

# THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MO.,  
AUGUST 22-27, 1927.

(See also summary report of the final sessions of the House of Delegates,  
printed in October JOURNAL, p. 996.)

## SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The first session of the Scientific Section, A. PH. A., was convened at 9:15 A.M., August 25th, by Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr. First Vice-Chairman L. W. Rowe presided during the reading of the Chairman's address.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.

The officers of the Scientific Section have experienced a most gratifying year in the work of this organization. The principal duty, that of preparing a program for this meeting, has been made a pleasure indeed, due to the ready responses of the members to present their papers representing their scientific researches at this meeting. The Chairman wishes to take this occasion to thank the authors of the papers on the program of this Section and welcome all visitors and new members, urging that we may make the floor at this meeting an open forum in the discussion of the papers presented.

### PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

Your Chairman in his address upon this occasion has taken the liberty to bring before you some of the outstanding investigations along the lines of pharmaceutical research which have been carried on during the past year, in order that these might serve as a stimulus for the accomplishment of greater results in the future.

The past year has witnessed the purification of crystalline insulin. Prof. Abel's researches in endocrinology have been epoch-making in importance. He and his associates have succeeded in repeatedly precipitating crystalline insulin and they have obtained the empirical formula for the compound containing 1 labile sulphur atom,  $C_{46}H_{69}O_{11}N_{11}S_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ . The crude insulin powder contains 8 units per mg., whereas Abel's pure crystalline contains 40 units per mg.

It is also worthy of special notice that during the past year certain European investigators have produced synthetic compounds possessing hypoglycemic activity. Foremost among these is synthalin, a guanidine derivative, which when taken by the mouth produces the characteristic action of insulin. In the mind of your Chairman, these successes in this field stand out as a challenge to us as pharmaceutical investigators to push further these projects so that the name of some pharmacist may be outstanding in the obtaining of our ultimate knowledge regarding this important hormone.

Further, in the laboratory of Prof. Abel, Dr. Tainter, who published an article in our JOURNAL on the relationship of the potency of digitalis infusion and its  $p_B$ , is continuing the study of the pituitary principle in the hope of finally getting the active principle of this substance in a chemically pure form. The researches in an effort to isolate the hormone of the liver are ever increasing and, especially, since the liver diet has been found so efficacious in the treatment of pernicious anemia. Heparine, the anti-blood coagulant isolated from the liver by Dr. Howell, has been purified to such an extent that 1 mg. prevents the clotting of 50 cc. of cat's blood.

Fullerton and Heyl reported in our JOURNAL a chemical examination of the ovarian residue in which they announce that the water and saline soluble proteins of the ovary contain tyrosine, lysine, arginine, tryptophane, cystine, and mono-amino acids. Work of these investigators has been substantiated in many different laboratories and in many of the commercial houses efforts are being made to prepare more highly purified ovarian products.

The clinical investigations of Dr. K. K. Chen upon the alkaloid ephedrine which has

resulted in its wide use in the hands of general medical practitioners should be inspiring to all those whose investigations have carried them into the field of phytochemistry.

Chen has shown ephedrine to be an excellent substitute for adrenalin in asthmatic spasm and it has the great advantage that it can be taken by mouth rather than hypodermically.

Terry's comprehensive investigation of *Ephedra Nevadensis* is of special importance; for this investigator has shown that this variety of the ephedrine plant cannot be used in medicine as the alkaloid ephedrine is not present in it.

The work of Beal and his students on the quantitative estimation of anthraquinone bodies in cathartic drugs has thrown special light upon the constitution of some of our most important pharmacopoeial cathartics and undoubtedly the next Pharmacopoeia will be enriched by the work of these able pioneers in this field.

Macht and his associates have studied the effect of various radiations of many of the pharmacopoeial products and their investigations on the effect of polarized light on certain medicinals is undoubtedly of far-reaching importance. These investigators have shown that in a great many instances polarized light causes the more rapid deterioration of certain drugs than ordinary light of equal intensity.

The assay of digitalis by the phytopharmacological method is familiar to most of the audience. It is of special interest to know that this plant test object, namely, the *lupinus albus*, has been used by Macht in the diagnosis of pernicious anemia.

In the field of chemotherapy we find that continual efforts are being made to prepare germicidal dyes containing the atoms of bismuth and antimony. Many alkyl resorcinols and phenols have been prepared and their toxicity and bactericidal activity studied. Comprehensive work on the relationship between structure and bactericidal activity has been carried out with exceedingly interesting results. It is of interest to note that bactericidal properties are affected markedly by conditions, such as temperature and the presence of chemical agents that are not usually considered as essential on the one hand, or on the other as deleterious or inhibitory to the activity of a bactericide. In this field a survey of this kind would certainly be incomplete without special reference to the excellent work of Dr. Roger Adams who succeeded in synthesizing the acids of chaulmoogric oil and obtaining these in a pure form.

This brief review of the research in pharmacy and its allied sciences is presented to this Section in hopes that it may serve as a stimulus for greater things from the members of this Section in the future.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

Your Chairman has had the privilege of serving simultaneously this Section and the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research as Secretary and Treasurer, and it has been his observation that these two organizations whose purposes seem to be the promulgation of scientific pharmacy should in some way join their forces and establish a means of coöperation between the two. With this in mind, the Chairman recommends that a committee of three be appointed to meet with the officers of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research in order to provide some means for a closer coöperation between these two bodies.

#### OBITUARY.

It has indeed been a great loss to the Scientific Section during the past year that our friend and former Chairman, Dr. Engelhardt, has died. Dr. Engelhardt's work in the Scientific Section has been inspiring to those who have had the pleasure of knowing him, and it is hoped that his kindly spirit and his indefatigable efforts to advance the profession of pharmacy may live in our memory forever.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Chairman wishes to express his appreciation of the honor which this Section has conferred upon him in permitting him to serve in this capacity during the past year.

First Vice-Chairman L. W. Rowe appointed Messrs. J. B. Burt, L. E. Warren and M. Bye to serve as members of the Committee on Chairman's Address.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

BY PAUL S. PITTENGER.

The work of the Secretary during the past year consisted of the usual routine of mailing appeals to research workers for papers, writing to the editors of the various Pharmaceutical Journals asking that they print notices of our "Appeal for Papers," acknowledging the papers received, arrangement of the program and the necessary correspondence incidental to the above.

In this connection your Secretary, in accordance with the usual procedure, added to his mailing list the names of all additional authors who had presented papers at the preceding meeting.

The attached appeal for papers was forwarded to the 325 men whose names comprised the above mailing list. In addition the attached letter was forwarded to the editors of 30 Pharmaceutical Journals. The majority of the journals complied with the request and published the appeal either in its entirety or in abstract.

In addition to the above the Secretary has handled 110 personal letters in reference to papers and the arrangement of the program.

The result has been gratifying as we have 54 papers to be presented at our sessions. The papers are sufficiently varied as to text to make our meetings of interest to all the members of the ASSOCIATION.

Complying with the promise made in my appeal for abstracts of papers, we have mimeographed 150 sets of 11 pages each of "Abstracts of some of the interesting papers which will be read at the Sessions of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION 1927." These mimeographed pamphlets include all of the abstracts submitted by the authors of papers.

## LETTER TO PHARMACEUTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

May 31, 1927.

Dear Editor:

The Officers of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION would greatly appreciate it if you would print the enclosed notice to Pharmaceutical Research workers.

It is our hope that this appeal or an abstract of it will be inserted in a conspicuous place in your JOURNAL in the June or July issue.

As it is our ambition to make the meetings of the Scientific Section bigger, better and more instructive than they have ever been, we trust that we may have your cooperation in this matter.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain, etc.

(Signed) P. S. PITTENGER, *Secretary*.

## NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS.

Baltimore, Md., May 31, 1927.

Dear Sir:

The Seventy-Fifth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hotel Coronado in St. Louis, Mo., during the week of August 22, 1927.

This is the Diamond Anniversary Meeting and the officers of the ASSOCIATION are planning for the biggest and best convention we have ever had.

Likewise, your officers of the *Scientific Section* are laying plans for bigger, better, more instructive and more interesting sessions than we have ever had before.

In order to do this, however, it is necessary that we have your cooperation and assistance. We are depending upon you for at least one paper upon any subject coming within the scope of your section.

To be assured a prominent place on the program send the Secretary the title of your paper as soon as possible.

There is no limit as to the length of papers presented but in order that all may have an *equal opportunity* to read their papers, your attention is called to the fact that the "By-Laws" of the Section limit the time allowed for the presentation of each paper to ten minutes, with an additional *five minutes* for discussion.

These rules will be strictly adhered to. Therefore, if your paper is too lengthy to be read in the time allotted, kindly be prepared to present it in abstract.

Owing to the large number of papers to be presented within a limited time it will be impossible to include illustrated talks in the program.

This ruling, however, does not preclude the use of lantern slides *to illustrate a scientific paper*, so long as the paper can be presented within the allotted time.

