

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 16.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 13, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

At the meeting of the Baltimore Branch held January 24, 1917, Hermann Engelhardt was elected Council Representative from the Branch, succeeding H. P. Hynson.

The Committee on M. I. Wilbert Resolutions report as follows:

MARTIN INVENTIUS WILBERT.

By unanimous vote of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a resolution was passed appointing S. L. Hilton, F. E. Stewart and H. V. Arny a committee to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of Martin Inventius Wilbert, who for many years has been one of the bright lights in American Pharmacy, a prominent member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, an active and exceedingly useful and valuable member of its Council and of various committees of the Association and no doubt the strongest link between medicine and pharmacy in this country.

He was a man of pleasing manner, kindly expression and a good sense of humor, taking defeat cheerfully and always ready to press on with added vigor and make the best of failure.

WHEREAS, By the will of Divine Providence, our devoted friend and fellow co-worker, Martin Inventius Wilbert, has been taken from our midst in the prime of life and at a time when his counsel and advice were so valuable, and

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, deeply feel the sad loss of such a staunch friend, a capable, willing and talented worker for the betterment and advancement of pharmacy, devoid of selfish interest, always sacrificing self for the good and betterment of his fellowman, and a persistent thinker and worker to place pharmacy on the highest plane possible. Nowhere did his mind work with such full consciousness of its power as on occasions when he had the opportunity to espouse the cause of true ethical pharmacy and uphold his high ideals. And

WHEREAS, We further wish to acquaint his friends and family of the high regard in which he was held and the great loss which we feel

the pharmaceutical profession has sustained through his sudden demise, now therefore be it

Resolved, That we give expression of our deep heartfelt sorrow at his untimely death, our high appreciation of the many sterling qualities that bound him to us on all occasions and at all times and our sincere sympathy to his family and to all those that mourn his loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association and that a copy of the same be forwarded to his widow.

S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*.

F. E. STEWART,

H. V. ARNY.

J. W. ENGLAND,

Secretary of the Council.

415 N. 33RD ST.

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 22, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

The Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association is advised of the demise of one of its members—Ex-President William Charles Alpers, of Cleveland, Ohio. He died on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, after a prolonged illness following an operation.

J. W. ENGLAND,

Secretary.

415 N. 33RD ST.

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 18.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 12, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 22 (Election of Members; applications Nos. 76 to 102 inclusive) has received a majority of affirmative votes.

Lucius E. Sayre writes: "It is with deep regret that I learn from Council Letter No. 17 of the death of our brother Alpers. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to his family and for those who knew his value to the profession of pharmacy. My feeling of sorrow is jointed with the suffering ones to whom he was so near and dear and to those who appreciated his real worth."

Motion No. 23 (Appropriation of \$100 for National Drug Trade Conference). Moved by J. A. Koch, seconded by W. B. Day, that an

additional \$100 be appropriated for the National Drug Trade Conference.

The appropriation has been approved by the Committee on Finance.

Motion No. 24 (Election of Members). The following applications have been presented:

