

## THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The papers of the Sections were numbered at the request of the Local Committee to assist in an effort to flash titles of papers being read in different sections at the same time. See the official program. Designations were as follows: Scientific Section, Sc.; Education and Legislation, E.; Practical Pharmacy, Ph.; Hospital Pharmacy, Hosp.; Pharmaceutical Economics, PEc.; Historical Pharmacy, Hi.

An abstract of the proceedings of the Sessions held in Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn., follows and the papers presented will be published in the JOURNAL throughout the year, accompanied by any discussion of them.

### THE SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

The First Session of the Section was called to order at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, August 24th, by Chairman B. V. Christensen.

**CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.**—Vice-Chairman Lanwermeyer presided while the chairman read the following address, which was received for publication:

“As chairman of the Scientific Section, it is a pleasure to extend the greetings of officers and a cordial welcome to you to join in our program and to take an active part in our deliberations. The privilege of the floor is extended to all visitors. We hope that all of you will feel free to take an active part in the program which has been arranged for this section.

The address of the chairman will be brief and will deal primarily with a review of the year's accomplishments. In the Chairman's Address for 1937 it was recommended that steps be taken to arrange for a sub-section of the Scientific Section at the next annual meeting and that details of the program and arrangements be worked out by the officers. This recommendation was adopted and, hence, you will note that a sub-section program has been arranged. After due consideration, the officers concluded that it would be logical to sub-divide the program according to major subject and, hence, all papers dealing with Pharmacognosy have been listed on the sub-section program. All other papers have been listed on the program of the main section.

Again the chairman for 1937 recommended that the suggestions presented dealing with the more effective presentation of papers be printed and copies thereof be distributed with the annual call for contributions to the program. This recommendation has been carried out as those of you who received such notices are aware.

With reference to the Ebert Prize, you will recall that the Committee on Ebert Prize for 1937 decided that the prize should not be awarded for that year for reasons submitted in their report. This Committee submitted a list of questions which in their opinion should be answered in order to guide future committees in selecting the prize paper and recommended that the ASSOCIATION appoint a special committee 'to study and restate the ASSOCIATION'S attitude and policy with respect to the qualifications and requirements of those eligible for consideration as recipients of the Ebert Prize for the guidance of succeeding Ebert Prize Committees.'

It was the impression that this special committee would submit a report to the A. PH. A. Council early enough so that it might be acted upon in time to serve as a guide to this year's Ebert Prize Committee. Your chairman, as is customary, appointed a Committee on Ebert Prize and advised the members thereof concerning the above. However, it developed that this special committee report would not be available to this year's Committee on Ebert Prize; hence, they were instructed to proceed according to prevailing regulations and make a recommendation accordingly. The recommendation for the award of the Ebert Prize for 1938 will probably be made sometime during the session according to the usual custom.

Finally the Committee to make a study of Priority of Publication and Presentation of Papers made a report which was adopted at last year's session. This is so important that it is herewith repeated for your information.

'It is the sense of the Committee that order of publication may be governed by the following considerations:

1. Papers presented before the A. PH. A. or its sections are to be given preference, other considerations being equal.
2. Papers should be classified as to field of Pharmacy, such as Pharmacy, Chemistry, Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology, and if possible each classification be represented in issues of the JOURNAL.
3. Scientific merit, practical importance and current utility.
4. Form, composition, length and cuts.
5. Limitations of budget.
6. Papers not presented before the A. PH. A. or its sections should be considered solely on the basis of scientific importance.'

From the above review it appears evident that this Section now has rules and regulations governing flexibility and arrangement of programs for both the main section and a sub-section, for the effective presentation of papers, for publication of papers and for priority of publication. If these regulations are carefully and conscientiously observed our program should constitute valuable contributions to the science of Pharmacy and effective presentations to those interested. Hence, with the conviction that a few logical regulations effectively enforced are better than many regulations disregarded, no recommendations are offered at this time.

With reference to the joint program with the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, there appears to have been some confusion and misunderstanding at times. After correspondence with the various individuals concerned it was recommended that for this program certain progress reports be given which are not to be repeated elsewhere at any of the various sessions during the A. PH. A. meeting, as follows:

- Progress and Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia (25 or 30 minutes).
- Progress in the Development of National Formulary (25 or 30 minutes).
- Progress of Revision of Recipe Book (25 minutes).
- Report of Committee on Prescription Tolerances (15 minutes).
- Report of Committee on Weights and Measures (15 minutes).

This provides for a two to two-and-one-half hour program and should prove valuable and constructive to a group interested in these aspects of Pharmacy.

Hence, you can see that the officers of this Section have attempted to put into effect recommendations and regulations previously adopted in order to improve the programs.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of the honor conferred in electing me chairman of the Scientific Section. I wish also to thank the officers, members of the committees and all who have contributed to make this program a success for their kind help and coöperation."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Secretary Bibbins presented the following report which was adopted:

"The secretary acknowledges the coöperation which he has received from the chairman and other officers of the Section, as well as from the secretary and officers of the A. PH. A.

As usual the call for papers was published early this year, and later this was followed by a form letter sent to about two hundred and fifty members who have participated in programs of the Scientific Section at previous meetings. The response to these appeals has been more than satisfactory as you will note by our rather lengthy program.

One of our most important problems is to find sufficient time during the week of the meetings of the A. PH. A. and associate organizations for the various sessions of the Scientific Section. This year we are trying an experiment of having the Sub-section on Pharmacognosy meet concurrently with the First Session of the Scientific Section. The officers of the Section will appreciate comments from the members of the Section following this meeting as to the desirability of continuing sub-section meetings.

Also wish to comment that this year the authors presenting papers have coöperated fully in supplying abstracts. You will note that we have only three papers listed on the program for which abstracts were not available for inclusion in the mimeographed copies. I believe this is the first time we have made so good a record.

As usual there has been considerable correspondence during the year and in preparing this

year's program we have attempted to promptly acknowledge receipt of titles, abstracts, papers, etc."

**BOARD OF REVIEW OF PAPERS.**—The following report was read by Chairman Bibbins and was received:

"The committee this year has reviewed approximately one hundred papers, eighty-three of which were presented at the New York meeting of the Scientific Section, and the others were submitted by authors direct to the Editor during the year for publication.

The committee has very carefully reviewed these papers and in many cases they have been returned to the authors for revision; principally for condensation, and in the majority of cases the authors have cheerfully complied with the request of this committee.

The chairman of the committee has acted simply as a clearing house or director for the distribution of the papers to the various members of the committee, and for the handling of their reports. As chairman, I do feel that we owe a sincere vote of thanks to the other nine members of this committee for giving us their time to go over these many manuscripts in detail, oftentimes looking up the literature to check on the statements by the various authors. Due to the sincerity of which these men applied themselves to this work I am sure we are maintaining a high quality in the articles which are appearing in the *JOURNAL*, and I repeat that I think we owe them a sincere expression of our approval of their work.

I wish also to acknowledge the splendid coöperation received from Secretary Kelly and Editor Eberle in this work."

**COMMITTEE ON MONOGRAPHS.**—Chairman Swanson read the following report which was received with a vote of thanks to the Committee.

"The Monograph on Aconite is now completed and published in book form. This is Monograph Number I.

The Monograph Committee is now reading to study and select a subject for Monograph Number II."

Chairman Swanson explained that the Monograph on Aconite was issued in book form of more than two hundred pages with five chapters, at a price of \$2.00, and requested those, who had not received copies and were interested, to order from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION promptly since the success of the Monograph program depended upon the demand for the publications.

**COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.**—A. H. Uhl, *Chairman*, C. O. Lee and L. K. Darbaker were appointed as members of the committee which was requested to report at a later session.