All titles of papers, and an abstract (not over 250 words) of the same must be in the hands of the Secretary by July 1st.

Papers received after July 1st cannot be assured of a place on the program and presentation can only be permitted as time may allow.

The program must be completed by this date in order to have it included in the JOURNAL the month before the meeting.

The value of our meeting depends as much, and sometimes more, upon the character of the discussions as upon the papers themselves.

We are, therefore, again asking each author to help us enhance the value of the discussion by submitting to the Secretary an abstract of 250 words or less of each paper to be presented.

The Secretary will mimeograph these abstracts and distribute them to the section members in order that they can determine the papers in which they are most interested and come to the section-meetings prepared to intelligently discuss them.

Trusting that you will cooperate with us in making the sessions of scientific section a *big success* by contributing at least one paper this year and that we may receive the *title and abstract* of the same before July 1st, we remain

(Signed) JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., *Chairman*,  
PAUL S. PITTENGER, *Secretary*.

On motion of J. C. Peacock, duly seconded, the Secretary's Report was received.

Chairman Krantz appointed as members of the Committee on Nominations, Messrs. Bibbins, Schwarz and Jenkins.

#### PAPERS.

(Abstracts of discussions of contributions will be printed with the papers and omitted in the minutes, unless some action requires prior publication.)

The following papers were read and discussed, presented with abstract or read by title:

"Notes on the Spectrum and Pharmacology of Chlorophyll," by Frederick Grill.

"The Trend in Internal Medicine," by Albert Schneider. He also made a verbal report on "Ozone in the Treatment of Mouth Infections and of Tuberculosis."

"Antivenin (*Nearctic Crotalidae*)," by J. C. Peacock.

"The Relationship of Chemical Structure to Pharmacological Action," by Charles W. Bauer.

"The Resistance of Rats to Repeated Doses of Aconitine," by J. C. Munch and G. S. Gittinger.

"The Lethal Dose of Aconitine to Rats," by J. C. Munch and G. S. Gittinger.

"Notes on Digitalin Standardization," by L. W. Rowe.

"Causes of Deterioration of Strophanthus Seed during Storage," by Elizabeth Pickering.

"Temperature Regulator," by Paul S. Pittenger; "Care of Animals for Biologic Assay," by Paul S. Pittenger.—The first paper named will be found in the October JOURNAL, p. 907.

"The Effect of Certain Defatting Solvents upon Stability of Fluidextract of Ergot," by J. C. Munch, G. S. Gittinger and E. W. Schwartze.

"Plant Chemistry: The Non-Volatile Constituents of *Mentha Piperita*," by H. A. Braun and Edward Kremers.

"A Chemical Study of Poison Star Anise," by S. Y. Chen and Edward Kremers.

"Cassia Red," by S. S. Chao and Edward Kremers.

"A Preliminary Chemical Study of the Fruits of *Pittosporum Resiniferum*," by A. J. Schwarz and Edward Kremers.

"An Investigation of Ginger and Its Preparations," by Joseph F. Clevenger.

A paper on "The Assay of Ephedra Vulgaris," by J. B. Williams, was presented by W. L. Scoville; also "The Assay of Phosphoric Acid," by F. A. Maurina.

A paper by J. A. Handy and L. F. Hoyt on "Dimethylphthalate and Other Phthalates."

A paper on "A Discussion of the Pharmacopœial Specifications for Cresol," by H. Ohaver was read by A. C. Taylor.

A paper on "Detection and Determination of Traces of Aluminum," by I. M. Kolthoff, was read by H. V. Arny.

Chairman H. V. Arny presented the report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.—See page 878 in the September number, 1927, JOURNAL A. PH. A.

The first session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Scientific Section was convened at 8:20 P.M., August 25th, by Chairman Krantz. He stated that the order of the program had been changed so that the joint session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing would be held immediately following the adjournment of the Second Session.

The reading of papers was continued.

The first paper of the program was on "The Polarimetric and Dilution Methods for Estimation of Oil in Lemon Extract: A Comparison of Their Accuracy and the Effect of Temperature," by Charles V. Netz.

"The Analysis and Characterization of Neoarsphenamine," by Alfred E. Jurist and Walter G. Christiansen, was read by the latter.

"Changes in the Silver-Ion Concentration of Stored Solutions of Colloidal Silver Germicides," by R. B. Smith.

" $p_H$  Determination in Alcohol Solutions and Values Obtained for Certain Tinctures," by R. B. Smith.

"Preparation of Reversible Colloids," by W. A. Lott, was read by Dr. Anderson.

"The Constants of Chloroform Liniment," by L. E. Warren.

The Second Session of the Scientific Section was then adjourned.

#### THIRD SESSION.

The third session of the Scientific Section was called to order at 2:15 o'clock, Friday, August 26th, by Chairman Krantz. The reading of papers was proceeded with in the following order:

"The Determination of Sugar, Uric Acid, Urea and Creatinine in One Cubic Centimeter of Blood;" "Epsom Salt of To-day," by Edward S. Rose.

"Apparatus for the Determination of Volatile Oils," by Joseph F. Clevenger.

"Optical Identification of Alkaloids," by George L. Keenan.—This paper is printed in the September JOURNAL A. PH. A., p. 837.—In discussing the latter paper J. C. Munch commended the method employed by the author.

A paper on "Medicinal Plants of Florida," by Ernst T. Stuhr, was read by title, the author not being present.—This is a dissertation presented to the graduate faculty of the University of Florida in partial fulfillment of work for the degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy.

Heber W. Youngken read a paper on "A Recent Adulterant for Viburnum Prunifolium" and also presented a summary of alcoholic extractions of this same drug carried out by Florin J. Amrhein.

The following papers were presented by title:

"The Effect of Sunlight on Citric Acid in the Presence of Ferric Salts," by Joseph B. Burt.

"Hydrogen-Ion Concentration," by A. L. Caldwell.

"Gold Compounds for Medicinal Use," by F. R. Greenbaum.

A paper by S. Arzooonian on "Plasticity Measures on Milk of Magnesia" was read.

F. E. Swanson read a paper on "Standardization of Digitalis Preparations."

A paper on "The Effect of Various Compounds on the Rate of Development of Rancidity in Fats and Oils," by William J. Husa and Lydia M. Husa, was read by the former.

A paper by Charles V. Netz, on "A Method for the Quantitative Estimation of Sulphur Combined and as Sulphides in Potassa Sulphurata," was read by title.

W. L. Scoville presented a paper on "The Causes of Precipitation in Tinctures and Fluid-extracts."

A paper by R. Van Winkle on "Polymerization of Olefines," was read by W. G. Christian-son.

The Report of the Committee on Chairman's Address was presented, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The Committee has carefully considered the address of the Chairman, and believe the Chairman should be complimented on the very able, concise and complete report on the progress of pharmaceutical research made during the past year.

Particularly noteworthy were the careful and thorough explanations of several research problems, which should serve as inspiration for future work in the Scientific Section.

The Committee acquiesces in the recommendation that a committee of 3 be appointed to work with the officers of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research in order to provide some means for a closer coöperation between the two bodies.

(Signed) M. BYE,  
L. E. WARREN,  
F. F. BERG.

On motion of Heber W. Youngken, seconded by J. C. Munch, the report was received and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented by Chairman F. E. Bibbins, and adopted by vote, resulting in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, L. W. Rowe; *First Vice-Chairman*, J. C. Munch; *Second Vice-Chairman*, F. J. Bacon; *Secretary*, P. S. Pittenger; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, J. C. Krantz, Jr.

J. C. Munch moved that the officers of the Scientific Section be instructed to coöperate with the persons in charge of the arrangement of the program for 1928 and attempt to make arrangements whereby one day will be devoted entirely to the sessions of the Scientific Section, arranging for meetings in the morning and afternoon and evening; that the papers requiring lantern slides be presented at the night session and that the joint session with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing be left for another day. The motion was duly seconded and after some discussion the motion was adopted.

During the discussion a suggestion embodied—that, as far as possible, conflict between the meeting times of the Scientific Section and the other Sections be avoided.

J. C. Munch moved that a request be transmitted to the Plant Science Seminar that a representative from that body present a brief abstract of their work and the papers considered during its sessions to the Scientific Section. This was seconded and the motion carried.

Heber W. Youngken moved a rising vote of thanks to the retiring officers which was adopted and the Section then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION, SCIENTIFIC SECTION AND 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 by Chairman Krantz of the Scientific Section at 9:00 P.M., August 25th. The first order of business was the report on the U. S. Pharmacopœia by Chairman E. Fullerton Cook.—It was read, discussed and accepted.

Chairman Adley B. Nichols of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing introduced Dr. H. H. Rusby as the next speaker. He presented a paper "On Suggestions for Improvement in the Text of the Pharmacopœia with Special Reference to the Definition."—This was printed in the October JOURNAL A. PH. A., pp. 936-943.



