeting a number of illustrated papers were on the program. He thought moving pictures might be shown that related to pharmacy.

Chairman Youngken said that one reason for small attendance at the Section is the fact that there are so many programs going on at the same time.

George C. Schicks thought it would be possible, next year, in New York, to introduce a movie feature.

J. T. Lloyd said, while he had no film on historical pharmacy, it would be possible to find some historical places to be filmed.

W. T. Bradley referred to a film shown several years ago, depicting the alchemist.

George C. Schicks stated that at the Pharmacy School moving pictures are used in creating interest in student functions.

Chairman Youngken said that he would like to have some films for next year's meeting.

J. T. Lloyd referred to pictures which he had taken in Samoa, in 1903, characteristic of native life.

Chairman Youngken stated that these suggestions were interesting and he hoped would bring results to the New York meeting.

The following papers were read by title:

"Pioneers of Pharmaceutical Education in the United States," by Ernest T. Stuhr.

"A History of the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy," by Wm. G. Bray.

"The Literary Pharmacopoeia of Scott," by Edward Kremers.

"Verbena in Early Roman Rites," by C. J. Zufall.

"An Interesting Old Medicine Chest," by Charles Whitebread.

The report of the Nominating Committee was called for. It was presented by Chairman J. T. Lloyd. This follows:

Chairman, Loyd E. Harris, Oklahoma; *Secretary*, Edward J. Ireland, Florida; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Heber W. Youngken, Massachusetts; *Historian*, E. G. Eberle, Washington, D. C.

The motion was duly seconded and carried that the nominees be elected officers for the ensuing year.

The retiring officers thanked the members and the newly installed officers expressed appreciation of the honor conferred.

The Section was then adjourned.

All papers of the Sections are referred, according to usual custom for review before publication.

See Notice to Contributors, published periodically. A copy will be found in the October JOURNAL, page 962.

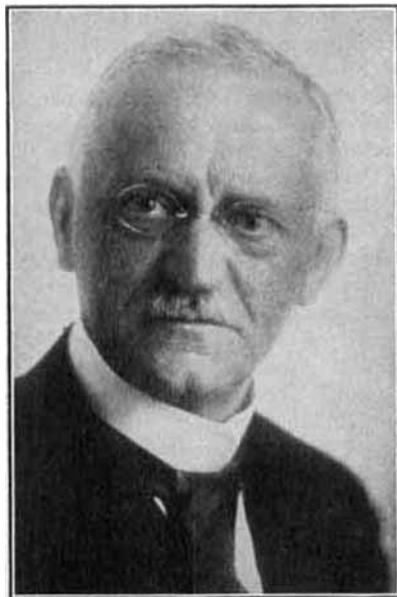
SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF HEINRICH ZÖRNIG.*¹

Heinrich Zörnig, Ph.D.—Apothecary, Professor in ordinary of Pharmacy, Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Basel and honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—was born December 27, 1866, in Barmen, Rhine Province. After attending the Royal Gymnasium of his home city, he passed his apprenticeship in the Adler Pharmacy in Erlangen. The prescribed three years as assistant took him back to Barmen, then to Elberfeld, Nohfelden, Zofingen and Basel. Some of the activities prior to coming to Heidelberg are omitted for reasons indicated in a foot-note.

At Heidelberg (1901) he pursued studies in Botany, Chemistry, Chemistry of Foods and Zoölogy. He was made Doctor of Natural Philosophy in July 1903. He was voluntary assistant to Dr. Pfizer at the Botanical Institute until he accepted the post of Assistant Professor of Botany and Pharmacognosy in the Institute of Plant Physiology at the University of Munich. At this time he was also member of the Examining Board for State Pharmaceutical Examination, curator of the Institute. In 1904, he was granted leave for one semester for work at the Botanical Institute of Bonn. In 1916, he was called to the University of Basel as Extraordinary Professor of Pharmacy and was made Professor in ordinary at the same institution in 1917.