Chairman Christensen announced that the Section would now proceed with the program with Vice-Chairman Lanwermeyer presiding and Mr. Bibbins as secretary; and that the Sub-section on Pharmacognosy would convene promptly in Room 1 over which he would preside, with Dr. Dille acting as the secretary, and that those interested in the latter program were requested to withdraw.

Chairman Lanwermeyer emphasized that in order to carry out the program the presentation of papers would be limited to ten minutes and the discussion to five minutes, and stated that a warning signal would be given one minute before the time had elapsed and that where necessary to accommodate, authors' papers might be called out of their order by request.

Papers were read as follows:

"A Contribution to the Preparation and Chemistry of 6-Aminoquinoline," by George W. Hargreaves, A. B. Marshall and W. W. Whorton. Presented by Mr. Hargreaves.

"On the Reduction of the Alkalinity of Hypochlorite Solutions with Sodium Bicarbonate," by Arthur Osol and John Roger Cox. Presented by Mr. Osol.

"A Study of Mastic in the Preparation of Enteric Medicaments," by F. S. Bukey and C. J. Klemme. Authors not present.

"A Study of the Stability of Alkaloidal Poisons in the Presence of Preservatives," by Charles O. Wilson and L. W. Rising. Presented by Mr. Wilson.

"A Method for Extracting Alkaloids in Toxicological Analysis," by Charles O. Wilson and L. W. Rising. Presented by Mr. Wilson.

"Texas Cedar Wood Oil," by Nevada Widemuth and Edward Kremers. Authors not present.

"The Chemical Examination of the Bark Oil of *Abies Amabilis*. The Chemical Examination of the Lead Oil of *Abies Amabilis*. The Chemical Examination of the Bark Oil of *Abies Grandis*," by Malcolm S. Trupp and Louis Fischer. Presented by Mr. Trupp.

"Cholesterol in Ointments," by Ping-lu Li and Rudolph A. Kuever. Presented by Mr. Kuever.

"Decomposition of Citric Acid by Ferric Iron," by S. I. Peltz and E. V. Lynn. Presented by Mr. Lynn.

"The Percolation of *Uva Ursi*," by Lloyd Parks and Edward Kremers. Authors not present.

"Synthesis of Cantharidin," by F. X. McCormack and E. V. Lynn. Presented by Mr. Lynn.

"Isolation and Identification of Coptine," by Tom D. Howe. Presented by title.

"Drug Extraction XIX. The Effect of Pressure and Vacuum on Efficiency of Extraction," by Wm. J. Husa and George R. Jones. Presented by Mr. Husa.

"Drug Extraction XX. The Effect of Vacuum on the Percolation of *Belladonna Root*," by Wm. J. Husa and George R. Jones. Presented by Mr. Husa.

"Drug Extraction XXI. The Effect of Vacuum in the Extraction of *Cinchona*," by Wm. J. Husa and George R. Jones. Presented by Mr. Husa.

"A Comparative Study of the Antiseptic Properties of Official Preparations," by Leonard J. Piccoli and Morris Hecht. Authors not present.

"Natural and Artificial Calamine from the Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Pharmacological Standpoints," by Helen L. Creech and C. O. Lee. Presented by Dr. Lee.

"Microscopy of Waxes and Wax Constituents," by Harry Taub and Samuel Zweig. Presented by title.

"Mold Contaminants of Some Common Chemical Compounds and Simple Solutions," by Fanchon Hart. Presented by Professor Hart.

"A Method for Color Evaluation," by L. K. Darbaker. Presented by Dr. Darbaker.

"Salts of Triethanolamine. Part II. Detergency," by George W. Fiero. Presented by title.

"The Mercuration of Substituted Derivatives of Thymol. I. Nitrosothymol Derivatives," by A. Wayne Ruddy and Joseph B. Burt. Presented by title.

"The Mercuration of Substituted Derivatives of Thymol II. Chlorothymol Derivatives," by A. Wayne Ruddy and Joseph B. Burt. Presented by title.

"The Preparation of Emodin from Chrysarobin," by John H. Gardner. Presented by title.

"The Titration Curve of Methionic Acid," by Phyllis M. Brewster and Glenn L. Jenkins. Presented by title.

"Ampul Glass Chemistry and Pharmacology," by R. K. Snyder. Presented by Mr. Snyder.

By request. "The Bioassay of Phenolphthaleine, Using the Rhesus Monkey," by K. A. Bartlett and R. H. Herbine. Presented by Dr. Munch.

"The Bioassay of Laxatives," by James C. Munch. Presented by Dr. Munch.

"Standardization of Laxatives through Bioassay on Monkeys," by S. Loewe. Presented by Dr. Munch.

The First Session was then adjourned.

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The Session of the Sub-section on Pharmacognosy was called to order at 3:30 P.M. on August 24th. Chairman B. V. Christensen of the Scientific Section presided and Dr. J. M. Dille acted as secretary.

The order of business was the presentation of papers.

"Studies of National Formulary Drugs. I. Lappa," by Heber W. Youngken and Raymond W. Vander Wyk. Presented by Dr. Youngken.

"Studies of National Formulary Drugs. II. Convalleria," by Heber W. Youngken and Raymond W. Vander Wyk. Presented by Dr. Youngken.

"Studies of National Formulary Drugs. III. Stillingia," by Heber W. Youngken and Raymond W. Vander Wyk. Presented by Dr. Youngken.

"Studies of National Formulary Drugs. IV. Apocynum," by Heber W. Youngken and Raymond W. Vander Wyk. Presented by Dr. Youngken.

"Fungal Infestations of Powdered Drugs," by Fanchon Hart. Presented by Miss Hart.

"Possibilities of Synonymy in Genus Delphinium," by Joan Coons and C. W. Ballard. Presented by Dr. Ballard.

"Field Trips Augment Interest in Pharmacognosy," by Victor Lewitus. Presented by C. W. Ballard.

"Insect Infestation of Drugs," by Bernard L. Blumberg. Presented by C. W. Ballard.

"Histological Study of Horseradish Root and Common Adulterants," by Frank J. Pokorny and C. W. Ballard. Presented by Dr. Ballard.

"Cultivation of Ephedra Sinica in South Dakota. I. Propagation Methods," by B. V. Christensen and L. D. Hiner. Presented by Dr. Hiner.

"Cultivation of Ephedra Sinica in South Dakota. II. Cultural Investigation," by B. V. Christensen and L. D. Hiner. Presented by Dr. Hiner.

"Cultivation of Ephedra Sinica in South Dakota. III. Harvesting and Curing," by B. V. Christensen and L. D. Hiner. Presented by Dr. Hiner.

"Cultivation of Ephedra Sinica in South Dakota. IV. Assay and Commercial Aspects," by B. V. Christensen and L. D. Hiner. Presented by Dr. Hiner.

"Changes in Ergot with Various Moisture Contents under Different Conditions of Storage. Part I. Reëxamination of Old Ergot. Part II. Changes in Ergot with Various Moisture Contents Stored in Air-tight Containers at Different Temperatures. Part III. Changes in Ergot with Moisture Contents. Stored in Open and Closed Containers at Different Temperatures. Part IV. Relationship of Ergonovine to the Total Alkaloids of Ergot after Storage of the Drug with Various Moisture Contents at Different Temperatures. Part V. Relationship of the Alkaloids of Ergot to the Cock's Comb Assay," by B. V. Christensen and J. A. Reese. Presented by Dr. Christensen.

"Phytochemical Study of Kalmia Angustifolia L.," by W. R. Lloyd and M. L. Jacobs. Presented by Dr. Jacobs.