L. W. ROWE.

Winner Ebert Prize  
for 1927.

The report of the Committee on National Formulary was called for. It was read by Chairman W. L. Scoville.—It will be found in the September JOURNAL A. PH. A., pp. 867-869.

Chairman Nichols announced that owing to the absence of Chairman J. Leon Lascoff of the Committee on Recipe Book and Editor Ivor Griffith a report on the A. PH. A. Recipe Book would not be made at this time. Also, owing to the absence of Dean Frederick J. Wulling, his paper on "The Effect of Under-Education upon Research in Pharmaceutical Science" would not be read at this time.

The Report of the Committee on Ebert Prize was read. The prize for this year was awarded to Dr. L. W. Rowe for his papers on "The Standardization of Digitalis and Strophanthus."—See PROCEEDINGS of the final session of the General Sessions, published in October JOURNAL A. PH. A., p. 979.

A motion, duly seconded, that the Joint Session adjourn—carried.

#### SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened at 9:25 A.M., August 25th, by Chairman Adley B. Nichols. The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's address, during the reading of which R. E. Terry presided; it follows:

##### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY ADLEY B. NICHOLS.

The By-Laws of this Section state that the chairman *may* present an annual address. I am highly tempted to take advantage of that word *may* and probably receive your wholehearted approval in not following the time-honored custom. On the other hand, a few words seem to be expected from the Chairman; I am a bit timid about breaking away from the beaten path and as I have a few thoughts which I feel might be presented here, I will ask your indulgence in presenting them. My remarks will be brief, so that we will not waste time which might be spent with profit on a discussion of some of the interesting papers to follow.

Our Secretary will probably report on the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable program for this Section. We are primarily concerned with questions relating to operative pharmacy, manufacturing and dispensing. The stores of to-day show the trend toward merchandizing—we find the wholesaler being called upon to supply not only fluidextracts and tinctures, but even lime water and simple syrup—this gives us the reason why papers of interest to this section are difficult to obtain. Several of the members of this Section have helped the officers in completing their program this year; for this we are very grateful and urge all members to bear this in mind and be on the lookout for papers at all times.

The Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is organizing for research work on pharmacopœial problems, and Dr. H. V. Army's annual census of research contains the names of hundreds of workers, many of whom are engaged in research on pharmaceutical problems of interest to our Section. I would suggest that the officers of this Section write to those engaged in research of interest to us, with the request that, if possible, they report the results of their work through this Section at the annual meeting. We would thus be assured of a number of papers and the discussions thereon would, undoubtedly, be most valuable.

"Pharmacy is an ancient and honorable profession" is an opening statement of Dr. Charters' Commonwealth Foundation report, and as we study the data contained therein and consider the countless facts which the pharmacist is supposed to have in his storehouse of knowledge, we are impressed that pharmacy is indeed "an honorable profession." LaWall's "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy" with its wonderful story of pharmacy of the ages fills us with the deepest reverence for this ancient profession and inspires us to do our utmost to carry forward the work begun by the masters generations ago.

But there are to-day numerous causes for concern—concern as to what is to become of the old traditions, concern for the ideals laid down by the fathers of old, concern for this ancient and honorable profession.

As we study the Charters' Report, we cannot help but note that retail pharmacists are not, as formerly, manufacturing their pharmaceuticals; we find in the drug stores of our own respective communities all sorts and conditions under the designation and good-will of pharmacy. Unfortunately, we find those who do not want prescription business and openly say so; some,

who handle liquor with more or less indifference to law; those who prescribe for every ailment; those who have little feeling of professional dignity or service; those who are careless; those who do not make proper charges for professional work, thereby cheapening that service. In all, we find these groups doing almost as much to degrade our profession in the eyes of the public as we can do to uplift it. We must make an effort to improve or get rid of those who are degrading the good name of an "ancient and honorable profession." We have our honor systems in operation in our Colleges and we say that the honest man is as guilty as the rest if he sees dishonesty and does not attempt to stop it. Should we not place ourselves in the same position toward those who are not doing the honorable thing towards pharmacy? Whatever they do reflects on the profession as a whole, just as the doings of the few dishonorable in a class reflect discredit upon the entire class.

We have a great responsibility resting upon our shoulders in trying to instill into the younger generation the ideals of pharmacy as an honorable profession, ready to serve humanity and to give service beyond all else. This can be done through our Colleges to a certain extent, but is not the real training along this line dependent on the preceptor just as real fundamental training is dependent on the home? From his preceptor our young pharmacist obtains his first impressions, and if those impressions are not of the best, we cannot expect him to be very different. If the Colleges were able to select and pass judgment upon the stores its students were allowed to work in, we would be doing a splendid piece of work and accomplishing a great deal for our profession.

The public must be educated to recognize the real value of the pharmacist. True, we have our "National Pharmacy Week," established by a former Chairman of this Section, Robert J. Ruth, and we are very proud of the fact that this splendid achievement came through this Section, but what we need is "Pharmacy Week" carried into every week of the year. There are too many who borrow special apparatus for the window trim for the annual occasion in order to emphasize their professional importance, hiding under the mantle of pharmacy, only to utterly disregard it for the other fifty-one weeks of the year. This is the very idea so well illustrated, but in a different way, by Professor Olsen in the Department of Business Management in the July issue of the *JOURNAL OF THE A. P. H. A.* His article, entitled "The Buy at Home Argument," shows what can be accomplished for a special occasion with a little effort, and how, after that occasion passes, the pharmacist slips back into the old rut once more. The Drug Trade Board of Public Information is doing splendid work, but we must have the daily and continued cooperation of the retailer who meets the public day after day, in order to properly educate it to our needs. Do you imagine, if the public really understood, it would expect or even allow the pharmacist to keep open from early until late—his hours often being twice the hours ordinarily allowed for a day's work? Wouldn't they recognize the fact that the pharmacist is human and should have his recreation and rest in order to prepare himself to properly safeguard and administer to his neighborhood? Wouldn't they be far more willing to pay a price for prescriptions and other items commensurate with the education and responsibility involved?

I have recently been managing a drug store opposite a million dollar apartment house operation; a few days ago there was an argument as to whether some painters were going to work for eleven or twelve dollars a day, and a seven or eight-hour day at that. Does the painter spend several years at college, does he have the welfare, nay, even the life of the community, in his hands?

Another situation which the poor pharmacist has to put up with arises through the avenue of the pharmaceutical manufacturer. Hundreds of specialties, prescriptions already compounded, are being detailed to physicians and many of these receive about one trial. Again referring to the Charters' Report we find that out of the 17,000 prescriptions calling for nearly 41,000 items, 692 different proprietaries are prescribed and 365 of these are prescribed once only, while another 117 are prescribed twice each. And the poor pharmacist has to keep these items on his shelf, most of them never to be used again, once they are opened. Encouraging the physician to buy direct, by offering special deals on, let us say, 50,000 capsules, is encouraging him to become a dispenser rather than a writer of prescriptions and of course this is a direct blow to the pharmacist.

There are many other features I would like to mention but our time is limited and I promised not to detain you long. I have no recommendations to make but I feel that we could very profitably set aside some time for discussing this general situation and possibly through that discussion arrive at some definite program. If we are to keep pharmacy as "an honorable profes-



sion," surely, it is up to us to do our utmost to correct some of these present-day evils that are threatening the very foundations of this 4000-year-old calling.

There being no recommendations in the address, the report was received for publication in the JOURNAL. The report of Secretary Charles V. Netz was read; it follows:

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BY C. V. NETZ.

During the past year it has been my pleasure and profit to occupy the position as Secretary of this Section. Upon my election to this position, I anticipated a considerable demand upon my time by the duties of this office, and I was not disappointed. As the program slowly took form, it was necessary to neglect the lesser duties of the position for the more important.

I am greatly indebted to Chairman Adley B. Nichols for the direction and assistance he has given me in this work. In fact, the method of securing contributors to the program is entirely in line with his suggestion. I am also greatly appreciative of the assistance given me by other members of the Section, both those who promptly answered our initial request for contributions, as well as those who have subsequently made contributions to the program.

A mailing list was compiled that included the names of all former contributors to the programs of this Section, with the addition of others that might be interested. This list is not complete by any means, and any suggestions or additions are welcome. We hope that each Secretary will endeavor to aid its improvement both by deletion of dead material and by the addition of new prospects. Early in March a personally addressed, multigraphed letter was sent out to every name on this list (approximately three hundred) and about seventy replies were received. This first letter was followed by personal letters to those among the seventy who gave the least promise of any contributions.

The present program, while not characterized by volume of contributions, is noteworthy, I believe, for its quality.

A motion duly seconded to receive the report was carried.

Chairman Nichols referred to a paper by pharmacist Wilson McNeary following which, at last year's session, a resolution was passed asking the Council to take steps to affiliate with the American Conference on Hospital Service. See August JOURNAL A. PH. A., 1927, p. 766, which explains the work of the American Conference on Hospital Service, at considerable length.—See Council Letter No. 13, printed in the September JOURNAL for 1927, p. 870; also relating thereto, item No. 138, on p. 877, and the resolution as adopted, on p. 888 of the same number.

