

Seattle, Wash.; No. 30, Herman Shirley, Enderlin, N. Dak.; No. 31, Sister Mary Adelaide, St. Joseph's Hospital, Lorain, Ohio; No. 32, Jack Steele, 1011 W. Saler St., Seattle, Wash.; No. 33, Chester H. Swanson, Route 3, Everett, Wash.; No. 34, Venan E. Thompson, 8400 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.; No. 35, H. S. Waligorski, 19,202 W. Warren Ave., Detroit, Mich.

(Motion No. 3) *Vote on applications for active membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

24. *Applicant for Membership on Account of Contribution to the Headquarters Building*

Fund. The following non-member of the A. Ph. A. has pledged \$25.00 or more to the Headquarters Building Fund and has made a cash payment of \$5.00 or more. He is entitled to membership and you are requested to vote on the application which has been properly endorsed.

H-1, Henry Harwick, 330 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

(Motion No. 4) *Vote on application of contributor to the Headquarters Building Fund for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Your Committee on International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature, as a whole, has again been inactive in so far as the carrying out of a systematic study is concerned, but it has kept in touch with the developments in this field of endeavor. The committee's reluctance to devote the time necessary to prosecute any extensive studies along these lines may be attributed to the fact that the way to make such studies effective, internationally, has not yet been found.

Our most advantageous point of contact with other nations on matters of pharmaceutical nomenclature has been, and still is, through the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique; but that organization has not the power to make rulings or to enforce them. It can only act as a center for the dissemination of ideas and opinions. The only organizations endowed with powers of this kind are the committees of revision of the various national pharmacopœias. It would seem, therefore, that in the event the committee should undertake in the future to make a systematic study of some of the problems in this field, it should be carried out with the view to having the results thereof manifest themselves in some authoritative work where they will be brought to the attention of the revision committees in other countries. That authoritative work should be our Pharmacopœia; and inasmuch as a new revision will be started in 1930, it appears that the opportunity the committee has been looking for is at hand.

As stated above, it is the opinion of your Committee that this ASSOCIATION can exercise its greatest influence on the movement for uniformity in pharmaceutical nomenclature by helping to make our Pharmacopœia exemplary in this respect. To attain this objective, the titles of the various items in the Pharmacopœia must be carefully studied, and where there is found a lack of uniformity or consistency, the condition should be corrected. It is probable that legal restrictions or long-established usage will not permit the making of the changes necessary to accomplish this in all cases, but it is believed that conditions can be considerably improved, particularly in the nomenclature of some of the galenicals.

There are a number of instances among the galenicals where a heterogeneous lot of preparations are grouped under one and the same class name, as for example, under the waters, liquors, spirits and tinctures. To remedy this condition, it would appear to be necessary to first formulate exact definitions for the different types of galenicals in question and then to group the preparations accordingly. This is suggested as one of the first studies which this committee might undertake to make. Excellent suggestions for starting the work will be found in an article by Dr. E. Schlumpf, of Zurich, Switzerland, published in the last number of the *Bulletin de la Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique.*

A. G. DuMÉZ, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATIVE PUBLICITY.

About ten years ago a plan for coöperative publicity was formulated by the national organizations representing the various branches of Pharmacy. Delegates from eight of the national associations met in New York and organized the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information. This Bureau has functioned at intervals for nearly ten years in the dissemination of information of public interest about pharmacy to the newspapers and magazines of the United States. Its work has been pronounced one of the outstanding constructive achievements in behalf of pharmacy.

The direction of this publicity work to date has been wholly on a volunteer basis. Such meager funds as have been made available by the annual contributions of the national associations have been required for clerical work, mimeographing, postage and occasionally the services of newspaper men.

For several years in succession the amount of space obtained by the Bureau for pharmaceutical news in the public press if bought at the usual advertising rates would have run close to \$100,000. The amount of money available for the work of the Bureau has never exceeded \$1800 per annum, but by curtailing effort in one year it was possible to do more extensive work the following year. This dearth of funds and the inability of the Director of the News Service to give constantly of his time account for certain lapses in the work. However, at all times since the organization of the Bureau, a close check has been kept on newspaper comment regarding pharmacy, and whenever any serious injustice was done in such comment, steps were taken by the Bureau to remedy the situation. The Bureau is favorably known to newspaper men and its Bulletins are well received whenever offered.