"The Deterioration of Digitalis Leaves," by B. V. Christensen and Robert Blackwell Smith, Jr. Presented by Dr. Christensen.

The Session was then adjourned.

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#### JOINT SESSION WITH SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The Joint Session was called to order at 9:30 A.M. on Friday forenoon, August 26th, Chairman Husa and Chairman Christensen acting as co-chairmen. The following reports were presented:

"Progress on the Revision of U. S. P.," by E. Fullerton Cook.

"Progress in the Development of N. F.," by E. N. Gathercoal.

"Progress of the Revision of Recipe Book," by J. Leon Lascoff.

Chairman Cook, Gathercoal and Lascoff presented verbal reports covering the progress made in the revision of the respective publications. These reports were general in character and covered the technical phases of revision. In this connection see Chairman Cook's address before the Second General Session, and reports by Chairman Gathercoal and Lascoff, to the Council.

"REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESCRIPTION TOLERANCES."—By W. J. Husa.

"It may be taken for granted that it would be desirable to establish definite tolerances for the margin of error in filling prescriptions. In the first place, the establishment and enforcement of suitable standards would aid in protecting the health of the public by tending to detect and eliminate gross errors in dispensing. In the second place, the existence of fair standards would protect the pharmacist from possible persecution by over-zealous enforcement officers who other-

wise might insist on a needlessly high degree of accuracy which could not be attained without undue expense and which might be unwarranted by the facts of the case.

During the past year the chairman has corresponded or conferred with all of the members of the committee and other interested pharmacists. Brief statements will be made in the present report covering some of the more important points brought out in these discussions.

*Magnitude of the Problem.*—In the 1937 report of this committee statements were presented indicating that general tolerance standards would not be applicable to different individual prescriptions and the establishment of individual tolerances would be practically impossible owing to the great number of different prescriptions written. It might also be pointed out that different tolerances would be required according to the use of a product, thus a much higher accuracy would be necessary for a solution to be injected hypodermically than for one to be applied externally. A laboratory study into some of the diverse phases of the problem would require the services of a research staff over a period of years.

*Adequate Equipment.*—In some cases gross errors in dispensing may be due to lack of adequate equipment. The establishment in certain states of minimum requirements for equipment for pharmacies is contributing to improvement in this phase of the problem.

*Accuracy of Measuring Devices.*—The experience of officials indicates that errors in dispensing are due in many cases to the use of balances, weights and graduates which are sub-standard in accuracy. It is said that one pharmacist did not have any prescription weights at all; for example in weighing five grains of a drug he would use a five-grain aspirin tablet in place of a 5-grain weight. While this is an extreme and unusual case, it is quite clear that more inspection of weights and measures by competent officials is desirable.

*Accuracy of Containers.*—Many pharmacists depend to a certain extent on the accuracy of the container. Thus in dispensing three ounces of an official preparation or proprietary requiring no compounding many pharmacists simply take a three-ounce bottle and fill it up to the shoulder. This procedure may cause an error of ten or fifteen per cent in the total quantity dispensed but the pharmacist will point out that this is of little concern since it does not affect the dose of the medicament as measured by the patient. Some people have supposed that this problem could be solved by the simple procedure of measuring the liquid in a graduate and pouring it into the bottle. However, there is then an error due to the fact that a quantity of the medicament adheres to the walls of the graduate and the full quantity cannot be poured out; this error is very large for viscous liquids and lotions. It is possible for the pharmacist to calibrate the bottle by measuring distilled water in a graduate, pouring it into the bottle and making a mark on the bottle even with the surface of the liquid. However, if this were done for a bottle which was to be filled with a liquid having a non-aqueous base, such as liquid petrolatum, the presence of the water remaining in the bottle after it was emptied might cause cloudiness or precipitation. Hence, it would be necessary to thoroughly dry the bottle after it was calibrated. Whether or not it is justifiable to take all these precautions and thus require a higher payment by the customer is a debatable question.

*Views of the Medical Profession.*—Usually the medical profession does not insist on a needlessly high degree of accuracy. This is illustrated by a case which came to my attention. A physician wrote a prescription for a mixture of three ounces each of milk of magnesia and milk of bismuth and stood by while the pharmacist filled it. When the physician saw the pharmacist carefully measure each liquid in a graduate, he objected to the procedure, stating that a slight difference in the proportions of the liquids would make no difference and that it was a waste of time to do such careful measuring in a case of this kind. We know that physicians value accuracy on the part of the pharmacist but the incident cited shows that as a practical matter accuracy must be viewed from the standpoint of the requirements of the situation. However, it is difficult indeed, in many cases, to draw a line between inaccurate dispensing and justifiable short cuts.

*Ointment Jars.*—The dispensing of ointments offers certain difficulties from the standpoint of the accuracy of the total quantity dispensed. It is known that the capacities of ointment jars made by different manufacturers differ considerably from the stated capacity. This is due to differences of opinion as to what is meant by a one-ounce jar. If it is made to contain one ounce of water it will not hold exactly one ounce of petrolatum. If it is made to hold one ounce of petrolatum it will not hold exactly one ounce of some other ointment of different specific gravity. Then there is the situation that one ounce of an ointment sold over the counter should be an avoirdupois

ounce while on a prescription it should be an apothecaries' ounce. If the correct weight of ointment is dispensed in a jar of slightly greater capacity, there may be objections from certain customers who may think they have been cheated if the jar is not completely full. It would seem that the legal requirements would be best met by dispensing the correct weight of ointment.

*Coöperation of Enforcement Officials.*—State Board members and other officials concerned should coöperate in the study of this problem by furnishing data regarding the results of analysis of prescriptions encountered in their regulatory work."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Chairman Ford presented the following verbal report, which was received.

"The Committee on Weights and Measures has no prepared report. I think you will all agree from the report of the Tolerance Committee that there is a great need for the committee and that there is work to do.

In our recent survey of all the states on weights and measures, we found that there was a total of nine states that were not doing any work at all on weights and measures, most of these states having added laws that would permit rigid inspection and attention to drug stores and pharmacies. However, we found in several states that the pharmaceutical profession itself was discouraging the enforcement body of their state from doing any work in inspection of weights and measures. If we hope to have any work in pharmacy inspection of weights and measures, it will have to come from the enforcing body having to do with the enforcement of the drugs and medicines themselves.

I found in one state that the enforcement of the weights and measures law was delegated to a Railroad Commission, and we know that they never would get into a drug store for inspection. Of these nine states that I mentioned that had given some attention to weights and measures, we found that the accuracy varied from 53% up to 100% in drug stores—and that in itself shows that there is need for inspection of our weights and measures.

The committee has nothing further to report, but they do believe that there is a great deal of work for them to do in this field."

After some discussion on the Recipe Book the meeting adjourned.

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The Second Session of the Scientific Section was held on Friday forenoon, August 26th, Chairman Christensen presiding.

By request. "Canabis Sativa. VI. A Characteristic Color Test for Identification," by James C. Munch. Presented by Dr. Munch.

"Biological Assay of Gelsemium, Part I and Part II," by B. V. Christensen and L. G. Gramling. Presented by Mr. Christensen.

"The Bioassay of Veratrum Viride. Part I," by B. V. Christensen and A. P. McLean. Presented by Mr. Christensen.

"A Study of Anesthetic Compounds for the Treatment of Burns," by D. T. Meredith and C. O. Lee. Presented by Professor Lee.

"Further Evidence of the Strong and Variable Action of the U. S. P. XI Digitalis Standard," by L. W. Rowe. Presented by Mr. Rowe.

"Acquired Tolerance to Certain Short-Acting Barbiturates," by Masuda, Budde and Dille. Presented by Mr. Dille.