Chairman Nichols explained that one of the features of the Hospital Service is the Library service through which information is disseminated in small pamphlets issued frequently.

William Gray thought that if the Association was affiliated with the American Hospital Association it would be a good thing; otherwise not.

The matter of employing registered pharmacists in hospitals was discussed at length and after further discussion the resolution as submitted was adopted.

The reading of papers was proceeded with.—*Discussions will accompany the papers as printed and are omitted in the minutes.*

The first paper was on "Facts Regarding the Manufacture, Physical Constants and Keeping Qualities of Soap, Chloroform and Camphor Liniments of the U. S. P.," by Samuel Shkolnik.

The next paper dealt with "Prescription Problems," by H. C. Newton.

"The Practical Training Necessary for a Professional Dispensing Pharmacist" was discussed by P. H. Dirstine.

The Section then gave consideration to "A Symposium on Substances Prescribed by Physicians," presented by E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman of the Revision Committee, U. S. P. These discussions will be published in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL. Many points of interest were brought out which are now being prepared for publication.

The next paper of the program was by William G. Hall on "Spirit of Ethyl Nitrite."

W. C. Baines discussed "The Importance of the Individual in Practical Pharmacy." 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 called to

order by Chairman Nichols at 2:10 P.M., August 26th. The minutes of the first session were read by Secretary Netz and on motion, duly seconded, approved.

The reading of papers was proceeded with in the following order:

"The Quality of Compressed Tablets, Particularly as to Solubility and Ease of Disintegration," by William J. Husa.

"The Effect of Changes of Hydrogen-Ion Concentration upon Compound Tincture of Gentian," by J. C. Krantz, Jr.

"What I Know about Making Ointments," by Fred H. Swift.

"Comments on Ointments of U. S. P. X and N. F. V.," by Norman H. Tagg.

"The Diamond Opportunity for Pharmacists," by Robert J. Ruth.

"A Report of Progress in Our Procedure in Prescription Pricing," by Leonard A. Seltzer and A. A. Wheeler.—This is printed in the October JOURNAL A. PH. A., pp. 959-962.

The discussion was omitted in the printing of the latter paper. Mr. Spencer asked the author whether consideration was given in pricing preparations administered much less frequently than the average dosage of medicines.

Mr. Seltzer replied that the frequency of dosage was taken into consideration.

Mr. Gray asked relative to a large number of powders which were given very frequently. He also stated that there was considerable competition in pricing such prescriptions.

Mr. Seltzer said he would not consider reduction of price to a large extent, ever mindful of the professional attention which should attend prescription work.

The matter of pricing proprietary medicines was discussed with no definite conclusions, except that some advance should be charged if relabelled.

Chairman Nichols referred to a prescription—coming into a pharmacy under his management, for renewal—which was underpriced. He told the customer of the facts and he accepted the explanation.

Mr. Seltzer stated that the method under discussion enabled the pharmacists in his pharmacy to establish uniform pricing; he realized that the same prices could not obtain in every pharmacy.

The report of the Committee on Colored Glass Containers was read by Chairman H. V. Arny.—See pp. 999-1003, October JOURNAL A. PH. A.

Mr. Ferguson, representing the Glass Container Association, commended the work of the Committee and hoped that there would be coöperation of the organization he represented with this Committee.

Anton Hogstad asked whether the colloidal chemists had become interested.

Chairman Arny stated that the work of the Committee had hardly begun; Mr. Ayres, head of the research department of the Glass Container Association, will supply selected bottles which will be carefully studied, in an effort to determine why some are satisfactory and others not; the purpose being a study of composition and conditions in manufacture. Anton Hogstad said light played an important part and also the iron in the glass.

After some further discussion it was voted to receive the report and continue the Committee and that coöperation be sought with glass container associations.

The next paper presented was on "A Color Standard for Tincture of Cudbear." This was followed by a "Prescription Clinic," led by Chairman Nichols.

The following papers were read by title:

"Biologicals Viewed as Pharmaceuticals," by J. C. Peacock.

"N. F. Propaganda and Some Prescription Problems," by Peter J. Kolb.

"Ethics or Commerce in Pharmacy," by Leo G. Penn.

It was moved by Louis Saalbach that the papers be accepted; seconded and carried.

Mr. Becker thought there might be arrangements made so that the meetings of this Section and the Scientific Section would not conflict, as members interested in the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing were also interested in the Scientific.—This was considered a matter for the Committee on Program.

W. L. Scoville, as Chairman of the Committee on Nomination, presented the names of the following for officers during the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, Adley B. Nichols, of Pennsylvania.

*First Vice-Chairman*, L. M. Monell, of New York.

*Second Vice-Chairman*, J. L. Powers, of Michigan.

*Secretary*, P. H. Dirstine, of Washington.

*Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Clyde M. Snow, of Illinois.

Chairman Nichols thanked Secretary Netz for his coöperation and asked for papers from the members in attendance; also, for them to bear in mind the fact that papers are wanted and, therefore, it was hoped they would solicit others to contribute to the Section. He thanked the members for the honor given him by the election.

On motion duly seconded and carried the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was adjourned.

#### SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A. was convened at 9:25 A.M., Thursday, August 25th, by Chairman H. M. Faser. Wortley F. Rudd presided during the reading of the Chairman's Address.

#### ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

BY H. M. FASER.

Custom has decreed that the Chairman shall present a brief address at the opening meeting. I shall not attempt to enumerate the many important things this Section has accomplished for pharmacy in the past. These are well known to those who have taken an interest in the work of the Section in recent years.

Your Chairman, together with our Secretary, has endeavored to secure papers on subjects that are of interest to those concerned with education and legislation, and from the list of men who will appear on our program, I think we have positive assurance that some good will come from our meetings.

At the present time when so many changes are being made in education and legislation, it is a wonderful opportunity that we have to meet and discuss those matters of paramount importance to pharmacy, and certainly one of the first places such things should be discussed is before this Section.

#### LEGISLATION.

In going through the pages of the annual Proceedings of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy for 1926, I find that quite a discussion was carried on in the joint sessions of the Colleges and Boards relative to pre-requisite legislation. I gather from what was said by some that they were of the opinion that the Faculties were not doing their duty in the premises and that they were leaving it all up to the Boards. Pre-requisite legislation will eventually come in those States that do not now have it. Just how soon we do not know, and just how best to obtain it is a question. Certainly the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy should do all in their power in distributing information that will assist in the matter, but to my mind, the proper place for pre-requisite legislation to begin is in the State Associations. None of us are very familiar with conditions in States other than our own, I mean political conditions that naturally arise when trying to secure passage of a bill through the Legislature. In my own State we pharmacists are very well organized and we work together. When we want legislation, we first consider the proposed measure in our State Association, and after approval by our own organization, we seldom have trouble in passing the bill through the Legislature. The first thing is to have your own house in order and united on what you ask of the Legislature. It goes without saying that you must have a leader in whom all have confidence, in presenting to your local Association anything that would affect all pharmacists. In the discussion mentioned above, some said a professor should not take the lead, others said a Board member should not take the lead, etc. To my mind it matters little whether the leader be a professor, Board member or a layman.

The only new legislation we need that I know anything about is pre-requisite legislation for every State. We no doubt are much in need of legislation repealing some laws that now exist,

Just here I would direct attention to the importance of pharmacists entering politics. The pharmacists of many States have been badly handicapped in the legislatures when adverse or detrimental legislation is proposed, simply because we have no one to champion our cause. Every State Legislature should have among its number a few pharmacists. In the next Legislature of Mississippi we will have at least four pharmacists in both houses. As far as I know, this is the first time Mississippi has ever had a pharmacist in the Legislature. We have always had a few doctors who look after the interest of the physicians. By having pharmacists in the legislatures it would not be necessary for our local Associations to spend so much money every two years in fighting for or against legislation. And then again, a member of the law-making body is on the inside and can do much more effective work than an outsider. With a State Association solidly in favor of pre-requisite legislation and a few pharmacists in the Legislature, no State should fail to pass a prerequisite law.

#### EDUCATION.

To my mind one of the greatest, if not the greatest, pieces of work undertaken for pharmacy in several decades, has been that of the Commonwealth Fund. The work of Dr. Charters and his helpers now completed and assembled in the book entitled "Basic Material for a Pharmaceutical Curriculum" not only gives us a vast amount of information which we have needed for a long time, but it is positive proof that the pharmacist must be an all 'round educated man. I think when we read the contents of this book that we are all convinced that the statement made by the Committee relative to the length of a course in pharmacy, "would not fall far short of four years," is absolutely true.