In Munich, Zörnig founded the Pharmacognostic Collection at the Institute of Plant Physiology, one of the most complete in Germany; he also established the new Botanical Museum at the same Institute; he was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Munich. The new Pharmaceutical Department in Basel, with its rich collections, was established under his direction.

At various periods, Dr. Zörnig traveled extensively, pursuing studies. His scientific



HEINRICH ZÖRNIG.

* Prepared from data received from Prof. J. A. Häfiger, Basel.

¹ A sketch was prepared by the late Hugo Kantowitz and published with frontispiece in the February JOURNAL, 1921, therefore these data have been condensed.

activity lies principally in the field of pharmacognosy; in the history of the development, and in comparative anatomical studies, of medicinal plants and drugs derived from them, and in the history and geography of the culture of medicinal plants, etc.

In pharmaceutical circles his name has become known through a work in two volumes "Arzneidrogen" (Medicinal Drugs); through his preparation of the pharmacognostical section of the fourth and fifth editions of the "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia for the German Empire;" as co-editor of the current edition of Hager's "Handbook of Pharmaceutical Practice," "Bavarian Pharmaceutical Legislation" (1908), "Synopsis of Pharmaceutical Practice," and "Synopsis of the Microscopic Determination of Official Drug Powders," and as the writer of countless articles in pharmaceutical publications which for over 20 years have had their part in creating in Germany a broader and deeper interest in pharmaceutical studies. Zörnig's lectures on the encouragement of an increased culture of medicinal plants in Germany, given in Munich, Frankfort and other cities during the War years of 1915 and 1916 and widely publicized by the professional press, as well as his work, "The Culture of Medicinal Plants," published in Munich in 1920, contributed greatly to the present interest in Germany in the culture of medicinal plants.

Dr. Zörnig's activity has earned for him during the course of years many honors. He is an honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the pharmaceutical societies in Austria, Munich and Basel and also of the Swiss Association of Pharmacists.

Congratulations are extended and hopeful wishes for health during many years.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL PHARMACOLOGY UNIT.

Dr. Herbert O. Calvary succeeds Dr. Erwin E. Nelson in Federal Pharmacology Unit. Dr. W. G. Campbell in the announcement states that Dr. Nelson has carried out the task assigned him to organize a pharmacological division with distinguished success.

Dr. Calvary was the first assistant appointed by Dr. Nelson when the work of organizing the Division was begun, and he served in that capacity during his entire organization period. Before coming to the Department he had been Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Louisville and Instructor in Physiological Chemistry at Johns Hopkins Medical School for two years. Thereafter he was Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Michigan. He is a Guggenheim Fellow studying at Dresden and Prague. Since his appointment he has been in charge of the biochemical work of the Division of Pharmacology.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. W. G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration, presented his annual report for the term ending June 30, 1936. In commenting on his report, Dr. Campbell said that quite a number of the Pharmacopœial and National Formulary products failed to meet requirements of the standards. Three hundred

twenty-nine official samples of N. F. chemicals and preparations representing the output of one hundred six manufacturers were collected. Approximately 9% of these samples failed to meet the official standards of strength, quality and purity. Unofficial chemicals and preparations to the number of 2584, representative of 374 manufacturers, were sampled and examined. One hundred and seventy-one samples were made the basis of prosecution and 65 seizures were recommended.

Nine hundred seventy-nine samples of medicinal preparations for human use of the so-called proprietary class, the output of 471 manufacturers, were collected. One hundred thirty-five seizure actions were instituted for misbranding.

One hundred and forty-seven veterinary medicines were sampled and analyzed; 64 manufacturers were represented by these samples.

In the course of the year 20,000 bottles of isopropyl alcohol mixtures were sold as rubbing alcohol compounds; eighteen shippers being involved. Under the Food and Drugs Act isopropyl alcoholic preparations intended for external bodily use must show the exact nature of the article without any accompanying words or trade names which would tend to confuse the product with ethyl alcohol.

In commenting on the unsuccessful efforts to revise the Food and Drugs Act, that the measure as finally passed may more effectively protect consumers than any bill heretofore possible of enactment.