"A Study of the Toxic Principles of Red Squill," by F. J. LeBlanc and C. O. Lee. Presented by Dr. Lee.

"The Pharmacology of Some Acetylenes," by Stanford S. Maresh. Presented by Mr. Baldinger.

"A Comparative Study of the Antipyretic Activities of Acetanilid and Some Fluorinated Acetanilids," by Melvin F. W. Dunker and Marvin R. Thompson. Presented by title.

"The Pharmacology of Soaps," by Leroy D. Edwards. Presented by Mr. Edwards.

"Crotyl Substituted Barbituric Acid Derivatives," by Edward E. Swanson and Wm. E. Fry. Presented by Mr. Swanson.

"Increase of Bactericidal Action of Germicides by Variation of  $pH$ ," by Paul Goedrich. Presented by Dr. Goedrich.

By request. "A Pharmacognostical Study of Certain American Species of Verbena," by C. J. Zufall and W. O. Richtmann. Presented by Mr. Zufall.

The Session was then adjourned.

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The Third Session of the Scientific Section was held on Friday afternoon, August 26th, President Christensen presiding.

**COMMITTEE ON EBERT PRIZE.**—Chairman Rowe presented the following report, which was adopted.

"At midyear a change was made in the membership of this committee. Because of illness W. G. Crockett resigned and Chairman Christensen appointed A. H. Uhl to take his place.

Last year the Committee on Ebert Prize failed to make a recommendation for the award, pointing out that rules were seriously needed for its work. It recommended that a committee be appointed by the president to draft rules for consideration of the Council. The recommendation was duly carried out but no rules were yet available to this committee.

Among the many points that your committee seriously considered was joint authorship. Inquiry leads us to believe that the late Albert E. Ebert, donor of this prize, meant it for a single author. Since his death a greater number of papers by joint authors have continually appeared. The majority of them are by two workers, yet there is but one Ebert Medal. Thus the task gets more difficult each year. Is it just and fair to compare on the same basis the work of one man to the combined work of two, three or four men? This is a pertinent question to which your committee decided in the negative. Nevertheless we have carefully considered all papers and in particular those by one and two authors.

We are in unanimous accord in the selection of the papers for this award. They not only demonstrate originality and good presentation but they also represent a distinct contribution to the chemistry of one of the world's most important alkaloids. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the Ebert Prize be awarded to Frederick F. Johnson for his two papers on "Solubility and Hydrogen-Ion Concentration of Quinine Salts." I. "Effect of Quinoline and Quinuclidine Nitrogens." II. "A New Series of Double Quinine Salts."

**COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.**—In presenting the following report Chairman Uhl mentioned that the secretary of the Section has two more years to serve.

"The Nominating Committee is pleased to make the following report for officers of the Scientific Section for the coming year: *Chairman*, C. F. Lanwermyer; *First Vice-President*, Joseph B. Burt; *Second Vice-President*, F. J. Goodrich; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, B. V. Christensen."

By vote the secretary was authorized to cast a unanimous ballot for election of these nominees and they were declared elected.

The presentation of papers was the next order of business.

"Assay of Elixir of Three Bromides, N. F. VI," by S. W. Goldstein and W. F. Reindollar. Presented by Mr. Reindollar.

"Determination of Arsenic in Bismuth Salts," by M. W. Carey, R. A. Konnerth and R. E. Schoetzow. Presented by title.

"A Study of the Assays of the Powdered Extracts of Belladonna and Hyoscyamus," by H. H. Fricke and K. L. Kaufman. Presented by Miss Meyer.

"The Assay Methods for Fluidextract of Ergot," by Asa N. Stevens. Presented by Mr. Stevens.

"A Study of the Assay of Strychnine in Tincture of Nux Vomica," by S. G. Mittelstaedt and K. L. Kaufman. Presented by Mr. Bang.



"A Series of Contributions to the Question of the Relation between Chemical Constitution and Local Anesthetic Activity. III. Substituted Cinnamic Acid Esters of Dialkylamino Alcohols," by W. A. Lott and W. G. Christiansen. Presented by title.

"A Series of Contributions to the Question of the Relation between Chemical Constitution and Local Anesthetic Activity. IV. Local Anesthetics Containing an Ephedrine-Like Nucleus," by W. A. Christiansen. Presented by title.

"Method of Assay for Sulfanilamide," by R. M. Hitchens and R. W. Towne. Authors not present.

"The Determination of Camphor in Spirit of Camphor by Means of Physical Constants. III. Refractive Index and Specific Gravity," by Elmer M. Plein and Charles F. Poe. Presented by Mr. Plein.

"The Determination of Camphor in Spirit of Camphor II. Optical Rotation," by Elmer M. Plein and Charles F. Poe. Presented by Mr. Plein.

"Time Variants in the Assay of Oil of Peppermint," by L. H. Baldinger. Presented by Mr. Baldinger.

"The Determination of Mandelic Acid in Calcium Mandelate, Elixir of Mandelic Acid and Monoethanolamine Mandelate," by A. N. Stevens and Edward J. Hughes. Presented by Mr. Stevens.

"Capillary Analysis of Certified Food Dyes," by Abraham Taub and Mario deJ. Ortega y Canet. Presented by Mr. Taub.

"The Detergent Qualities of Soft Soaps," by Edward D. Davy. Presented by Mr. Edwards.

"The Menthenes," by Nevada Windemuth and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"A Preliminary Chemical Investigation of the Tubercles of *Cyperus Rotundus* L.," by C. Asenjo and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"The Latex of *Ficus Pumila* L., Its Chemical Composition and Anthelmintic Properties," by C. Asenjo and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"A Comparative Study of the Several Parts of Poisonous Star Anise," by S. C. Chen and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"A Suggestion for the Improvement of the Dragendorff Method," by Paul Jannke and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"Additional Selective Solvents and the Dragendorff Method," by Paul Jannke and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"Phenyl and Naphthyl Urethanes and the Corresponding Disubstituted Ureas," by Paul Jannke and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"Morphine Derivatives," by Edward Kremers and Colaborers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"Shikimic Acid and Derivatives," by H. H. Lei and Edward Kremers. Presented by Dr. Kremers.

"The Assay of Spirit of Camphor," by O. Gisvold. Presented by Mr. Gisvold.

"The Pigments Contained in the Bark of the Root of *Celastrus Scandens*. I. Celastrol," by O. Gisvold. Presented by Mr. Gisvold.

"The Preparation of Mannonic Lactones from the Seeds of the Date Palm (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) the Preparation of Derivatives and the Effect of These Lactones and Derivatives upon Gastric Mucin Smears," by Karl Goldner and Charles Rogers. Presented by Mr. Goldner.

There being no further business Messrs. Lanwermeyer, Burt and Goodrich were installed by Chairman Christensen who expressed appreciation to all who had coöperated toward the success of the Sessions of the Section.

Chairman Lanwermeyer speaking for himself and the other officers extended thanks for the honor done them.

The Session was then adjourned.

## SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The First Session of the Section was convened at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday afternoon, August 24th. Vice-Chairman Clark presided while Chairman Husa read the following address which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

"Since its establishment in 1900, the 'Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing' has occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the ASSOCIATION. Many valuable papers dealing with various phases of dispensing and the preparation of official items have been presented before this section. At times great movements, such as National Pharmacy Week, have originated at the meetings of this section. We may look back with pride to the past achievements of the Section and we should look forward with hope to still greater possibilities in the future.

Obviously the name 'Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing' was originally selected to indicate that this Section was intended to serve the retail pharmacist. It was to be a section devoted primarily to presentation of papers on the making of official preparations and to various dispensing problems.