It is interesting to note that two of our leading universities have already adopted a minimum four-year course, and that shortly another institution will go on the same basis. We hesitated a long time in extending the course to three years and really have not gotten well settled on our three-year curriculum, but we must all admit that the question of going to a minimum four-year course is a matter of only a very short time. Just when the minimum four-year course will be made compulsory by the Association of Colleges, I do not know; probably some recommendation will be made by the President at this meeting. Speaking personally, I have always believed in being conservative, and when it comes to making radical changes, that we should consider well every angle; however, I am thoroughly convinced that a proper and thorough course, whereby the pharmacist will have the education necessary, not only in pharmacy, materia medica and chemistry, but in those subjects so essential to a man who expects to take his place in the community in which he lives, will take at least four years.

This Section having as its principal function the consideration of those things pertaining to education and legislation, it occurs to me that there are many problems of education other than just a consideration of a course in pharmacy. We, as pharmacists, should bend our efforts to informing the laity and the medical profession on certain matters of importance. I believe that every State pharmaceutical association should take some steps toward having a representative at the State medical association meetings and especially at their district meetings. These people, I am sure, will gladly give us a place on their program. The subjects to be discussed before them is not cooperation between the two professions, that old staid subject with which both professions are thoroughly familiar, and know of necessity must exist, but to my mind the thing of paramount importance, is calling their attention to preparations of the U. S. P., and the N. F. It is my opinion that medical schools are not devoting enough time to old-fashioned materia medica, with the outcome that the young physician does not know what or how to prescribe. This accounts for the vast amount of proprietary medicines prescribed to-day. Please understand that I am not knocking the pharmaceutical specialties of the big manufacturer, neither do I mean to minimize the good work of the research men, but I do mean to say that many preparations prescribed to-day of this make and the other, are, in many instances, identical with official preparations. The pharmacist could present such things to the physicians at their district meetings in a way that would not offend, and in all probability would bring good results.

It also seems to me that we, as pharmacists, should take advantage of every opportunity to inform the public on matters pertaining to medicines and the advantages of having a well-educated pharmacist in their community. Many of us have had this opportunity before certain clubs, business organizations, etc. I believe some well-organized plan should be inaugurated

in every State whereby we could inform the public on such things, laying particular stress on the importance of an educated pharmacist.

Motion was made by C. M. Brown, seconded by Z. M. Cooper, that the address be accepted.

#### ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION.

Mr. Speckart said he was interested in prerequisite legislation and that Missouri had failed in such effort.

Chairman Rudd asked why the measure had not passed.

Mr. Speckart replied that after thoroughly discussing the matter, it was thought best to do something for the pharmacists now in business, first; they were having trouble in enforcing the pharmacy law. He referred to chain stores employing only one registered pharmacist while the others in the store were not registered. Competition under such conditions made the overhead expenses in the small stores greater than in the chain stores.

C. B. Jordan said that ownership of drug stores should be restricted to registered pharmacists.

Mr. Speckart contended that when clerks become too scarce owners of stores do without them. He was of the opinion that if the stores doing questionable business were closed there would be sufficient trade for those who decline to do such business.

Dean Serles said the South Dakota law on ownership, passed in 1903, reads:

"Only a registered pharmacist may open or conduct a pharmacy in the State of South Dakota."

He said they had failed in prerequisite legislation, because there were many who had entered the drug business through a short course in pharmacy, and these used their influence against the measure.

The motion to accept the address was carried by vote.

Secretary M. N. Ford made a verbal report of the activities of the officers and urged that the officers for next year begin early in the solicitation of papers for the Section.

The Chairman appointed W. F. Rudd, C. M. Brown and W. J. Husa as members of the Committee on Nominations.

Reading of papers was proceeded with.—*Abstract of discussions will accompany papers, hence, omitted in the minutes.*

The first paper was presented by W. J. Husa, on "The Basis for Agreement for a Standard Three-Year Curriculum."

R. H. Raabe led a discussion on "Pharmaceutical Arithmetic;" he said, a survey had been made by some educational institutions which, thereafter, rendered an opinion that the subject could not be advantageously taught in the lower grades of the elementary schools. He had found that some high-school graduates could not handle common fractions. The institution with which he is connected will require that matriculants pass an examination in common fundamental mathematical problems. He had conducted a class in a summer school for teachers; all of them had been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and of 117 only 12 had any ability in simple calculations.

C. M. Brown agreed with the statement made by the preceding speaker and referred to his son, whose training in arithmetic reflected such conditions.

Mr. Culley had related experience; in his opinion students in the schools were not trained to think.

Dean Jordan said he was surprised to find many high-school graduates without practical knowledge of decimals; he also had related experience with college graduates who held baccalaureate degrees.

Dean Serles had similar experience. He stated that part of the difficulty was due to inability to interpret the English language. There seems to be indecision as to where the decimal point shall be placed, and lack of knowledge of physics, due to deficient training.

W. J. Husa thought the suggestion of the "Syllabus" to have freshmen review common fractions and decimals for a few weeks after beginning their school work was a good one.

Chairman Faser was of the opinion that pharmaceutical arithmetic gave more trouble than most other subjects of the course.

The motion to accept the paper by W. J. Husa, which drew out the discussion on pharmaceutical arithmetic, was carried by vote.

The next paper was that by A. R. Bliss on "The Pharmacist and the Narcotic Evil."

"Too Many Drug Stores," by Wortley F. Rudd, resulted in the adoption of a recommendation provided for in Resolutions 4 and 7.—See September JOURNAL A. PH. A., pp. 885 and 886. The paper will be printed, with discussion, in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

A paper by C. A. Dye, "Some of the Experiences with the Four-Year Course," was read by title.

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order by Chairman Faser at 2:00 P.M., Friday, August 26th.

The reading of papers was continued, the first paper of the afternoon being by Frederick J. Wulling on "Commercial Training in Colleges of Pharmacy—Why I Oppose It."

A paper on "Individualism vs. Education," by C. A. Dye, was read by C. M. Brown.

"Some Problems Met by Board of Pharmacy Members in Securing Legislation" was presented by John Culley.

A. L. I. Winne read a paper on "Leaks in Pharmacy."

C. O. Lee discussed "Quiz Methods in Pharmacy," in his paper.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted and the following officers of the Section elected for the ensuing year.

*Chairman*, M. N. Ford, of Ohio.

*Vice-Chairman*, W. J. Husa, of Florida.

*Secretary*, A. L. I. Winne, of Virginia.

*Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Rudolph Raabe, of Ohio.

*Alternate Delegate to the House of Delegates*, John J. Grasser, of Louisiana.

After installation of the officers—on motion duly seconded and carried—the Section on Education and Legislation was adjourned.

#### SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The first session of the Section on Commercial Interests was called to order by Chairman Bernard M. Keene, Thursday, August 25th, at 7:45 P.M.

Chairman Keene and Secretary O'Connell stated that the program represented the reports they would make and that papers and discussions thereon would take up the time of the sessions.

Chairman Keene appointed the Committee on Nominations as follows: John A. Funk, W. Bruce Philip, Louis Emanuel.

In reporting for the Committee to which was referred a study of the question of unequal discounts, Mr. Philip stated that two or three manufacturers had given reasons for the difference in discounts, but as the Chairman of the Committee could not be present, it would be necessary, in the absence of the correspondence, to make no further report at this time.

The verbal report, on motion by W. C. Anderson, was accepted.

The reading of papers was proceeded with.—*The discussions on the papers will accompany the papers as printed, hence omitted from the minutes.*

The first paper, by F. H. Freericks, discussed the "Chain Store Evil." It was requested that this paper be released to drug publications.

E. H. Niles read a paper on "A College Course in Drug Store Display."

Next, W. Bruce Philip demonstrated a contribution on "Increasing Net Profit by Increasing the Average Sale." Mr. Philip employed an interesting method for demonstrating his topic. The paper with comments will appear in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

The next paper was presented by Denny Brann, entitled "What the Doctor Expects of the Druggist."

"Financial Support Needed for the Commercial Departments of the Colleges of Pharmacy," received consideration by C. B. Jordan.

"Turn Time and Talent" was the title of the next paper, by J. C. Peacock.

"The Druggists Research Bureau" was the subject of an address by E. L. Newcomb.

Aside from the interesting remarks by the speaker, literature on the subject, covering every phase of the movement, was distributed; the same publicity has been sent out generally by mail.

Membership in the Bureau is open to every pharmacist, without any dues at this time; information may be obtained by addressing Dr. E. L. Newcomb, 51 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Ambrose Hunsberger added that Dr. Newcomb had covered the details of the subject thoroughly; he desired to add that the work of the Bureau meant a great undertaking for the benefit of the retail druggists of the country. He was impressed at the first meeting of the Bureau with the efficiency with which the work had been undertaken and that many problems had been solved; there are many other problems still unsolved, and he desired to express his full confidence in what was going to be accomplished. He solicited the help and support of every pharmacist and said the Bureau relied strongly on the relationships between field representatives, manufacturers and retail druggists with whom the management of the Bureau comes in contact. It was hoped to secure absolute facts as to cost of doing business, turn-over, etc., and on the basis of those figures solve the problems which will enable the retailers to have a clearer understanding of the important questions of their business.