- No. 103. Chris Lyndrup, 32 Adams Ave., W., Detroit, Mich., rec. by Leonard A. Seltzer and A. A. Wheeler.
- No. 104. Maxwell S. Moore, Box 333, Big Rapids, Mich., rec. by A. A. Wheeler and Leonard A. Seltzer.
- No. 105. Alexander M. Rovin, 3334 Jefferson St., E., Detroit, Mich., rec. by Leonard A. Seltzer and A. A. Wheeler.
- No. 106. George H. Perkins, 50 Water St., North Andover, Mass., rec. by Wm. H. Glover and Theodore J. Bradley.
- No. 107. Irvin Miles Slepicka, 5026 W. 22nd Place, Cicero, Ill., rec. by W. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 108. Julius Fischer Earnest, 501 14th St., Denver, Col., rec. by F. W. Nitardy and R. H. McKenzie.
- No. 109. Earl Gordon Johnson, Tonkawa, Okla., rec. by Charles H. Stocking and J. O. Schlotterbeck.
- No. 110. Charles Green, 831 W. Polk St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Charles C. Orr and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 111. Irvan E. Taylor, 709 E. 62nd St., Board Ripple, Ind., rec. by C. E. Lawson and Francis E. Bibbins.
- No. 112. Leroy Dey Swingle, 1448 Gilmer Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, rec. by Charles E. Mollet and C. V. Valentine.
- No. 113. Henry Cook Richards, 800 Broadway, New Orleans, La., rec. by R. F. Grace and Henry Welsch.
- No. 114. Arthur F. Brown, 219 N. Senate Ave., care Swan-Meyer Co., Indianapolis, Ind., rec. by J. W. England and H. L. Parmelee.
- No. 115. Ralph Robert Hoffer, 2232 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., rec. by A. A. Wheeler and Leonard A. Seltzer.
- No. 116. Manuel Preciado, Ph.G., Central Ave., cor. 8th St., Panama, Rep. of Panama, rec. by W. B. Day and Bolivar Jurado.
- No. 117. Jack D. Bercowitch, 917 14th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by W. B. Day and E. A. Tupper.
- No. 118. M. G. Johnson, Fulda, Minn., rec. by Chas. H. Rogers and Frederick J. Wulling.
- No. 119. Herbert A. Strate, 700 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn., rec. by Chas. H. Rogers and Frederick J. Wulling.
- No. 120. John William Dargavel, Morris-town, Minn., rec. by Chas. H. Rogers and E. L. Newcomb.
- No. 121. Joseph Vodheim, Tyler, Minn., rec. by Chas. H. Rogers and Frederick J. Wulling.
- No. 122. Armand Joseph Dellande, Hammond, La., rec. by Philip Asher and H. M. Whelpley.
- No. 123. Ernest Atkins Wildman, 620 E. 21st St., Indianapolis, Ind., rec. by Frank R. Eldred and F. A. Federer.

J. W. ENGLAND,

Secretary of the Council.

415 N. 33RD ST.

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 19.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 21, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

In Council Letter No. 15 (February 9, 1917) a tentative program for the Sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Indianapolis during the week of August 27 to September 1, 1917, was submitted by the Committee on Program and suggestions invited.

The program as finally revised is now submitted, as follows:

PROGRAM FOR 1917 ANNUAL MEETING.

Monday, August 27.

9.30 A.M.—National Association Boards of Pharmacy.

2.00 P.M.—National Association Boards of Pharmacy.

8.00 P.M.—National Association Boards of Pharmacy.

American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Tuesday, August 28.

9.30 A.M.—National Association Boards of Pharmacy.

American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

2.00 P.M.—American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Excursions to Industrial Plants.

7.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Council.

8.00 P.M.—First General Session.

Meeting of Committee on Nominations.

Wednesday, August 29.

- 9.30 A.M.—Scientific Section.
Commercial Section.
Women's Section.
- 2.00 P.M.—Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing
(Pharmacopoeias, Formularies
and Standards).
Section on Education and Legisla-
tion.
- 4.00 P.M.—House of Delegates.
- 7.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Council.
- 8.30 P.M.—President's Reception.

Thursday, August 30.

- 9.30 A.M.—Scientific Section.
Commercial Section.
Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing
(Pharmacopoeias, Formularies
and Standards).
- 12.30 P.M.—Luncheons of College Alumni.
- 2.30 P.M.—Second General Session.
- 4.00 P.M.—House of Delegates.
- 7.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Council.

Friday, August 31.

- 9.30 A.M.—Scientific Section.
Section on Education and Legisla-
tion.
Historical Section.
- 2.00 P.M.—Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing
(Pharmacopoeias, Formularies
and Standards).
Women's Section.
Joint Session of Section on Educa-
tion and Legislation, A. C. P. F.
and N. A. B. P.
- 4.00 P.M.—Meeting of the Council (Reorgani-
zation).

Saturday, September 1.

- 9.00 A.M.—Meeting of the Council.
- 10.00 A.M.—Final General Session.

Do you approve the above program? This will be regarded as *Motion No. 25 (Approval of Program for 1917 Annual Meeting)*.

Motion No. 26 (Appropriation of \$2000 to National Formulary IV Account). Moved by J. A. Koch, seconded by W. B. Day, that \$2000 be appropriated to the National Formulary IV Account with which to pay bills for the National Formulary IV.

The appropriation is approved by the Committee on Finance. Sufficient funds have been received from the sale of the book (N. F. IV) this year to make the appropriation without using the general receipts.

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary of the Council.

415 N. 33RD ST.

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 2, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 23 (Appropriation of \$100 for National Drug Trade Conference), No. 24 (Election of Members, applications Nos. 103 to 123, inclusive), No. 25 (Approval of Program for 1917 Annual Meeting) and No. 26 (Appropriation of \$2000 to the National Formulary IV Account), have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

General Secretary Day writes: "By reason of the death of Martin I. Wilbert, there is a vacancy on the Commission of Proprietary Medicines and I wish to move the election of W. H. Cousins, of Dallas, Texas, to fill this vacancy. Professor Snow seconds this motion.

