

C. A. Dye stated that a definite program should be prepared for the Joint Session. Reference was made to the program of the Chicago meeting. No decided action was taken. The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 P.M.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Chairman W. H. Zeigler at 2:15 P.M., August 18. Minutes of the preceding sessions were read and approved. A paper by W. F. Rudd, "The Virginia Experiment," was read and discussed. The paper and discussion will be published, but for reference it is stated that the experiment in legislation eliminates the practical experience requirement.

Secretary W. F. Gidley presented a paper by Otto Raubenheimer, in abstract, on "Standards of Articles Deleted from U. S. P. and N. F." The author suggests that such articles be still legally regarded as official—that a statement be placed in each book to that effect. Because of no standard such preparations differ in appearance, etc. After considerable discussion the paper was referred to the Committees on U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

A paper by C. B. Jordan, "Colloidal Chemistry and Its Application to Pharmacy," was read by title.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and declared duly installed:

*Chairman*, W. F. Gidley, Lafayette, Ind.; *Secretary*, G. A. Bergy, Morgantown, W. Va.; *Associates*: H. L. Thompson, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; H. L. Meredith, Hagerstown, Md.

The final meeting of the Section on Education and Legislation was then adjourned.

#### SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened by Chairman Ivor Griffith at 7:15 P.M., August 16. Secretary I. A. Becker presided during the reading of the

##### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

*Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:*

You have done the unusual in selecting your humble servant as your chairman on two successive occasions, and I am pleased that the privilege is mine on this occasion at least to address you in person and not, by virtue of illness, by proxy.

The chairman of a Section runs contrary to our best traditions, who, overlooking what seems to be considered a bounden duty, fails to present the Section with what we are pleased to call an address. Fortunately the traditional standard governing the conduct of our several association affairs is not particularly definite in regard to the nature of the chairman's address—neither in point of quantity nor in point of quality, so that we are given somewhat of a free hand in its preparation.

And so, guarded by the conviction that there is no limit to the scope or length of this presentation, your chairman takes the shorter step and gives you ease of mind by prefacing his remarks with a kind reference to the brevity of his address.

Nor is the speaker cognizant of any particular change in his capacity to serve as a professional panacea purveyor since the mantle of chairmanship fell upon his shoulders. This apparent ability to give advice, and to remedy existing evils within and without the calling, seems to be a symptom of the disease called chairmania, which affects many persons entrusted with office. Your current chairman will endeavor, however, to subdue that pernicious symptom to the best of his ability for he conceives that the functions of a chairman are principally exercised in counting the yeas and nays, in blundering over parliamentary technic in arranging the program and in thankfully and delicately introducing his successors in office. To this platform he will religiously adhere.

However, so that we may not too drastically depart from the paths of our predecessors we beg to direct your attention to a few matters which are presently developing within our calling. He is indeed blind to the march of events who fails to see that the torch of the calling is not glowing with the liveliness and loveliness which was its wont in other days. The old-fashioned pharmacy has passed away, the old-fashioned pharmacist passed with it. The old-fashioned doctor whose existence largely made possible the existence of the old-fashioned apothecary has also gone the way of all things human, and into his place has stepped the natty young doctor of

to-day who frowns on pills and powders, and whose materia medica consists of ten drugs, eight of which he rarely uses, nor knows how to use.

It is not ours to commiserate over this with the dear public who suffer patiently in the interest of medical progress, because the twentieth-century doctor cannot prescribe until the laboratory designates the nine odd germs that cause the patient's distress. It may take the laboratory nine days to establish the diagnosis, and it may be that by this time the patient is on the ninth lap of the final heat; be that as it may, the diagnosis must be established—and "Presbyterianism" may come to the patient's rescue.

All of this to emphasize the fact that the old-time prescription writers are not with us, and that the new school of medicine walks on the crutches of diagnosis and lets treatment play second fiddle. So this along with many other factors has changed the entire complexion of our calling.

Prohibition opportunities, legally and otherwise, have gathered into the ranks of pharmacy men whose motives are not beyond reproach, and who are not hesitating, for the sake of financial aggrandizement, to bring the entire calling into rank disrepute. In the retail end of the practice of pharmacy the old-timers stand pat and live to the letter of the law, but they gaze in wonderment at the drug store that mushrooms into the neighborhood over night and earns for its shady proprietor "Packard" profits on a "Flivver" investment. What can we do to curb these practices? This is not advice, this is something to think about.