It was generally agreed that this was a real forward movement.

The first session of the Section on Commercial Interests was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Commercial Interests was called to order by Chairman Bernard M. Keene at 2:20 P.M., Friday, August 26th.

Papers were read and discussed as follows:

"Necessity for Teaching Commercial Pharmacy in our Colleges of Pharmacy," by W. F. Rudd.

"Optimism in Pharmacy," by Robert J. Ruth.

"Development of a Commercial Course in Pharmacy," by Anton Hogstad, Jr.

"Retail Drug Store Advertising," by W. H. Lamont.

"How to Build Up the Most Profitable 'Side Line' in a Pharmacy—The Prescription Department," by Jacob Diner.

"Old Ideas in a New Light," by Paul Strahl.

"Modern Merchandizing," by A. L. I. Winne.

"Some Observations of Present-Day Retail Pharmacy," by Edward S. Rose.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented and on motion received; another motion made closed the nominations and, thereupon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

*Chairman*, C. Leonard O'Connell, of Pennsylvania.

*Vice-Chairman*, Denny Brann, of Iowa.

*Secretary*, R. B. Rothrock, of Indiana.

*Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Bernard M. Keene, of Indiana.

*Alternate Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Edward S. Rose, of Iowa.

After installation of the officers, the Section on Commercial Interests was adjourned.

#### SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order at 7:30 P.M., August 25th, by Acting Chairman J. M. Porterfield; Chairman W. F. Sudro having requested Mr. Porterfield to preside for him, because of his inability to attend. The Secretary also being absent, former Chairman L. K. Darbaker consented to act in his place.

The first order of business was the Chairman's Address; it follows:

#### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

BY W. F. SUDRO.

At this, the twenty-fifth, meeting of the Section on Historical Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association, your Chairman will present a brief history of the organization of this Section.

In making a survey of reports of previous meetings I find that the first meeting of this Section was held August 4, 1903, at Mackinac Island. Dr. Edward Kremers presided as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. E. J. Kennedy, the Secretary at the present time, officiated as Secre-

tary of the first meeting. Twenty-five years is indeed a long span of time and the various individuals who have given freely of their time and energy to make the work of this Section worth while are indeed to be congratulated for all they have done. We have with us to-day many of those who were active during the first meetings of this Section and I trust that many more years will intervene ere their presence among us will be lost.

It has been stated by one of the leaders of industrial life in America that History is "the bunk;" on the other hand, we find expressions from many scholarly minds that History is the guidepost to the future. Pharmacy has had a most glorious past and the events which took place in the days gone by are being continually mirrored for us in the contributions made into the program of this Section now, as in years past.

At the 1923 meeting the address of the Chairman, Mr. Clyde Eddy, included a review of a History of American Pharmacy. From time to time reports have been made on this most important work and I should like to feel that at this meeting something concrete will be offered in the way of definite assurance as to when this work may be completed. It is taken for granted that this work is monumental in nature and that the task of writing up the various chapters is indeed an arduous one; nevertheless, I feel that this work should be nearing its completion quite soon.

At the meeting five years ago a suggestion was made by the Chairman that an index of historical material should be prepared. I believe that this has already been done and it is all the more important considering the fact that we are soon to be housed in a home of our own. I believe that greater effort should be expended in securing exhibits of all kinds dealing with Historical Pharmacy. E. G. Eberle, our worthy Historian, is now, and has been for some years, engaged in the very constructive work of securing historical evidence of all kinds. This type of work is one which at the best is not appreciated fully until many years have elapsed, but I feel quite confident that many years hence those who are actively engaged in the practice of our profession will feel deeply indebted to the Historian for the wonderful work which he is doing.

A great deal of difficulty was experienced in preparing a program for the Section meetings due to one cause or another and I believe a great deal of blame may be laid upon the method by which officers of the Section are chosen. I firmly maintain that greater care must be exercised in the choosing of the officers of this Section and the individuals so elected should, by all means, prove equal to the task.

On motion duly seconded and carried the report was accepted.

The Historian's Report was called for; it follows:

### THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

Joseph Bienaimé Caventou, pharmacist, of Paris, died fifty years ago. He was associated with Pelletier, a pharmacist and son of a pharmacist, in the discovery of quinine. The German pharmacist Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertürner who discovered morphine established the nature of alkaloids about the time that Caventou and Pelletier made their discoveries of a number of other alkaloids—quinine, strychnine, etc., Posselt and Reimann produced pure nicotine, and Oudry separated theine in 1828.

Baron Justus von Liebig—as youth, an apprentice in a pharmacy—was a friend and co-worker of Friedrich Wöhler, for a time pharmaceutical inspector. The two scientists were associated in many researches. The history of synthetic chemistry begins with Wöhler's production of urea in 1828.

About fifty years ago the foundations were laid for colloidal chemistry by our fellow-member, Ex-President John Uri Lloyd, in his studies of "Precipitates in Fluidextracts."

A century ago a pharmacist named Unverdorben distilled "crystalline" from indigo, less than ten years later Runge obtained "Kyanol" from coal tar and about the same time Fritzsche separated an oily base from anthralinic acid, from indigo, which he named "aniline," and Hoffmann's researches proved that these products were chemically identical.

From 1777 to the day of his death Karl Wilhelm Scheele was an apothecary in the town of Köping which even to-day has less than 5000 inhabitants. Scheele has been referred to very often



lately so I will not speak of him at length; my purpose is to place historical markers of important events in the industries and sciences and give credit to pharmacy and pharmacists.

Since our last meeting a volume on "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy" has been written by one of our Ex-Presidents—Prof. Charles H. LaWall. It reflects credit on the author and has interested many in the development of the sciences and commerce. Because merchandizing in the average drug stores predominates the public has little conception (or has a misconception) of what pharmacy really is, what part it has in the industries, commerce and the world's progress throughout the ages and the present; also, certain matters relative to it are misunderstood and this makes it necessary to inform the public; for pharmacy, we know, affects its immediate welfare.

One of the outstanding publications of the past year that bears on the history of Pharmacy is the facsimile reproduction of the first edition of the "Pharmacopœia Augustana," published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The late Albert H. Hollister was an active member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and a Vice-President. His interest in pharmacy was known by his activities during life and expressed by his will and that of his widow; thereby the Hollister Pharmaceutical Library Fund was established in 1914 and is part of that of the Historical Society of Wisconsin.

"The object of the Society is not to duplicate the valuable pharmaceutical collection of the University of Wisconsin but to do for pharmaceutical Americana what the Society has been doing for Americana at large, and to do it in the same broad spirit. As a contribution of that kind the Society has reproduced the first edition of the 'Augsburg Pharmacopœia,' one of the earliest European pharmacopœias and the one which possibly exercised the greatest influence upon later pharmacopœias. It no doubt guided the compilers of the London Pharmacopœia, later editions of which guided the compilers of the first United States Pharmacopœia in like manner. With this the first of a series of reproductions the State Historical Society hopes to impart a new stimulus to pharmacopœial historical research everywhere making it possible for historians to use photographically true copies of the originals."

"For the opportunity to present to students of the history of pharmacy this facsimile of the first edition of the 'Augsburg Pharmacopœia' as Number One of the Hollister Pharmaceutical Library, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is indebted to Dr. Joseph Schneider of Milwaukee."<sup>1</sup> Dr. Edward Kremers edited the volume and furnished the translations of the articles presented as introductory essays. The edition is limited and, therefore, those desiring a copy should order at once.

The Facsimile Reproduction of the first edition of the "Pharmacopœia Augustana" is an outstanding work as far as American pharmacy is concerned and possibly to a certain extent points to a way in which the Library of the American PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Headquarters can contribute services to pharmacy at large and to that of the United States in particular.

Joseph Jacobs has presented a number of volumes to the ASSOCIATION all of which have been acknowledged in the JOURNAL except one, received recently, entitled "Hortus Cantabrigiensis" or "A Catalogue of Plants, Indigenous and Exotic, 1915." The volume is the eighth edition and was corrected and augmented by Frederick Pursh, author of the Flora of North America.

Mrs. H. M. Whelpley, widow of our late beloved member, has set aside for the ASSOCIATION a complete set of U. S. Pharmacopœias, a number of Dispensatories and foreign Pharmacopœias. She also has donated a set of slides used by the late Dr. H. M. Whelpley in the illustrated lectures delivered before the Section on Historical Pharmacy.

Our Senior Ex-President, John Uri Lloyd, has presented a timely paper to this Section that strikingly communicates a message which the Editor has endeavored to bring to all who have historical matter, books, letters, apparatus, first products, etc. Unless the depository for them is provided for they may become lost to pharmacy. The author of the paper speaks of three volumes which were wanted for the Lloyd Library and although unsuccessful search was made in this country and Europe for them, they came to him unexpectedly from donors. We will now have a headquarters wherein will be a Museum and Library offering the opportunity for the preservation of books and historical material, which will prove instructive or a service to pharmacy. Every pharmacist has some of this material or knows of some one who has, that may become lost, whereas, if preserved, it will serve a useful purpose.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Joseph Schneider has died since this report was presented.—EDITOR.