At the last annual meeting of the Bureau held at Washington, in December 1928, steps were taken to resume active work as sufficient funds had been accumulated to warrant a fair expenditure.

At this meeting, Ambrose Hunsberger was elected *President* of the Bureau and H. C. Christensen, of Chicago, was reelected *Secretary-Treasurer*. Robert P. Fischelis, who has acted as *Director of the News Service* ever since the inception of the Bureau, was reelected to that office and the work of issuing weekly bulletins to the press is again under way.

Those who are in a position to assist the Bureau in its work are requested to send in pharmaceutical news and information of interest to the public, as well as constructive suggestions whenever possible.

While other professions and business groups are expending anywhere from \$10,000 per year upward for publicity work, we are trying to do something for Pharmacy with ridiculously inadequate funds. It is hoped that a repetition of the splendid showing made by the Bureau in recent years will open a source of adequate funds for the kind of campaign that is needed to place Pharmacy before the public in a proper and favorable light.

The continued support of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in financing this work is earnestly solicited.

(Signed) ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.

Your Committee during the past year has continued its work on the list of scientific names and synonyms of drug-yielding plants which it is expected will be completed and ready to submit to the Committee on Standardized Plant Names of the American Joint Committee of Horticultural Nomenclature for inclusion in the next issue of "Standardized Plant Names," sometime next year.

Your chairman of this Committee has been in touch with Secretary Kelsey of the American Joint Committee who expressed pleasure because of the coöperation of this Committee in preparing this list.

Prof. Kelsey reports that the printing bill is nearly paid off and that his Committee has about a thousand copies of Standardized Plant Names for sale to liquidate the small balance and start a fund for the cost of the future edition. •

The Committee on "Standardized Plant Names" reports a steady sale for this work but that this will not provide the funds necessary to bring out a new edition at the end of the 10-year

period, 1933, also that about 15,000 or more names will be added to the list in the present work.

The Committee asks that provision be now made for financing the new edition, so that the burden of carrying the printing bills will not be thrown on the shoulders of the few.

In view of the fact that our ASSOCIATION was one of the founders of the American Joint Committee and has since taken some interest in this organization's activities including help in the preparation of "Standardized Plant Names," we recommend that the Council of the ASSOCIATION take action on the request of the Committee on Standardized Plant Names.

A copy of the financial statement of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature as of July 1, 1929 was submitted to the Council.

HEBER W. YOUNGKEN, *Chairman*; CHAS. W. BALLARD, E. N. GATHERCOAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

CHICAGO.

The 184th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held October 15th at 8:00 P.M. at the Y. M. C. A., 1800 W. Congress Street, with over two hundred (200) in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by President Lindahl, who introduced the speaker, Mr. R. C. Stadelman of the Antivenin Institute.

Mr. Stadelman spoke on Snakes and Snake Venom, illustrated by motion pictures and followed by a demonstration with live, poisonous snakes. The number of snake bites in the United States treated with serum is in excess of 5000 per year, with numerous cases which are never reported. The copperhead, water moccasin and various species of rattle snakes are the most important venomous snakes of the United States. Hardly a state in the country is free from one or another species of snakes and the effects of snake bites are very painful and often terminate fatally. The Texas rattler is the most deadly of the snakes.

The antivenin serum is the only specific means of treatment for snake bites and should be given immediately. One or two syringes, subcutaneously, for an adult and three to five for a child. As an emergency measure, when no serum is available, incision of the wound and suction is the best treatment. Caustics or potassium permanganate should not be used.

The antivenin serum is obtained by inoculating horses with varying amounts of the snake venom to produce the antibodies. The snake venom is previously collected, dried and then dissolved as needed, as the dried venom keeps indefinitely. Likewise, the antivenin serum will remain active for at least five years at room temperature.

Numerous species of live venomous snakes were exhibited, showing their characteristic markings, their fangs, method of striking and habits. Venom was extracted from one of the snakes to show how the snakes are handled and how the venom is used.

The meeting was exceedingly interesting,