The changes in the practice of Pharmacy which time has brought have largely destroyed the clear significance of the term 'practical pharmacy.' It has become apparent that a change in the name of the Section might provide a title which would be more suitable under present conditions and which would command more general interest.

At the 1937 meeting in New York the Section passed a recommendation that the name of this section be changed to 'Section on Professional Practices. For Hospital, Governmental and Professional Pharmacists.' The Council of the ASSOCIATION rejected the proposed name as unsatisfactory.

While the Council did not state in detail in what way the title was considered unsatisfactory it seems true that the complete name proposed was too long and cumbersome.

A shorter title for the section, such as 'Section on Professional Pharmacy' would correspond in length with the titles of other present sections. I feel that this title would cover the scope of this section and would be more desirable than the present title of the Section.

While there are a few scattered objections to the term 'professional pharmacy' as there would be to any term, the designation 'professional pharmacy' has come into accepted usage all over the United States to distinguish the type of Pharmacy in which the professional services are of paramount importance while the commercial or merchandising phases are minimized or eliminated.

The term 'professional pharmacy' is to-day pregnant with significance while the term 'practical pharmacy' has no clear meaning at the present time. To some the term 'practical pharmacy' may connote the making of pharmaceutical preparations. However, if a certain product can be made more economically by large scale production it would be more 'practical' to buy it and it would be 'impractical pharmacy' to make it. The terms 'dispensing' or 'dispensing pharmacy' are clear enough but they have become commonplace and have no particular appeal.

By changing the name of the 'Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing' to 'Section on Professional Pharmacy' several advantages would accrue. In the first place, this title would correctly differentiate the work of this Section as dealing with the professional phases of pharmacy as distinct from the scientific, educational and legal, economic and historical phases covered by other sections of the ASSOCIATION. In the second place, the term 'professional pharmacy' would appeal to the thousands of pharmacists over the United States who operate professional pharmacies. Professional pharmacists are groping for a national organization of their own. It would be better to give them a section in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, a section which would become the forum of American professional pharmacy, a place where the services and problems of professional Pharmacy could be discussed and acted upon under the best conditions.

At the same time the term 'professional pharmacy' is broad enough to include the professional interests of hospital and institutional pharmacists, including pharmacists in the army, navy and other governmental services.

On the basis of these considerations, I suggest that the following recommendation be adopted and referred to the Council for final action.

Recommendation. That the name of the 'Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing' be changed to 'Section on Professional Pharmacy'."

Secretary Zopf then read his report which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"The meeting of this section held in New York City last year was altered as to the number of sessions and classification of sections. Two general sessions were held as usual and in addition a session for the Hospital Sub-section. This first program for the Hospital Sub-section as a division of this section was very well attended. The Joint Meeting with the Scientific Section was waived because of conflicting and crowded schedule.

Relative to this year's program, the officers of your sections refrained from sending out stereotyped letters as requests for papers. The experience at New York of having an overcrowded program led us to believe that fewer papers and time for discussion of each from the floor would result in a more interesting meeting.

Our program has been divided into the usual two sessions and a short joint session with the Scientific Section. This year the Hospital Sub-section is having two sessions, the first of which unfortunately conflicts with this first meeting.

Your secretary wishes at this time to acknowledge the splendid coöperation extended him both by Chairman Husa and Vice-Chairman Clark, and to thank those present who have contributed papers to these sessions."

Chairman Husa appointed the following committees:

Committee on Nominations: L. W. Rising, *Chairman*, M. J. Andrews and R. E. Terry.

Committee on Resolutions: C. H. Evans, *Chairman*, R. W. Clark and Ralph Bachman.

The chairman announced that a Symposium on Professional Pharmacy had been arranged for this Session with the purpose of increasing the interest of practicing pharmacists in the work of the Section.

The reading of papers was next in order.

"Prescription Department Arrangement and Development," by Ralph W. Clark. Presented by Mr. Clark.

"Prescription Case Construction," by Emil C. Horn. Presented by Mr. Horn.

"Promoting the Prescription Department," by T. D. Halliday. Read by Mr. Rising.

"The Value of Different Promotional Methods for Professional Pharmacies," by M. A. Chehak. Read by Mr. Terry.

"The Prescription," by Frederick W. Lasowskey. Read by title.

"Fair Pricing of Prescription," by Edward S. Rose. Presented by Mr. Rose.

"The Value of the Prescription," by Denny Brann. Presented by Mr. Brann.

"The Reading a Professional Pharmacist Should Do," by J. K. Attwood. Presented by Mr. Attwood.

"Applied Practices of Professional Pharmacy," by Max N. Lemberger. Presented by Mr. Lemberger.

There being no further business the Session was then adjourned.

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For Joint Session with the Scientific Section see page 1096.

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The Second Session of the Section was called to order at 2:30 P.M., Friday afternoon, August 26th, by Chairman Husa, with the reading of the papers as the first order of business.

"Hydrogenerated Castor Oil in Ointments. Part III. Products of Sulfonation," by George W. Fiero. Presented by Professor Terry.

"Additional Notes on Tragacanth Jelly," by Adley B. Nichols. Presented by the author.

"Aqueous Elixir, Proposed Change in Formula," by Adley B. Nichols and Gerald S. Savitz. Presented by the author.

"Cuticolor Preparations: Lotion Cream, Paste and Ointment," by Bernard Fantus and Hattie Dyniewicz. Presented by Professor Terry.

"A Standard Teaspoon for Medicines," by E. Fullerton Cook. Presented by Dr. Cook.

"Problems Encountered in Promoting the Use of Official Products," by M. J. Andrews. Presented by the author.

"Graphic Story of the Official Preparations," by C. O. Lee. Presented by the author.

"A Study of Soft Soap and Soapy Preparations Made by a Cold Process," by D. W. O'Day and James W. Jones. Presented by the author.

"An Incompatibility, Low Iso-Alcoholic Elixir and Aminoacetic Acid," by Frederick Grill. Presented by Professor Zopf.

"Gelatin as an Emulsifying Agent in Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum," by Frederick Grill and Norman Nobach. Presented by Professor Zopf.

"A Further Study of Tincture of Cantharides," by L. M. Ohmart. Presented by Dr. Nichols.

"It Can Be Done," by J. Leon Lascoff. Presented by Dr. Lascoff.

"Studies in the Extraction of Cinchona," by C. B. Shah. Presented by Dr. Shah.

"Discoloration of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia," by C. C. Ree, P. L. Burrin and F. E. Bibbins. Presented by the author.

A general discussion of the more complete organization of professional pharmacists was held by a number of speakers and it was the consensus of opinion that professional pharmacists should work through this Section for the present and if necessary later to develop a sub-section.

Dr. J. Leon Lascoff discussed the evidently increasing interest in professional Pharmacy and mentioned as evidence the opinions of thirty-eight professional pharmacists expressed at a breakfast held that morning.

Mr. Horn explained the Milwaukee system and recommended closer affiliation with the A. PH. A. Mr. Bergy suggested the formation of an Academy of Pharmacy for professional pharmacists. Mr. O'Brien suggested a method of accrediting of fellow pharmacists as a method of encouragement to become qualified. Mr. Stanley suggested that a section in the A. PH. A. JOURNAL be devoted to professional Pharmacy, or that there be a new journal. Mr. Attwood favored a section in the A. PH. A. JOURNAL. Mr. Gray experienced difficulty in interesting retailers in the A. PH. A. Mr. Lemberger suggested that a separate organization seems unnecessary.

Under new business the following motion was carried: That a committee of five be appointed by Chairman Husa to confer with Secretary Kelly regarding the development of a Professional Pharmacy Section in the present JOURNAL, and to obtain an expression from the Council and members of the ASSOCIATION. Chairman Husa named the following to serve on this committee: Emerson D. Stanley, Emil Horn, John O'Brien, J. K. Attwood and M. O. Chehak.