Every year some of those who have labored with us must respond to Death's Call. We have received notice of the death of a few of the following only recently and of a lesser number we have not been advised of the date of death. We would be grateful for advice relative to the decease of members together with notices appearing in the press. Brief sketches of twenty-four of the deceased have appeared in the JOURNAL; of the nine others this was not possible, because no data were available. The latter are: Louis L. Filar, Donald J. Grenier, Charles Heno, Gustavus Michaelis, Henry Adolph Pfafflin, Franklin Edwin Reeder, Miss Jennie Robbins, George F. Stier, Clarence Edgar Stump. The names of the others are: E. A. Baer, Solomon Boehm, Hermann Engelhardt, Charles T. P. Fennel, Samuel H. T. Hayes, Gustave Horstmann, Jeanuot Hostmann, Charles H. Huhn, Henry E. Kalusowski, John McKesson, Alphonse Major, Redmond Mayo, George Merck, Robert L. Morland, Dr. Frederick Belding Power, George H. Schoell, Henry C. Schranck, Frederick W. Schueller, James L. Taylor, Heredis J. Vargas, George James Waugh, Jacob Weinkauff, David Westheimer, John H. Winkelmann. Of the latter, nine had been members for fifty years or more. Every division of pharmacy is represented in the list and a number of the deceased had gained distinction in their respective activities, and at least one was internationally known for his researches; all of them honored their profession.

The Historian has continued the system of clipping, preserving prints and photographs, and indexing them, and noting methods of indexing and filing. Citing a few examples: Photograph of the late Dr. H. M. Whelpley (1924), and one at the grave of the deceased; a photograph of Dr. Frederick Power, taken a few years ago; photographs of National Pharmacy Week displays; photo of a bust of Dr. A. Tschirch and of the memorial window at the University of Berne; photograph of G. Dragendorff; the pharmacy of Dr. Witte where he served as an apprentice, photo of his study when he was director of the Pharmaceutical Institute at Dorpat; a monument to him, erected by his grateful students in Russia. Print of delegates in attendance at the International Congress of Plant Sciences at Ithaca; the store in which "O. Henry" clerked for about five years; sheet from the Sunday *Atlanta Journal* for August 5, 1927, containing a biographical sketch of the physician-pharmacist Crawford W. Long, which is preceded by a statement that the discoverer of ether-anæsthesia may be filmed; a newspaper clipping showing William G. Walde, expert government book-binder, with some of the valuable historic documents he has restored for the Department of State.

The centenary of invention of friction matches was celebrated in England last April, the inventor being John Walker, a pharmacist of Stockton-on-Tees. A sketch of Hawthorne's "Privateer" appeared in the *Literary Digest* for April 9, 1927, accompanied by a half-tone of Benjamin F. Browne, a Salem, Mass., apothecary (1793-1873), who is the hero of the "Yarn of a Yankee Privateer."

The Historian has for a number of years endeavored to enlist an interest in historical matter pertaining to pharmacy and pharmacists, so that the Library and Museum may become of real value, not only in serving pharmacists, but in a larger service with those who are likewise engaged. Your assistance will be helpful; give thought to the many opportunities for contributing to the history of pharmacy and a valuable library and museum will be established; the day will be brought nearer by endowment and it is hoped that men of means will respond to this opportunity of service.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the report of the Historian was accepted.

The reading of papers was proceeded with.

A paper on "Cascara Industry," by Thurman J. Starker, was read by title.

"The History of the Mint Industry," by C. C. Glover, was read.

"High Points in the History of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association," by B. L. Maltbie, was read by title.

E. G. Eberle presented a paper, in abstract, on "The Two Former St. Louis Meetings."

Ambrose Mueller exhibited a number of old books from his library. All of them related to pharmacy. He donated a volume on Chemistry, 1827, a translation of M. Payen, published in Stuttgart.

Lyman F. Kebler presented a paper on "The Father of the First Pharmacopœia in America." He explained that he had been searching the records for some time and now was in possession of many interesting data which he would at some later day present for publication. He also spoke of his success in finding an oil-painting of Dr. Brown, which he had photographed. A sketch

by his Great 3rd Grand-daughter with a half-tone of the photograph, presented by Dr. Kebler, is printed in this number of the JOURNAL.

The Historian referred to his unsuccessful search for a picture of Dr. Brown and expressed his pleasure in Dr. Kebler's find.

Edward Kremers said he was pleased to know that some one in Washington is making it his duty to learn more about this important personage; he continued: "While on an historical pilgrimage in the fall of 1920, it was my privilege to visit Lititz where the first military pharmacopœia was compiled."

"When as children we studied United States History we got the impression from our teachers, whether wrongly or not I cannot say, that when Washington fled before the British he took his army to the worst part of the country, Valley Forge. We know Washington to have been a very practical man and when we now visit that region of Pennsylvania we see that he withdrew his troops to the granary of the colony. Severe as was the winter they possibly found better conditions among the Moravian colonists than they could have found elsewhere. Now, these Moravian settlements were communistic—Lititz, you may be shocked to learn, was communistic as late as 1830—and the unmarried young men lived in a stone dormitory erected for them. Inasmuch as the young men's dormitory at Lititz—*e. g.*, could be requisitioned with least hardship to the community it was converted into a hospital and it is in this building that Dr. Brown completed his task."

Acting Chairman Porterfield appointed as members of the Committee on nominations: J. G. Godding, Charles Gietner and Leo Suppan.

A paper by Frederick J. Wulling on "State Association Proceedings Should Become More Extensive Sources of Historical Information" was read.

Next in order on the program came two papers by Edward Kremers—"Humboldt's Travels in South America" (continued) and "The Apothecary in Literature" (continued). The author stated that, as these papers would be published, he preferred to call attention to another matter. He passed around a copy of the photostatic reprint of the "Pharmacopœia Augustana" to which the Historian had previously referred in his report.

It was while getting better acquainted with its contents, that he was reminded of a manuscript on *Dia*-preparations laid aside a number of years ago. *Dia*-preparations have become quite obsolete in modern pharmaceutical literature. About the only reference we find in the indexes of our dispensatories is the diachylon ointment. If we consult our histories of pharmacy we find mention made of several, but a satisfactory explanation of them as a class and their origin seems to be wanting.

A search for *Dia*-preparations in the older pharmaceutical literature has resulted in the accumulation of a voluminous mass of notes. Incidentally, the speaker has become better acquainted with a number of formularies which previously have been known to him by title only. From the vast amount of material collected it seems that, whatever its original meaning and subsequent corruption, *Dia* stands for prepared: thus, *e. g.*, **Diascammonium** is prepared scammony, as we to-day speak of **Creta praeparata** or **Conchae praeparatae**. Evidence of this is found in Baumés *Éléments de Pharmacie*. The preparation may consist simply in pulverization or some other simple modification, as *e. g.*, **Diascammonium cydoniatum**. Or the powder may further be altered by making a confection of it, etc.

Whereas *Dia*-preparations have disappeared almost entirely from pharmaceutical literature, they have not disappeared entirely from general English literature. Indeed, possibly the best account of them may be gleaned from Murray's New English Dictionary. Wootton wrote his "Chronicles" late enough to profit thereby and consequently gives unquestionably the best general account of them.

"Neither dia nor dragge was there in Burie towne" is one of the old quotations found in Murray. Neither drug nor preparation of drug was to be found, etc. At a later date the speaker hopes to present a more detailed account of this now obsolete class of galenicals.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: A picture of the Brothers' House in Lititz, Pa., where the first American Army pharmacopœia was prepared by Dr. William Brown, 1777-1778, will be found in DECEMBER JOURNAL, 1920, page 1132. See also PROCEEDINGS, A. PH. A., 1890, page 90, and PROCEEDINGS of 1902, page 114.

The speaker also passed around facsimiles of title pages of four Spanish editions of *Monardes*, the first treatise on American medicinal plants and drugs. It was in 1893 that a German published a German translation of the Latin translation by Clusius as a contribution to our quadricentennial celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus. To the speaker this seemed humiliating when we, who ought to have been most concerned, did not even know of the original. After thirty years of search, the Library of the University of Wisconsin was at last so fortunate as to secure a copy of the first edition. Recently, he said, "we have been equally fortunate in securing almost as many as twenty copies of editions of the original Spanish, as well as translations in Latin, Italian and French. The early English translation has recently been reprinted, not as an historical pharmaceutical document, but as a specimen of seventeenth-century English. From the early translations it becomes apparent that those countries that maintained an over-sea trade—there exists also a Dutch translation—were the ones primarily interested.