The election of Mr. Cousins will be acceptable to the Chairman, Dr. Beal, and I believe that he will make a very serviceable member of this committee."

Motion No. 27 (Election of Walter H. Cousins as Member of Commission of Proprietary Medicines). Moved by W. B. Day, seconded by Clyde M. Snow, that Walter H. Cousins, of Dallas, Texas, be elected to fill the vacancy of membership on the Commission of Proprietary Medicines caused by the death of Martin I. Wilbert.

The following communications have been received:

MADISON, WISCONSIN, March 27, 1917.

To the Members of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen: Ten years ago or thereabouts I addressed a communication to your predecessors in office calling attention to the "Committee of One Hundred," organized by Professor Fisher, of Yale, for the purpose of starting a movement looking toward the establishment of a Department of Health and Sanitation with a cabinet position in Washington. I pointed out at the time that whereas a large number of the Committee were physicians, all professions—law, the ministry, economics and sociology—were represented, but pharmacy was not, and so far as I am aware, is still conspicuous by its absence.

To-day I desire to call your attention to the continuation of this tendency to ignore pharmacy. The March 16th number of *Science* contains the list of "Committees of the National Research Council" appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, the scientific advisor of the Government. We naturally

expect the Military Committee to head the list, but we wonder about any practical usefulness of pharmacy when even so remote a sphere as astronomy is supposed to contribute toward our national preparedness. Either the National Academy of Sciences must anticipate miracles from our pharmaceutical manufacturers in the case of war or it has overlooked pharmacy.

The next weekly issue of *Science* (for March 23, 1917), contains an appeal for "An Institute for the History of Science and Civilization." Among the list of promoters one again looks in vain for the name of a single pharmacist. No doubt every science, every learned profession resting on science is represented, but what about pharmacy?

It is far from me to suggest that the American Pharmaceutical Association appeal to the National Academy of Science or to any other organization or person for recognition. All that I wish to point out is that the emphasis of commercial pharmacy, while it may place a dollar in our pockets to-day, is ruining our future as a calling. Not only are we ignored in the national movements referred to, but we are losing locally. Fifteen years ago, the food and dairy commissions took over part of the duties of our state boards of pharmacy and thereby deprived our calling of so much home rule. To-day the state boards of health are ready to take over what little self government remains.

Our state boards were told twenty years ago that unless they made a serious business of drug store inspection, this aspect of self government would be turned over to our food and dairy commissions. For some years past they have been warned that the tendency to concentrate state commissions and related offices would affect them and that they should get ready to take a leading part in this constructive movement. They have heeded neither warning and are now facing control by the medical profession as well as food and dairy commissions.

The situation which we are confronting is a serious one. "What of the future of Pharmacy?" I was asked only the other day by a representative of the Government. Yes, what of it? What is the American Pharmaceutical Association doing in answer to this question?

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD KREMERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1917.
To the Chairman of the Council, A. Ph. A.:

Dear Sir: Mr. Frederick L. Lewton, Acting Curator, Division of Medicine, United States National Museum, presented a paper at the January meeting of the "City of Washington Branch of the A. Ph. A.," entitled "The Opportunity for Developing Historical Pharmacy Collections at the National Museum," which paper has been published in the March issue of the *JOURNAL*, p. 259, and deserves the consideration of every member of the Association.

Mr. Lewton points out that there is now an opportunity to collect, preserve and exhibit in a fire-proof building, where thousands of people of all classes and inclinations are constantly visiting every year, the many unique and unreplaceable objects connected with the beginning and early history of pharmacy in the United States.

After a full and free discussion, it was unanimously voted that a committee be appointed, of which I was made chairman, to take up this question with the Council and the Section on Historical Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association, with the object in view of placing all material of a historical nature in the possession of the Association on exhibition in the National Museum.

The question of establishing a pharmaceutical exhibit or museum for housing historical collections and to cooperate with the National Museum is by no means new to the Association.

The records show much correspondence and many previous endeavors have heretofore been made looking to this end, but without results, for the reason that the National Museum was then and until very recently very much overcrowded and no space available.