And again in the cities the confectioners and cigar stores are mutating over night into drug stores—drug stores without a druggist. Commercial establishments that sell anything from a pill to a pincushion—anything purchasable at a drug store except the prescription. The dear old public again is fozzled. Father walks in for his mineral water, mother for her foot powder, sister for her chin varnish and brother Bob for his chew of plug entirely unaware of the fact that the establishment which they patronize thrives by misappropriating the prestige which is rightly the pharmacist's.

Medicine chases the chiropractor, the naprapath and all the other paths to easy money with a Dutch Cleanser's eagerness—because these new so-called professions are humbugs and quackeries. What shall legitimate Retail Pharmacy do with poachers and trespassers on its premises? Something else to think about.

Hospital pharmacy, and it is a pleasure to dedicate our second session to this enlarging field of our endeavors, is looming large as the one means of perpetuating our practice. Here is where the falling torch can again be thrust on high, for there is in this part of our calling a real field for professional service.

Hospital pharmacists within this Association are aiming to organize with a view to creating a section or division which shall be representative of their particular ideas and interests. As a hospital pharmacist of long standing, as a loyal member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and as chairman of this Section, I heartily believe that such an organization can function well only if it is made part of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Just how this can be done is another question. There is existent a committee, delegated by your chairman to inquire into the matter and to present a report. So that we may not embarrass this committee we refrain at this time from making any definite recommendation.

In conclusion the thanks of the chair are due to the secretary, Mr. Becker, for his able assistance, and to the members of the Association who pledged their loyalty to the Section not by their presence alone, but also by contributing papers towards the program, which will prove, we hope, as interesting and instructive as in other years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) IVOR GRIFFITH.

The report was received and referred for publication.

Chairman Griffith appointed Messrs. F. P. Stroup, W. L. Scoville and William Gray members of the Committee on Nominations.

The report of the Committee on National Formulary was read by Chairman W. L. Scoville:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY COMMITTEE.

*To the American Pharmaceutical Association:*

The progress of the revision of the National Formulary has been very satisfactory during the past year. The revision has now reached the stage of steady detailed work, and the members

of the Committee are industriously engaged in perfecting the details. Questions of policy and principles of procedure have been established, and many of the articles have received their final sanction for the next edition. One hundred and forty preparations have been dropped, and seventy-eight have been added. Of the latter, twenty-four are articles recommended for deletion from the U. S. P. These figures refer to articles in Part I, preparations only, and do not include articles in Part II, which is composed entirely of articles needed in Part I and not recognized in the U. S. P. It is perhaps needless to say that the N. F. Committee is acting here in harmony with the U. S. P. revision, so that the two books will be consistent.

We have broken away from the former policy of recognizing every preparation that is dropped from the Pharmacopoeia. The above twenty-four preparations which are taken from the U. S. P. IX represent less than half the number of preparations which have been tentatively deleted. This is a significant change from our former custom of introducing into the Formulary every preparation which is deleted from the Pharmacopoeia. The principle of accepting preparations on the basis of usage now is applied to all articles whether from the Pharmacopoeia or from other sources.

Some of the preparations now official in the N. F. have been reclassified, notably some troches which will reappear as elixirs or as tinctures. The question of deleting the wines has been very thoroughly discussed and was twice acted upon. The right of the N. F. to continue these preparations has never been questioned, and the action has been based entirely upon a consideration of their value and uses together with practical difficulties which have arisen concerning their manufacture.

They were first deleted after a full discussion in an assembly of the committee by nearly unanimous vote. During the past year protests have been received from individuals and organizations outside the committee against the deletion of the wines. These protests have been published in the committee bulletins and have led to a motion to reconsider, which was very thoroughly discussed. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 9 to 2. Thus the wines as a class are eliminated but the wines of antimony, colchicum corm, colchicum seed, and ipecac will be reformed into tinctures, and authority will be given to supply these whenever the respective wines are directed, on prescriptions or otherwise. Wine of Beef and Iron will be formulated into an elixir.

A chapter on Ampuls has been prepared, and six typical ampul solutions have been admitted. Also a short chapter on Tablets has been prepared.

The Pharmacopoeia having dropped its chapter on Diagnostic Reagents, this will be added to Part III of the N. F., after revision.

The chemical solutions will have physical descriptions as well as additional tests and assays.

The committee on Pepsin is still at work studying the conditions of stability in solutions, and the rate of deterioration. It is expected that this study will result in more stable solutions of pepsin and a better understanding of their properties.