"It is hoped that this literature, the very rock bottom of all drug investigation so far as American medicinal plants and their products are concerned, may be made generally available to all historical students through the Hollister Pharmaceutical Library which has just issued the photostatic reprint of the *Augustana*. One chapter a year would provide material for half a century's work and publication."

As to the recommendation by Dean Wulling that each State Pharmaceutical Association collect historical material for its respective State, he said, "it may be pointed out that the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association appointed such a Committee at the Green Bay meeting in 1897. It was in the next year that Wisconsin celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a State—hence the occasion to start various historical activities.

"As one of the results, material for the Historical Drug Store in the Museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society was collected. The Latin kitchen occupies a position opposite the colonial kitchen and contains nothing but what has been in a Wisconsin drug store during the first fifty years of statehood. True, it is not replete with art treasures such as are found in similar exhibits in Europe, but it is replete with interest nevertheless. Not only does it appeal to the druggists of the State but to the general public as well. Even the Roumanian Crown Prince stopped to take notes while he and his entourage were visiting the museum. More important, however, is the judgment of the Secretary of the National Association of Museums who pronounced it the most striking exhibit, from a museum point of view, which he had seen while making an inspection tour of the museums of the country. As already indicated, the museum represents only one of the results of the activities of the Historical Committee of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association."

The following papers were then presented:

"What Are Galenicals?" (to be completed) by Charles H. LaWall.

"Schieffelin & Co., The Oldest Wholesale Drug House in New York City," by Otto Raubenheimer.

"Gesellschaft fuer Geschitche der Pharmacie," by Otto Raubenheimer.

"All Things Come to Those Who Wait," by John Uri Lloyd.—(See September JOURNAL, p. 850.)

"Sponge, Its History in Medicine Together with a Brief Account of Its Habits and Structure," by John T. Lloyd.

"Coöperative Drug Merchandizing at Wholesale," by J. H. Marshall.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Acting Chairman J. M. Porterfield, at 7:30 P.M. August 25th.

The first paper of the evening was by Leo Suppan on "The Doctrine of Signatures."

In commenting on the paper Edward Kremers said: "Mr. Suppan emphasized what might be called the philosophic aspect of his subject. In this connection it may not be amiss to bring to your attention a statement made by Dr. George Sarton in the introduction to his "History of Science" the first volume of which has recently made its appearance. He claims that it is impossible to understand mediæval science without understanding religion of that period, for the two are closely interwoven.

"Supplementing Mr. Suppan's illustrations permit me to bring to your attention the discovery of American ginseng. While in Manchuria, Father Jartou had witnessed the collection of ginseng for the Chinese Emperor. An account of this he sent to his superior in Paris with the remark that the Manchurian forests resembled those of Canada and that possibly the plant might be found in New France. A copy of this relation came to Father Lafitau who, having read it with interest, searched diligently for the plant. For a time his labors were unrewarded. When at last he found it he was happy indeed. From a squaw, versed in Indian medical lore, he learned that the name of the plant was garentonguen. Now ginseng is the Chinese for man root, and the Indian garentonguen has the same meaning. Hence one of the conclusions drawn by Lafitau was that the American Indian must be related to the Mongolian.

"Now, so far as the doctrine of signatures is concerned, the ginseng root resembles the entire body of man, hence is not a cure for the diseases of any particular organ, but a panacea."

Mr. Suppan donated a copy of "Handbuch der Botanischen Pharmacognosie" by M. J. Schleiden, Jena. This book was donated by Enno Sander to Otto A. Wall, by the latter to H. M. Whelpley, and by him to Leo Suppan, who now presents it to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. An illustrated lecture on "The Evolution of the Tablet Machines" was presented by Perry A. Foote, of the University of Wisconsin.

A vote of thanks was given Messrs. Mueller and Suppan for their donations and to Mr. Foote for his interesting lecture.

A copy of an address delivered by James H. Beal at the funeral of Dr. H. M. Whelpley was donated to the ASSOCIATION.

Secretary H. C. Christensen read a paper on "The Influence of Henry Milton Whelpley in the Formation of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy."

Edward Kremers passed around the "Arzney Holbuch" of the Winkler family issued by the Hirsch Apotheke in Breden. Carl Winkler came to Milwaukee about 1845. The interesting contribution will be published in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL; hence further comment is omitted here, except to say that in these books the prescriptions for a family were recorded by the apothecary; the book being held and owned by the family would indicate the ownership of the prescription.

"The Apothecary of the Georgian Period and of To-day. Why the Lowered Estimate," by Joseph Jacobs, was read.

Edward Kremers said: "The fact should be brought out that the apothecary of England, also the apothecary of the continental army of the Revolutionary War—was essentially a medical practitioner and, therefore, does not correspond to the continental apothecary of Europe. The College of Physicians of London was the first corporation of its kind in Britain and to it was granted the privilege by Parliament to decide who was to be permitted to practice medicine as a physician. Next came the College of Surgeons and it had the right to give permission to practice medicine as a surgeon.

"During the great plague of London, the bishops and physicians, together with those who had means, left the stricken city and its population to the mercy of the apothecaries, who thus ingratiated themselves with the poorer classes. (See *e. g.*, De Foe.) When, after the plague was over, the apothecaries made the most of their opportunity and secured from Parliament the privilege to organize as a Society of Apothecaries, they did not pretend to the professional status of a college or faculty, neither did they desire identification with the trades as a guild, but they were organized into a society, a sort of hybrid between college and guild. Apothecaries Hall was an outcome.

"The quarrels between the physicians and apothecaries as medical practitioners were not only fought by themselves but were carried into English literature. Their professional relation is also reflected in English literature, even of a more modern type. Thus, if you read 'Saint Ronan's Well' by Scott you will learn that when the society dames related their ills to the physician present, he might give them a pill such as he carried in his pocket but he refused to take a sixpence for the medicine which he insisted on giving gratuitously. Thus he placed the ladies under obligation who felt bound to consult him in his office when they had to leave the usual consultation fee of a crown.

"In Charlotte Brontë's 'Jane Eyre' you will learn that when a member of the gentry household was sick a physician was called. However, when a maid or even the governess was ill the

apothecary was called. The physician charged a fee and might leave medicine or write a prescription to be filled. The apothecary was not permitted to charge a consultation fee, but to place a price on his medicine only. Hence the apothecary was the cheaper medical practitioner, good enough for the servants."

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented, and on motion duly seconded and carried the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, W. P. Porterfield, of North Dakota; *Secretary*, Ambrose Mueller, of Missouri; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Charles Gietner, of Missouri.

After installation of the officers a motion was made, seconded and carried to adjourn.

#### CANADIAN PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION PRICE MAINTENANCE METHOD HELD NOT IN ACCORD WITH LAW.

Commissioner O'Connor, after investigation under the combines investigation act into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, concludes his report by stating "he is convinced that the P. A. T. A., all-embracing as it is, or as it is designed to be, in its control of the entire trade in nationally advertised proprietary medicines and toilet articles, is an organization which has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment of and against the interest of the public."

A final analysis is quoted from the *Oil Paint and Drug Reporter*, of October 31st: "The commissioner recognizes the service to the community rendered by both retail and wholesale druggists, and the hardships under which they have been operating in the face of such competition as that of the department stores, the mail-order houses and the chain stores. He also recognizes that the distributor is entitled to a fair return for his services, but he is satisfied that 'there is, of course, no one uniform price which can be regarded as fair and reasonable. With operating costs varying from 18 to 20 per cent, it is obvious that what is a reasonable return to the man whose costs are at the maximum are unreasonably high for the man at the other extreme.' The P. A. T. A., however, 'imposes on all druggists one minimum price for each article, which price may represent an advance or may represent a reduction according to the character of the particular business.' It 'projects itself between the retailer and the consumer, and by the instrument of the stop-list compels the retailer to demand from the consumer a price that the latter would otherwise not be required to pay.

To endorse such an association would, in my view, be a retrograde step.'"

There is a way for legally doing away with unfair competition, progress has been made and there is reasonable hopefulness that a plan will be made effective in the near future, based on the rights a manufacturer has in selling his products.

#### N. W. D. A. ASK REDUCTION OF TAX.

W. L. Crouse, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has presented briefs in behalf of the organization. Mr. Crouse said the N. W. D. A. had adopted a resolution favoring a reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 13½ per cent to 10 per cent. In this connection Mr. Crouse explained that the wholesale drug business had a large number of stockholders, and the tax, as now applied, "is distinctly unfair because no matter how few shares an individual possesses his interest is assessed with a tax at the rate of 13½ per cent on the profits, although his income is so small that if derived from an individual business or partnership he would pay a tax at a very much lower rate or perhaps would be wholly exempt from tax payment."

The high tax, he said, increases the difficulty of corporations in obtaining funds for legitimate expansion.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION IN NEW JERSEY.

Secretary Robert P. Fischelis has issued special Bulletin No. 1, in which he advises the members of New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association of the names of the legislators who have given assurance that they will support the proposed changes in the New Jersey pharmacy law, in the interests of the public health.