A motion expressing the appreciation of the group for the efforts of Chairman Husa and Secretary Zopf was passed. A rising vote of thanks was tendered to those who presented papers for this Section and especially to Dr. Lascoff.

Chairman Terry reported for the nominating committees as follows: *Chairman*, L. W. Richards; *First Vice-Chairman*, Ralph W. Clark; *Second Vice-Chairman*, J. K. Attwood; *Secretary*, Louis C. Zopf. The nominees were elected.

Chairman Clark reported for the Committee on Resolutions. (See page 1085.) The resolutions were approved.

The newly elected officers were installed and the Session was adjourned.

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## SUB-SECTION ON HOSPITAL PHARMACY.

The First Session was called to order at 2:30 P.M. on Wednesday, August 24th. Chairman Mordell read the following address, which was accepted.

"The first annual meeting of this Sub-section on Hospital Pharmacy was held last August in New York. The excellence of that program and the large attendance at the session provided a very auspicious beginning for this newly formed sub-section. It must have been a great source of satisfaction to the progressive group which organized the sub-section in Dallas in 1936.

The first chairman, Mr. Louis C. Zopf, now secretary to the parent section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, deserves particular mention for his splendid work in getting the sub-section under way. It was therefore a great honor, and a still greater responsibility which fell upon your present chairman. Would that you hadn't been quite so efficient, Mr. Zopf. You had no secretary to help you. I had Mr. Morrison as collaborator—and I must at this point extend my sincere appreciation of his excellent work during the past year. The results of our efforts will be before you during the progress of this program. We sincerely hope we have provided some measure of interest and information through the papers which will be presented.

In March 1938, a letter was mailed to about thirteen hundred pharmacists whose names were then available. It is unfortunate that we had no record of the far greater number who must be practicing in hospitals throughout the country. This mailing was effected through the kind assistance of Secretary Kelly of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The letter included a listing of some of the opportunities open to us as a group. Permit me to restate them at this point:

1. The standardization and improvement of hospital pharmacy practice along the lines that we as its practitioners feel should prevail, especially in those institutions that lack a definite Pharmacy policy.

2. To act as a coherent body representing our profession before meetings of hospital and other related associations. These organizations have shown a deep interest in improving and extending pharmaceutical practice in hospitals.

3. To act in an advisory capacity to our own ASSOCIATION in working out suitable standards for pharmaceutical practice in hospitals.

4. To provide an authoritative source on which all interested associations may depend when matters pertaining to hospital practice are involved.

5. To function as a definite group in which problems affecting the hospital and institutional field, including those that involve research, may be given organized consideration, and effective support.

I present the above as a partial list for the consideration of the succeeding officers of this sub-section.

The American Hospital Association has extended an invitation to your chairman to speak at the annual convention of that association, which is to meet in Dallas, Texas, this September. Although circumstances prevent personal attendance, your chairman has arranged to present a paper which is to be read at that convention. This invitation is one more step which has been taken by the American Hospital Association to establish collaboration between their association and ours. Previously, that association distinguished itself by a very exhaustive and informative report which was presented by their Pharmacy Committee during their annual convention in Atlantic City in September 1937. We urge all who have not done so to read and digest this very excellent report. Furthermore, your chairman recommends that this sub-section consider means whereby this report of the American Hospital Association may be brought to the attention of all pharmacists in hospital practice, and that those pharmacists be urged to adopt as many of the principles embodied in it as they can. A very fine summary of this report appeared as an editorial in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION of October 1937.

In October 1937, the Hospital Standardization report for the American College of Surgeons included a short discussion of pharmacy service in hospitals. This report urges that in order to insure the safety and efficiency of the pharmacy service, that compliance be made with the Minimum Standards for Pharmacies in hospitals, as it appears in the latest Manual of Hospital Standardization. This standard includes matters of personnel, pharmacy committee, library, standard

drug scope, duties which should be delegated to the pharmacist. Most of the items in this standard are included in the report of the Pharmacy Committee of the American Hospital Association, mentioned previously.

One of the most important tasks which faces us as a group is the matter of central organization under the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION of the local hospital pharmacist associations. No attempt or suggestion is made to destroy the individuality and independence of each of these groups. It is rather our intent that the good work of each of these local organizations be made known to one another and to all pharmacists in hospital practice. Furthermore, plans for progress in Hospital Pharmacy practice are difficult of execution on a national scale because of the difficulty in contacting each individual. The local groups therefore are of crucial importance and provide an ideal medium of contact. Secretary Kelly of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been in correspondence with many of the representatives of local hospital pharmacists' associations, who have expressed a desire to have some centralizing affiliation. The local units known to us at present are those of Southern California, Nebraska and Iowa, Minnesota, Western New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland. Plans are under way for an organization in Cincinnati. No doubt there are others, which have not come to our attention. It has been suggested through the office of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION that these groups organize as a local branch of the A. PH. A., or in case a local branch already exists, to affiliate with it. Under this plan there would be a direct contact with the A. PH. A. Each group would be entitled to fifty cents per year per A. PH. A. dues paid member rebate. It is therefore recommended that the sub-section actively arrange for a central affiliation of local hospital pharmacists' associations. This recommendation is made in view of the splendid opportunities for cooperation and united effort which would thus be made available to all pharmacists in hospital practice.

At the 1937 meeting of this sub-section a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to conduct a survey of hospital pharmacies. This Committee, which has been named the "Committee on Hospital Survey," was appointed during the year. It consists of Mr. Louis C. Zopf as *Chairman*, and Messrs. Dauer, Lauve, Mordell, Morrison and Whitney. This Committee will make a report later in this program. As its work progressed it became evident that the Committee could not be restricted by any time limit. It is therefore recommended that the Committee on Hospital Survey be established as a standing committee until such time as any different arrangement may be necessary.

In June 1938, at the request of officers of the Catholic Hospitals Association, we offered suggestions for material to be included in a pharmacy exhibit during their annual convention in Buffalo, New York.

Another item of interest to pharmacists in hospital practice is the proposed addition in the Pharmaceutical Syllabus of a course on Hospital Pharmacy.

Your chairman wishes to call attention to the matter of the personnel classification of hospital pharmacists. A recent article on hospital personnel, which appeared in a hospital magazine, classified the pharmacist in the semi-professional group along with the X-ray technician, physiotherapy technician, etc. Your chairman, upon sanction from the office of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, communicated with the author and informed him of the indubitably professional status of the pharmacist. This is confirmed (if any confirmation is necessary) by the Personnel Classification Board, which includes the pharmacist in the professional and scientific classification.

It is recommended that, at the next and ensuing annual meetings of the Sub-section on Hospital Pharmacy, an exhibit be displayed pertaining to some phase of pharmacy practice in hospitals.

This report might very well assume the proportions of a ponderous volume if all phases of Hospital Pharmacy were to be included. It is hoped that time will permit a round-table discussion during our sessions of problems and questions propounded by members.

In closing, permit me to express a sincere hope that this sub-section will continue to flourish and serve as a central clearing-house for the consideration and disposition of matters of importance to pharmacy service in hospitals. As the fundamental basis for such activity your chairman urges that primary attention be paid to the part played by the Hospital Pharmacy in the rationalization of drug therapy along scientific and unempiric lines. In a recent report a very pertinent statement was made to the effect that no Hospital Pharmacy program may be considered complete without first placing the drug scope on such a basis. It should be borne in mind that, as individuals who

are engaged in the practice of Pharmacy as a profession, much that we accomplish must be reflected upon the practice of Pharmacy in general.