With the new building recently completed and occupied by the Natural History Collections, space is now available in the older building and the Acting Curator as well as the Assistant Secretary in charge of the National Museum are more than anxious to take up this question with the American Pharmaceutical Association, looking forward to establishing such a collection and placing same on exhibition, in so far as the space available will permit.

Let me cite that in the Fall of 1904, Prof. Kremers, the Chairman of the Historical Section, brought to the attention of Secretary Walcott this question, with special reference to the Dr. Hoffman collection, and much correspondence ensued. Again in 1905, Prof.

Kremers took up the subject with reference to the Maisch collection, later Dr. Murray Galt Motter, as Chairman of the Proposed Pharmaceutical Collections at Washington of the A. Ph. A., brought the matter to the attention of the Assistant Secretary, in charge of the Museum, this was in 1909; this was followed up by Dr. Motter in 1910, while the Assistant Secretary at that time could not say anything definitely, owing to the delay in the completion of the new building, he reported that the matter had not been lost sight of and that as soon as space was available he would give the question careful consideration. The time has now arrived, opportunity is now offered, and it is the duty of our Association to lend its support and assistance in placing an exhibit of historical interest in the National Museum as previously contemplated, under ideal conditions, in a fire-proof building and properly cared for instead of as at present stored where they are not available, receiving no attention whatever and will soon go to pieces and become worthless, it would be a shame for us not to take advantage of the opportunity now offered to preserve permanently the many objects of value in the possession of the Association.

Will you therefore then kindly bring this matter before the officers and the Council, with the hopes that a unanimous decision can be reached to place all matter of historical interest in the possession of the Association in the National Museum at an early date?

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. HILTON, *Chairman.*

J. W. ENGLAND,

Secretary of the Council.

415 N. THIRTY-THIRD ST.

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 21, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

Gentlemen: In the present national crisis, it is most desirable that the American Pharmaceutical Association tender its services to the Government, and President Wulling has sent the following message:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 18, 1917.

His Excellency,

PRESIDENT WILSON,

Washington, D. C.:

Mr. President: As President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and with the concurrence of Mr. Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland,

Ohio, Chairman of the Council of the Association, I hereby pledge the loyal support of the Association and tender to you and the Government such services as the Association can give in the present crisis of the Country.

Many of the members of the Association have already offered their individual services, but the Association may be able to give a service as an organization. It is ready and willing to help the Country in any way it can and holds itself in readiness to be advised by you or by your orders.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. WULLING,

President, A. Ph. A.

The efficiency of pharmaceutical service depends upon its recognition and responsibilities, and in this connection, President Wulling has written as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 17, 1917.

THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Secretary: It appears that pharmacy has no adequate representation in the Army and Navy and that no representation has been accorded it on the Council for National Defense. Medicine is strongly represented. Medicine is not pharmacy, nor does it include pharmacy as evidenced by the existence of the separate pharmaceutical profession. National defense without adequate pharmaceutical representation and recognition can never be as effective as it can be with pharmaceutical participation under a proper standard of recognition. Medical men are not pharmacists and, as far as I know, do not claim to be. They cannot any more give expert pharmaceutical service than pharmacists can give medical or surgical service. In the failure to recognize and employ the expert pharmaceutical services available, the defense falls short in that degree, as I see it. It is fallacious to claim that pharmaceutical service in war or peace is negligible or of so low a grade that it shall be a handmaiden to any other division of the service.

The Council for National Defense has appointed a committee, of which your esteemed self is chairman, to effect, among other things, a practical standardization of pharmaceutical supplies. Who is as competent as a highly trained expert pharmacist to direct this standardization and other purely pharmaceutical activities? Unless this kind of work is under the direction or responsible par-

ticipation of such a pharmacist, the country is deprived of the best kind of service in this field and yet it is entitled to the very best that the country affords. This kind of expert service is freely at hand and available, and, as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I respectfully request and urge that it be employed. I feel that if I did not make this request and make it with the fullest strength of whatever influence my office carries, I would not be doing my duty to my country not to speak of my duty to my calling.

It should be considered that in a crisis such as this country finds itself in at the present time, it is unwise to risk the possible displeasure of so large a part of the representative citizens as pharmacists constitute. There are probably in excess of 500,000 persons engaged in pharmaceutical activities. These are represented in a large measure by a number of strong national and state associations—among them the American Pharmaceutical Association, The National Association of Retail Druggists, The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, The American Drug Manufacturers, The Drug Trade Conference, the several state associations and others. The good will in the fullest measure of all these is essential. I do not maintain that these interests would withhold their good will if not given deserved recognition and the opportunity to serve in their fullest capacity, but I do maintain that proper recognition would greatly stimulate and augment their help and loyal support.