Some correspondence has been held with manufacturing houses regarding the standard for rennin and its method of assay, which is likely to result in more satisfactory conditions with this substance.

Letters were sent to about fifty pharmaceutical manufacturers asking for data on the alcoholic strength of N. F. preparations. This resulted in a collection of data which will be of great value in establishing alcoholic standards for these preparations. The results of this correspondence were published in the July number (1922) of the JOURNAL. This subject is to be followed up further.

It should be noted that the drug manufacturers show a very cordial and generous disposition to aid in the revision even at a considerable cost to themselves.

The committee of the American Association of Veterinary Medicine which was appointed about a year ago to cooperate in the devising and revising of veterinary formulas has been enthusiastically at work. It is composed of three of the leading veterinarians and some excellent results are anticipated from its work.

The American Dental Association committee has shown little interest in the revision and little is expected from that source.

There is to be further consideration of preparations for addition to the N. F. and the following list of added preparations is to be taken as those authorized to date only. Some others

are likely to be added. The work has, however, progressed far enough to indicate that the next edition of the National Formulary will be larger, more up to date and more generally useful than any that have preceded it.

*List of Preparations Added to the National Formulary.*

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Acid Nitrohydrochloric (U. S. P. IX)                | Fluidextract of Taraxacum (U. S. P. IX)                         |
| Acid Nitrohydrochloric Diluted (U. S. P. IX)        | Fluidextract of Triticum (U. S. P. IX)                          |
| Ampuls, Chapter on                                  | Fluidextract of Viburnum Prunifolium (U. S. P. IX)              |
| Ampuls of Caffeine Sodio-Benzoate                   | Fluidextract of Xanthoxylum (U. S. P. IX)                       |
| Ampuls of Camphor                                   | Granular Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate                        |
| Ampuls of Emetine Hydrochloride                     | Infusion of Senna Compound (U. S. P. IX)                        |
| Ampuls of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride            | Lotion of Calamine  |
| Ampuls of Quinine Dihydrochloride                   | Lotion of Calamine Compound                                     |
| Ampuls of Sodium Cacodylate                         | Liniment of Calamine  |
| Citrated Caffeine (U. S. P. IX)                     | Ointment Capsicum, Compound                                     |
| Collodion, Ichthyol                                 | Ointment Ichthyol   |
| Diagnostic Reagents                                 | Ointment Mustard, Compound                                      |
| Elixir Aletris Compound                             | Pencils of Iodine   |
| Elixir Antiasthmatic                                | Petroxylin, Ichthyol  |
| Elixir Beef and Iron                                | Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate (U. S. P. IX)                   |
| Elixir Buchu Juniper and Potassium Acetate          | Syrup of Chocolate  |
| Elixir Catnip and Fennel                            | Syrup of Hypophosphites (U. S. P. IX)                           |
| Elixir Creosote and Terpin Hydrate                  | Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Compound (U. S. P. IX)                   |
| Elixir Digestive Compound                           | Syrup of Thyme  |
| Elixir Four Chlorides                               | Syrup of Thyme, Compound  |
| Elixir Five Bromides                                | Syrup of Trifolium, Compound                                    |
| Elixir Guarana and Celery                           | Tablets, Chapter on   |
| Elixir Guarana Compound                             | Tablets of Charcoal (replacing Troches)                         |
| Elixir Helonias Compound                            | Tablets of Phenolphthalein (replacing Troches)                  |
| Elixir Hydrangea and Lithia                         | Tablets of Quinine Tannate (replacing Troches)                  |
| Elixir Hydrastis Compound                           | Tablets of Santonin (replacing Troches)                         |
| Elixir Manaca and Salicylates                       | Tablets of Santonin Compound (replacing Troches)                |
| Elixir Saw Palmetto and Sandalwood Compound         | Tablets of Sulphur and Potassium Bitartrate (replacing Troches) |
| Elixir Tonga Compound                               | Tinctures, Type formulas for                                    |
| Extract of Malt (U. S. P. IX)                       | Tincture of Antimony (replacing Wine)                           |
| Extract of Sumbul (U. S. P. IX)                     | Tincture of Arnica (U. S. P. IX)                                |
| Extract of Taraxacum (U. S. P. IX)                  | Tincture of Colchicum Corn (replacing Wine)                     |
| Fluidextract of Cimcifuga (U. S. P. IX)             | Tincture of Colchicum Seed (replacing Wine)                     |
| Fluidextract of Avena Sativa                        | Tincture of Guaiaac (U. S. P. IX)                               |
| Fluidextract of Digitalis (U. S. P. IX)             | Tincture of Guaiaac, Ammoniated (U. S. P. IX)                   |
| Fluidextract of Frangula (U. S. P. IX)              | Tincture of Ipecac (replacing Wine)                             |
| Fluidextract of Guarana (U. S. P. IX)               | Tincture of Sanguinaria (U. S. P. IX)                           |
| Fluidextract of Sarsaparilla (U. S. P. IX)          | Troches of Red Gum  |
| Fluidextract of Sarsaparilla Compound (U. S. P. IX) |   |
| Fluidextract of Manaca                              |   |
| Fluidextract of Stillingia (U. S. P. IX)            |   |