Your chairman wishes to extend his very sincere thanks to all who have so splendidly cooperated during the past year. To Secretary Kelly of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, whose untiring aid and unusual generosity in time, interest, and effort, and whose complete understanding of our problems has so effectively facilitated the work of this sub-section. To Secretary Morrison of this sub-section who, as mentioned above, has been largely responsible for this program to-day. To Secretary Zopf of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, who, though no longer a direct officer of this sub-section, did not divorce himself from the project which he so admirably set under way at our first annual meeting, and to which he continued to give liberally of time and parental interest. To Miss Hazel E. Landeen, president, and to the other members of the Minnesota Hospital Pharmacists' Association, who are acting as hosts to the hospital pharmacists in attendance at this Convention. To those who contributed papers for this program we extend sincere thanks and the hope that they may continue to assist in the progress of this Sub-section on Hospital Pharmacy."

Secretary Morrison presented a verbal report, which was received.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman Mordell appointed the following members: H. A. K. Whitney, *Chairman*; May Bowen and Amos Croper.

COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL SURVEY.—Chairman Zopf submitted a verbal report of progress for the Committee and explained the long questionnaire which it is planned to mail to every hospital as soon as possible.

The next order of business was the presentation of papers:

"The Value of the Hospital to the Pharmacist," by Don A. Brooke. Presented by title.

"A Therapeutics Committee," by Bernard Fantus. Presented by the author.

"Duties of the Unregistered Assistant in the Hospital Pharmacy," by E. K. Neufeld. Presented by the author.

"Manufacturing in the Hospital," by I. T. Reamer. Presented by Mr. Reamer.

"Stock Control in the Hospital Pharmacy," by Mary E. Bowen. Presented by the author.

"Comments of an Experienced Hospital Pharmacist," by Paul D. Brown. Presented by the author.

"The Use of a Hospital Formulary," by R. S. Fuqua. Presented by I. T. Reamer.

"Hospital Pharmacy," by Edward Spease. Presented by the author.

"Hospital Pharmacy Standards Dependent on Organization," by Hazel E. Landeen. Presented by the author.

"The Ability and the Opportunity of the Pharmacist to Serve all Hospitals, Large and Small," by Mary Dienhart. Presented by title.

"Calcium Linolate," by Catherine Glennon. Presented by the author.

"The Economy of Manufacturing Ointments in Hospitals," by Louise Schmitz. Presented by the author.

Chairman Mordell announced the luncheon for hospital pharmacists at noon on Friday at which President Lascoff, Secretary Kelly and others would talk, and invited all hospital pharmacists to attend.

The Session then adjourned.

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The Second Session of the Sub-section was held on Friday, August 26th, at 10:30 A.M.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman Whitney reported for the Committee as follows:

*Chairman*, I. T. Reamer; *Vice-Chairman*, Hazel E. Landeen; *Secretary*, S. W. Morrison. These nominees were elected.

The following papers were presented:

"Hospital Pharmacy from the Viewpoint of the Superintendent," by H. A. Grimm. Read by title.

"The Use of the Sietz Filter," by O. W. Young. Read by title.

"A New Ointment Base," by Thomas Cook. Read by title.

"Establishing a Fair Wage Level for the Hospital Pharmacist," by Mrs. D. Stoner. Read by title.

"Hospital Pharmacy Standards," by Morris Dauer. Presented by the author.

"Management and Control in the Hospital Pharmacy," by Morris Dauer. Presented by title.

"Hospital Economy through the Pharmacy," by Morris Dauer. Read by title.

"Standard Pharmaceutical Equipment for Hospitals," by Morris Dauer. Read by title.

"The Recovery of Silver from the Exhausted Fixing Baths by Precipitation with Sulfurated Potash," by Edward C. Watts. Presented by title.

"The Therapeutics Committee," by Roger K. Lager. Read by title.

"Hospital Pharmacy Internships," by H. A. K. Whitney. Presented by title.

"Better Hospital Pharmacy," by Mabel C. Starr. Presented by title.

"The Hospital Buyer," by Morris Dauer. Read by title.

E. Fullerton Cook called attention to the collection of Hospital Formularies and suggested the compilation of a Model Formulary that could be used as a basis by any hospital. The recommendation was accepted and J. S. Mordell was named as chairman of the Committee to Develop a Hospital Formulary.

There being no further business the newly elected officers were installed and the Session adjourned.

#### SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The First Session was called to order by Chairman Moulton at 2:30 P.M., on Wednesday, August 24th.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.—Vice-Chairman Mickelsen presided while the following address was read, which was received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"With the opening of this Section's annual meetings, I extend to you greetings from your official family, and sincerely trust we have provided for you an interesting and instructive program. I am grateful to those who have made contribution to this program and urge you to discuss with freedom the papers herewith delivered, for only by presentation of frank and individual points of view, may such a Section as this reach conclusions which are the final result of a deliberative body, when its sessions are adjourned, and increase knowledge on the subjects presented.

Your Section has been fortunate in having enlisted the ability of so able a man as Dean Mickelsen to serve as your secretary, and this chair wishes to express to him appreciation for the preparation of this program, the task of the secretary each year. I appreciate the assistance through the year, of your vice-chairman, Dean McCloskey, also. As I look from this platform out among you, I note, as usual, our attendance is predominated by college men, our educators of future pharmacists and its allied sciences, which is as it should be, as I construe the title of this Section. My visits which I have enjoyed intensely this past year, to a number of our Colleges of Pharmacy, through the coöperation of that understanding and faithful secretary of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy, Dr. Christensen, has allowed me to see these 'college men' at work, and may I say to you assembled here, I am convinced there is no greater devotion evidenced in the profession of education than that expressed in the character of these men who are building the highways to future Pharmacy for which, I am confident, the entire personnel of the drug industry is gratefully cognizant.

We have prepared for us, for these sessions, an exceptionally interesting program, and it is not my desire to take from the allotted time of these sessions much time for this chair's address, yet there are some things I would like to present to you for your consideration. At the same time I recognize the limitations of a lay-pharmacist among a group of highly trained educators, for no one better than I realizes the shortcomings of your humble chairman, so I ask you to accord these statements as representative of that section of the industry.

This section is known as the Section on EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION and under these two headings I will talk with you, first on EDUCATION.

*Education.*—The National Association Boards of Pharmacy has for several years been faced with the position of determining for its member-boards, rapidly increasing each year, at their



insistent demand, a standard of what constitutes a recognized, or accredited College of Pharmacy, as a qualification for applicants to State Board examinations. Some thirteen states have written into their laws this very clause, 'Graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy.' With forty-four states demanding prerequisite of college graduation, this factor to-day represents one of the most important phases of Board administration. Toward that end there has been set up, as you are familiar with, an equitable committee representative of each of the groups in the field, to bring about a suitable standard of acceptance. The work is progressing with satisfactory and considerate administration for the committee is composed of exceptionally able men from each group. Variations are bound to become evident but I believe we all are aware of the dire need of establishing such a standard as will meet with the requirements of the rapid growth of this profession, and will lend every effort toward this end. From the lay-pharmacist's position I sincerely trust every effort will be made to publicize this work to show the retail pharmacist that whereas his overhead may be increased by higher salaries which are bound to come, where men are better trained, and consequently spend more money and time for such training, that the profession will earn more by the expanding employment of these higher trained men, as well as enhancing their position in the allied medical field. This publicity can and must advance hand in hand with the advances of pharmaceutical education to instil in the lay-pharmacist an understanding of what is being done so that he may not become an impediment to progress in this work. This educational program of publicity is the important function of the only national organization set up to provide such facilities, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and should be administered by that body at the earliest possible time.

