

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., was called to order by Chairman E. A. Ruddiman, May 10, at 2.30 P. M. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the reading of papers continued, as follows:

"Some Pharmaceutical Preparations," by H. M. Faser.

"Drug Clerks' Unions and Strikes," by John Culley.

"Eight Hour Working Day in Pharmacy," by Cornelius Osseward.

"Clinical Laboratory Work and Clinical Pathology," by H. J. Goeckel.

"Clinical and Pathological Laboratories," by H. J. Goeckel.

"A Certain Prescription," by L. E. Sayre.

"A Prescription Clinic," conducted by Ivor Griffith and A. Nichols.

"Experiences in the Manufacture and Standardization of Dakin's Solution," by A. J. Sells.

"A New Suppository Device (see June issue, JOURNAL A. PH. A.), by Caswell A. Mayo.

"Suggestions, Recommendations and Reasons for a Higher Standard for Creosote U. S. P.," by L. Wallis Gibbons.

"Suggestions to U. S. P. Revision Committee," by Wm. Gray.

The following papers were read by title and referred to the Publication Committee:

"Suggestions for the New Pharmacopoeia" (see June issue, JOURNAL A. PH. A.), by J. Leon Lascoff.

"Autogenous Vaccines," by S. B. Higgins.

The authors of the Prescription Clinic were requested to continue this valuable symposium as a regular unit of each year's program.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: *Chairman*, Ivor Griffith, Philadelphia; *Secretary*, H. M. Faser, University, Miss. *Associates*, D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. Dak., and E. R. Jones, of Detroit, Mich.

The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was then adjourned.

(Reports of the other Sections and House of Delegates will appear in the August issue.)

PRODUCTION OF CANDELILLA WAX IN MEXICO.

While some candelilla wax is produced in Texas, most of the supply comes from Monterey, Mexico. The plant is a weed of that section and there are several small factories in Monterey engaged in making the wax. A recent U. S. Government Consular Report states that the largest factory produces about 700 pounds daily. The method of extraction and purification is described as follows: After the shrub is pulled out of the earth it is placed in wooden tanks of water which is heated to the boiling point. At the moment of boiling a certain proportion of sulphuric acid is put in the tanks. As soon as the acid comes in contact with the wax it comes to the surface and is collected and put in receptacles until it congeals; it is then put in another tank where steam is used to dissolve the wax, adding sulphuric acid a second time. The wax is then in a refined state and is allowed to harden in certain moulds

SOLUBLE LEAD IN THE GLAZE OF CASSEROLES.

In a recent issue of the *Experiment Station Record*, there is abstracted a report on certain experiments made by H. Masters, with several types of earthenware casseroles, of French make, glazed only on the inside; and which showed that, in some cases, a considerable amount of lead can be extracted from the glaze not only by the action of 4 percent acetic acid but (and this is important) also by the action of dilute solutions of organic acid; namely, 1 percent acetic, citric or malic acid. It is further stated that glazed earthenware casseroles should, before being used, be treated with dilute acetic acid, which is kept at boiling temperature for an hour or more in the dish.