*Articles Added to Part II of the National Formulary.*

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Ammonium Valerate (U. S. P. IX) | Calcium Glycerophosphate (U. S. P. IX) |
| Anise (U. S. P. IX)             | Calcium Hypophosphite (U. S. P. IX)    |
| Arnica (U. S. P. IX)            | Cascara Amarga (?)                     |
| Avena Sativa (U. S. P. IX)      | Chondrus (U. S. P. IX)                 |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Cimicifuga (U. S. P. IX) (?)                 | Oil of Pimenta (U. S. P. IX)                   |
| Cinchonidine Sulphate (U. S. P. IX)          | Potassium Hypophosphite (U. S. P. IX)          |
| Coriander (U. S. P. IX)                      | Red Gum  |
| Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride (U. S. P. IX) | Sabal (U. S. P. IX)                            |
| Fennel (U. S. P. IX)                         | Sanguinaria (U. S. P. IX)                      |
| Frangula (U. S. P. IX)                       | Sarsaparilla (U. S. P. IX)                     |
| Guaiac Resin (U. S. P. IX)                   | Sassafras (U. S. P. IX)                        |
| Guarana (U. S. P. IX)                        | Sodium Arsenate, Dried (U. S. P. IX)           |
| Hops (U. S. P. IX)                           | Sodium Glycerophosphate (U. S. P. IX)          |
| Ichthyol                                     | Sodium Glycerophosphate Solution (U. S. P. IX) |
| Lithium Benzoate                             | Sodium Hypophosphite (U. S. P. IX)             |
| Lithium Bromide (U. S. P. IX)                | Strychnine (U. S. P. IX)                       |
| Lithium Carbonate (U. S. P. IX)              | Sumbul (U. S. P. IX)                           |
| Lithium Citrate (U. S. P. IX)                | Taraxacum (U. S. P. IX)                        |
| Malt (U. S. P. IX)                           | Tonga  |
| Manaca                                       | Trifolium                                      |
| Manna (U. S. P. IX)                          | Triticum (U. S. P. IX)                         |
| Matricaria (U. S. P. IX)                     | Veratrine (U. S. P. IX)                        |
| Mercuric Oxide, Red (U. S. P. IX)            | Viburnum Prunifolium (U. S. P. IX)             |
| Mezereum (U. S. P. IX)                       | Xanthoxylum (U. S. P. IX)                      |
| Mitchella Repens                             | Zinc Carbonate, Precipitated (U. S. P. IX)     |
| Detroit, Aug. 1, 1922.                       | WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, <i>Chairman.</i>           |

L. E. Sayre asked relative to stabilizing pepsin preparations. Chairman Scoville replied that the work of the committee had not been completed.

The report was received. The reports of the Committees on U. S. Pharmacopoeia and Unofficial Formulas are printed in the October number of the JOURNAL, pp. 833 and 859.

The following papers were read and discussed:<sup>1</sup>

"Some Apparatus Used in the Drug Store," by Crosby B. Washburne. (See p. 703, September JOURNAL A. Ph. A.)

"Aqueous Elixir and Alcoholic Elixir *vs.* Aromatic Elixir," by Clyde M. Snow and Bernard Fantus. (The paper is to be published with discussion thereon. It was voted to refer a consideration of this paper, and bring the two elixirs to the attention of the Committee on National Formulary.)

"Some Incompatibilities of Aspirin,"<sup>2</sup> by E. A. Ruddiman. (See p. 796, October JOURNAL A. Ph. A.)

"Infusion of Digitalis," by Caswell A. Mayo.