*Legislation.*—Probably no greater question has been before the medical bodies and the allied professions than that presented to-day, while we are in session, of Social Medicine. There is no person in this great country of ours who has not given it some thought and discussion, from every walk of life, from every income bracket. It is my humble opinion that this matter in all its phases should be adequately studied and a comprehensive analysis made of the problems presented. To close the door to such a study, as it is apparent that the annual meeting of the American Medical Association did in San Francisco two months ago, is obviously hiding our heads under a bushel basket, and provoking a situation where the profession is looked upon as against progress in public health and welfare. Because it has been said the early history of organized Medicine frequently opposed what is now obvious as progress, refusing to approach with an open mind anything new, is no reason why this branch of Medicine should do likewise. The fact that Louis Pasteur was persecuted as were hundreds of others who dared progress the science of Medicine is certainly reason for this profession to recognize the inalienable right of those who advance the theories of Social Medicine to be heard and their opinions debated by those who are looked upon as responsible for maintaining the public health program of our people.

In a recent graph of the costs of medical care in all income brackets, compiled from the data at hand from the committee on costs of medical care, it is clearly apparent that Pharmacy occupies an important place in the program of public health services, in no way less important than that of the practitioner of Medicine as we know him. When the data at hand provide us with the startling figures shown by the breakdown of the drug-dollar, to be:

Medication provided by prescriptions 27%; by home remedies, 23%; and by proprietaries, 50%; it is obvious that 73% of the medication of this nation already does not arrive at the patient's bedside through able diagnosis of the practitioner of Medicine. This topic will be presented to you under the title of 'Socialized Medicine' by Dean Jordan, on this program, with the usual able presentation which the Dean always accords all duties that he assumes.

These two factors are outstanding in our problems to-day, we all have our opinions, which when expressed in a session like this will, I am confident, provide us with a barometer that we may avoid the storms ahead. This profession, more than ever in its history, must adjust its eyes to long range vision, that the integrity and faithfulness evidenced by its over three thousand years of service to the public health shall not be erased."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Secretary Mickelsen then read the following report, which was adopted.

"With the close coöperation of Chairman George A. Moulton a program was formulated consisting of 18 papers. This section covers a most important and interesting field of professional

pharmacy. Numerous topics were chosen and assigned to speakers who were qualified and interested in each chosen subject. Others were given the privilege of naming their own topic suitable to this Section. The plan of preparing a program was by special selection of speakers outstanding in pharmacy. The response to each request for a paper was prompt and in most cases in the affirmative. Your secretary greatly appreciates the coöperation received.

The new secretary will have the correspondence required for the past two years to assist in formulating a program for 1939, consequently no more time will be devoted to this report.

Disbursements made:

Postage.....	\$ 6.30
Stenographic.....	8.00
	\$14.30 "
Total expenditures.....	

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—The following were appointed as members of this committee: C. Leonard O'Connell, *Chairman*; C. B. Jordan and George C. Schicks.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—The following were appointed as members of this committee: James C. Munch, *Chairman*; R. W. Rodman and Percy C. Callaghan.

The following papers were presented:

"The Spirit in Pharmaceutical Education," by Ivor Griffith. Presented by the author.

"Recent National Legislation Affecting Professional Pharmacy," by E. F. Kelly. Presented by the author.

"Statistics of Interest to Pharmacy," by H. C. Christensen. Presented by the author.

"Board Examinations in Chemistry Education," by Edward Kremers. Presented by the author.

"The Pharmacy Student and Employment," by C. W. Ballard. Presented by the author.

"Histology, Its Importance in Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation," by Frederick Grill. Presented by title.

"Educational Value of Student Drug Gardens," by Victor Lewitus. Presented by title.

"The Influence of Working and Study Hours upon Grades in a Pharmacy School," by L. K. Darbaker. Presented by the author.

"Postgraduate Work for the Retail Pharmacist," by H. S. Noel. Presented by the author.

The Session then adjourned.

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For the Joint Session of this Section, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, and the Conference of the Law Enforcement Officials, see the abstract of minutes of the latter organization (page 1158).

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The Second Session of the Section was held on Friday, August 26th, at 2:30 P.M.

The reading of papers was resumed.

"Education Advancement," F. J. Wulling. Presented by the author.

"The Newly Enacted Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and Its Relation to Pharmaceutical Legislation," R. L. Swain. Presented by the author.

"Report of American Council on Education," R. A. Lyman. Presented by the author.

"Pharmacy a Public Health Service," Linn E. Jones. Presented by the author.

"Coöperation between General Educational Institutions and Colleges of Pharmacy," by Victor Lewitus. Presented by title.

"Comparisons and Contrasts of Conditions of Pharmacy in the United States and Other Countries," by Ina Griffith. Presented by the author.

"Objectives of and Basic Materials for a Course in Public Health for the B.S. in Pharmacy Curriculum," by Fanchon Hart. Presented by the author.

"The U. S. Collection, Cultivation, Production, Exports and Imports of Crude Botanical Drugs, Herbs, Plants, Etc. A Synopsis of Information," by F. A. Delgado. Presented by title.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—A Resolution dealing with "Socialized Medicine" was presented and referred to the House of Delegates.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—Chairman Munch presented the following nominees: *Chairman*, John C. McCloskey; *Vice-Chairman*, A. O. Mickelsen; *Secretary*, Leslie Ohmart; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, George A. Moulton, who were elected to the respective offices.

After the newly elected officers were installed the Session was adjourned.

#### SECTION ON PHARMACEUTICAL ECONOMICS.

The First Session was held on Wednesday afternoon, August 24th, at 2:30 P.M., Chairman Hein presiding. The chairman welcomed those present, mentioned that this was the First Session of the Section under its new name, thanked Secretary Goodness for his effective work, especially in arranging an excellent program, and requested discussion of the papers as they were presented.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Secretary Goodness presented the following report, which was accepted.

"It is my pleasure to report that, after communicating with contributors to the 1937 program, I mailed a circular letter, asking for papers, to well over one hundred individuals whose names constitute the Section's mailing list. Most of these names were furnished to me during my first year as secretary by Dean Lakey; while others have been collected from the signature cards filled out during the Section's meetings last year. To this list I have added a few names of authors whose papers on pharmaceutical business subjects, appearing in our pharmaceutical press, have been outstanding.

By means of this circular letter, private letters, telegrams and telephone and the work of Mr. Hein the program of fourteen papers has been completed—only thirteen titles of which are listed since the title of the fourteenth paper arrived too late for inclusion in the published official program.

As usual, many topics are included, but since two subjects: (1) The Fair Trade Laws and (2) Patents and Proprietaries each had several papers, no two of which treated their subject from the same angle, I have suggested a slight change in the Section's proceedings. President Hein has agreed to delay the discussion on each paper of a group until the last paper has been presented. In this way, it is hoped we can prevent partial, and possibly duplicated, discussions and also afford each author his well-earned right to present his views first.

I wish to report that, although the office of secretary calls for much time and effort, I have enjoyed the coöperation of all the Section's officers whom I now sincerely thank, and consider that the time and effort was well spent. It is my sincere hope that the 1938 sessions will have the same record attendance reached last year."

Later in the Session the chairman appointed the following:

*Committee on Nominations:* C. Leonard O'Connell, *Chairman*; F. A. Britt and C. M. Brown.

*Committee on Resolutions:* R. T. Lakey, *Chairman*, Samuel Shkolnik and B. Olive Cole. The presentation of papers was the next order of business.

"The Economics and Social Implications of Fair Trade Legislation," by Leavitt Parsons. Presented in summary by Joseph H. Goodness.

"The Background and Operation of the Pennsylvania Fair Trade Law in the Drug Trade," by Stephen Wilson. