

to a higher plane and establish greater uniformity in teaching methods than any other agency, and here were related opportunities, to raise the standards in hospital pharmacy, and establish more uniform practices.

Mr. Austin said that in looking through about 350 reports of hospital pharmacists of the United States and Canada he had noticed that in only about half a dozen hospitals, the pharmacist is on the professional staff; the pharmacist should be on the "house staff," which includes the receiving physician, the radiographer, the resident pathologist, and bacteriologist, and the dentist; usually the pharmacist is on the administrative staff and often at the end of the list. It seemed to him that this should be considered in the proposed activities, and the hospital pharmacist placed where he rightfully belongs, by requiring professional qualifications of him.

C. M. Snow moved, "that it is the sense of this Section that the pharmacist is a professional man and that he should be on the professional staff of the hospital in which he is engaged," seconded by E. C. Austin. After some further discussion the motion was carried by vote.

The following papers were read by title and referred:

"Hospital Pharmacy," by Edward Swallow.

"Odds and Ends," by W. Wilson McNeary.

"The Pharmacist in the Out-Patient Dispensary," by Ferdinand P. Silber.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, Ivor Griffith, Philadelphia.

*Secretary*, I. A. Becker, Chicago.

*Associates*, John K. Thum, Philadelphia, Clarissa M. Roehr, San Francisco.

The Section then adjourned.

## SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

### ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 8 and 9, 1921.\*

The first session of the Section on Commercial Interests, A. Ph. A., was convened by Chairman Adam Wirth, September 7, at 9:30 A.M. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. John Culley served in his stead. Bernard H. Eichold presided during the reading of the

#### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Several months ago, due to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chairman C. O. Lee, who left the United States for China, I was elected by the Council to succeed him. I am confident that I voice the sentiments of this Section when I express the hope that Mr. Lee is doing well in his new field.

Immediately upon my election to this important position, I got in touch with Secretary C. W. Holzhauer and also with the two Vice-Chairmen, in line with the work expected of this Committee.

It is with much regret that the absence of the Secretary is noted, and I thank Mr. John Culley for acting in his stead during this meeting.

We have written to several pharmaceutical journals and several members soliciting papers; however, I am sorry to say that the results are not very gratifying, which will be attested by the small number of papers that have been presented and which have been featured on the official program.

The reports of the chairmen of the various Sections usually embody resolutions which concern, more or less, the welfare of the Association, and I trust that the brevity of this report will not be construed as any neglect on the part of your Chairman; resolutions that may come up this year must emanate from the papers that are presented at this meeting.

Before concluding this report, as a resident of New Orleans I take pleasure in extending to each and every one of you a hearty welcome and a pleasant time during your short sojourn in our midst.

I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me and trust that our meeting will be fruitful of good results.

(Signed) ADAM WIRTH.

\* Papers with discussions will, hereafter, be printed apart from the minutes. It is understood, unless otherwise stated, that the papers were referred to the Publication Committee.

Motion was made that the address be received, and published; carried.

The following papers were read and discussed:

"Suburban Pharmacy Can Be Made Profitable if Conducted in Accordance with Advanced Business Methods," Fred W. Ames.

"Separation of Pharmacies Not Necessary," Robert P. Fischelis.

"Shorter Hours," "How to Meet Effectively the Prevailing Cut Rate Competition," "How to Successfully Build up a Truss Business," by I. Lewyn.

Messrs. E. F. Cook, Clyde M. Snow and Charles S. Koon were appointed members of the Nominating Committee. They reported at a second session of the Section held September 8. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

*Chairman*, Charles W. Holzhauer, Newark, N. J.

*Secretary*, B. H. Eichold, Mobile, Ala.

*Associates*, J. H. Webster, Detroit, Mich.; Fred W. Ames, New Orleans, La.

Mr. L. O. Watt of St. Louis delivered an address on "The Interdependence of Dyes, Coal Tar Medicinals, Fine Chemicals and Explosives," which was well received, and a motion by E. F. Cook was carried endorsing a protective tariff on these products.

The Section adjourned after announcement of the officers-elect. The address referred to was delivered under direction of the Chemical Foundation, and the request made by the Section that it be published, it follows:

#### THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF DYES, COAL TAR MEDICINALS, FINE CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES.

BY L. A. WATT.

Pharmacy has a keen interest in the future of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry. Not only through the long list of medicinals which are now standard, most of which may be obtained "American Made," but the prospect and hope for the future development of new and equally as important ones, add to that interest.

Most that we have heard and read recently has not been relative to the possibility of having a complete industry in America but rather the desirability or necessity of having it and the means of overcoming what we hope are its temporary difficulties.

Until 1914 we were dependent on Germany for our supplies of organic chemicals. It speaks well for the ability of the men in our industry to-day, therefore, to say that the importation of either finished or crude materials for practically all of the staples and many rarer products is unnecessary. We must remember, however, that it was under the pressure of war-time necessity that we made provision, often extemporaneously, for supplying war gases and many of the unavailable dyes and synthetic medicinals. Under the conditions it is not surprising that many plants were neither designed nor operated on a basis comparable with the efficiency of our European competitors who have some fifty years' experience. Quick production in quantity was the demand with price a secondary matter.

Relatively, we have been in a position similar to that of the meat packer in the early days of his industry. He slaughtered for meat and hides only and in the easiest way possible disposed of the other products. This waste included much which was edible, certainly the ductless glands and other products from which many pharmaceuticals are now derived. The recovery of these was a great economic gain but the intricacies, the well-advertised commercial recovery of by-products from the modern American abattoir is not comparable with the multitude of by-products of the Organic Chemical Industry.

Withal, our American Industry is in advance of that in England or France but it is by no means on a par with that of Germany. Germany's industry is prosperous. It was her mainstay in war time, profiting of course both financially and in added experience. Now it is organized as one huge trust which includes all of the large plants which by their agreement will exchange processes, divide foreign trade and pro-rate profits until the year 2000. We can agree that Germany is looking ahead.

To borrow from the classification of Dr. Slosson's "Creative Chemistry" our Chemical Industry is partly in an appropriative, partly an adaptive and partly in a creative stage. The creative part has been subordinated while we followed the processes of others in getting a start