Permit me to further direct attention to the unfortunate fact that the United States has not a pharmaceutical corps for the control and direction of medical and pharmaceutical supplies service such as all other great countries, except Great Britain and Russia, have. In each of these larger countries a corps of highly trained pharmacists with commissioned rank has the medical and pharmaceutical supply service in its hands. The head of this service in Germany is of the rank of Colonel; in Japan, of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; in Italy and France, of the rank of Major-General. These officers are experienced pharmaceutical chemists of high attainments and qualifications, capable of directing their respective service. Our own country contains many such men who are at least as capable, if not more so, for this kind of service as a surgeon could possibly be. That American pharmacy is not represented in the country's

service in the form of a pharmaceutical corps composed of men equal in rank with those in the medical service is undoubtedly due to the fact that American pharmacy has not exerted that pressure for this merited recognition and opportunity to serve under its own responsibility and standard that it is capable of. Much dissatisfaction in this respect on the part of representative pharmacists in all divisions of the calling has been reported to me recently. It is my opinion that the country cannot afford to continue to ignore American pharmacy as it has done in the past.

In my humble opinion, if the post of Chief Medical Purveyor is not already in existence, it ought to be created and put in charge of an expert pharmaceutical chemist of administrative ability. Such a one should be clothed with ample authority and should be of the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers or at least of the rank of Colonel. The importance of the medical and pharmaceutical supply service can hardly be exaggerated. The Hospital Steward of the present should not be confounded with the highly trained pharmaceutical chemist of administrative capacity I have in mind. Our late war with Spain demonstrated the utter inadequacy and futility of methods then in use of the purchase, manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical and medical supplies.

In writing you thus I know that I am representing American pharmacy at large, but of course I have only the authority vested in the office I hold to speak for the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In this letter I mean no disrespect to anyone. What I have said and urged grows out of my loyalty to the country and the cause it is championing.

With assurances of highest esteem, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK J. WULLING,

President A. Ph. A.

In connection with the subject of pharmaceutical representation in the Council of National Defense, President Wulling has written Mr. Charles M. Woodruff, Secretary of the National Drug Trade Conference (which is to hold a special session at Washington, D. C., on May 1, 1917), asking this body to take up the question and also the question of a better status for pharmacists in the Government service.

Prompt action is most essential. The medical resources of the country have been organ-

ized into a specialized unit and pharmacy must do the same or suffer. Chairman Hopp and President Wulling have therefore appointed the following Committee on National Defense: S. L. Hilton, Chairman; James H. Beal, J. W. England, Lewis C. Hopp, Caswell A. Mayo, Joseph P. Remington, H. H. Rusby, Dr. F. E. Stewart and Henry M. Whelpley.

In view of the exigency of the occasion, the above actions of President Wulling and Chairman Hopp, on the subjects referred to, will stand approved by the Council, if not objected to.

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary.

415 N. THIRTY-THIRD St.

ADULTERATED ARNICA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES WARNING REGARDING IMPORTATION OF ARNICA SUBSTITUTE.

The officials in charge of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act report that the examination of recent importations labeled as "Arnica" flowers has revealed that in some instances another product having the botanical name of "*Inula britannica* L." has been substituted for the authentic arnica. This substitute is not recognized as official in the United States Pharmacopoeia and so far as the officials know is not recognized as official in the Pharmacopoeia of any other country. The Department of Agriculture will recommend the exclusion from the United States of shipments offered for importation as "Arnica" flowers which consist wholly or in part of the adulterant "*Inula britannica* L.," since "*Arnica montana*," which is the botanical name of the authentic arnica, contains active principles which are not found in the substitute.

The striking differences between the authentic product and the adulterant are, according to the officials in charge of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, that in the adulterant the length of the young achene (undeveloped fruit) is very much shorter, about 1 mm. long, while it is from 5 to 7 mm. in the genuine product. The ligulate (ray) flowers are also considerably smaller in length and width than those of the true arnica flowers. The veins number four in the ligulate (ray) flowers of *Inula* while ten have been observed in those of arnica and seven to twelve are reported in the literature. The receptacle (the enlarged end of the flowering stalk) is smooth in the *Inula* flowers but hairy in true arnica flowers. There is an abundance of hair-like structures of certain flower parts developed in both species which are the cause of a somewhat similar appearance of the products.