"Further Notes on Tincture of Cantharides," by F. W. Nitardy. (The paper was referred to Chairman George M. Beringer, U. S. P. Revision Sub-Committee No. 11.)

"Stainless Steel in the Drugstore," by F. J. Blumenschein.

"Experiments on Improving the Keeping Qualities of Chalk Mixture," by Bernard Fantus and Clyde M. Snow. (See p. 795, October JOURNAL A. Ph. A.)

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

"Physics in Pharmacy," by J. U. Lloyd.

<sup>1</sup> Papers to be printed will hereafter be followed by discussions.

<sup>2</sup> During the discussion of the paper, C. J. Clayton asked whether the changes were toxic or merely physical. The author replied that he had not determined. Messrs. Gray, Griffith, Rudd, and Miss Hamilton, speaking from experience, stated that in their opinion the combination of quinine and aspirin was not toxic; references to published articles on the subject were also given.

"The Use of an Indicator in the Compounding of a Powder Prescription," by C. A. Greenstone.

"Silica Gel as a Filtering Agent in Pharmacy," by John C. Krantz, Jr.<sup>1</sup>

"Leeches and How to Dispense Them," by Otto Raubenheimer.

"The Permanency of Some Dyes," by E. A. Ruddiman and R. H. Clark.

"The Volatility of Chloroform from Chloroform Liniment," by J. W. E. Harrison.

"Variance in Powdered Extracts," by E. H. Hessler.<sup>2</sup>

"A Few Rare Incompatibilities," by Ralph Calvert. "Medicinal Charcoal," by Ralph Calvert.<sup>3</sup>

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 2:00 P.M., August 17, by Chairman Ivor Griffith. Reading of minutes was by motion dispensed with.

Chairman Griffith announced that the papers of this session were concerned with hospital pharmacy. The following papers were read:<sup>4</sup>

"Pharmacists for Small Hospitals," by Mabel Starr.

"Hospital Pharmacy," by W. H. Ford.

"The Status of the Hospital Pharmacist," by Ivor Griffith.

"Weight for Volume Solution of Potassium Iodide,"<sup>5</sup> by Irwin A. Becker. The paper was discussed by Messrs. Ford, Gray, Lakey, Fantus, Root, and others.

"Antiseptic Solutions," by Bruno Höckert.

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

"Buying for the Hospital Pharmacy," by Frances M. Greenwalt.

"Duret's Solution in Hospital Practice," by Carl F. Dyna. (See p. 801, September JOURNAL.)

"The Hospital Pharmacist, and His Importance," by Edward Swallow.

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Hay Fever," by Ivor Griffith. (See September JOURNAL, p. 792.)

"Testing Ink for Sterilizers and Autoclaves," by Ivor Griffith and Morris Griffith.

"Leeches: How to Dispense Them," and "Mixtum Compositum," by Otto Raubenheimer.

In discussing the paper by Pharmacist Edward Swallow, Chairman Griffith referred to a visitation by a man of authority to inquire into the management of the hospital with which he is connected. Thorough examination was made of everything in and about the hospital, except the pharmacy. The importance of the latter as part of a hospital was fully impressed upon the Commissioner, and he evidenced his appreciation of the importance. "As a result," the speaker stated, "and the coöperation of other hospital pharmacists, the hospital pharmacy will hereafter be included in the inspections of Pennsylvania hospitals."

Chairman Griffith stated that no report had been received from the committee to effect permanent affiliation of hospital pharmacists within the Association. He hoped that the plan of devoting one-half of the annual sessions to hospital pharmacy would be continued. This proved to be the consensus of opinion of those participating in the successful program.

After hearing the report of the Committee on Nominations, which stated that Secretary Irwin A. Becker declined nomination for the chairmanship of the Section, the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Crosby B. Washburne, Detroit, Mich. *Secretary*, Robert J. Ruth, Elyria, Ohio. *Associates*: Miss Mabel Starr, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Swallow, New York, N. Y.

Chairman Griffith thanked the officers and members; the new officers were declared duly installed, and, on motion, the final session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was adjourned.

(To be concluded.)

<sup>1</sup> September JOUR. A. PH. A., p. 701.

<sup>2</sup> October JOUR. A. PH. A., p. 800.

<sup>3</sup> October JOUR. A. PH. A., p. 798.

<sup>4</sup> These papers will hereafter be published with discussions thereon in the JOURNAL A. PH. A.

<sup>5</sup> Printed in September JOUR. A. PH. A., p. 702.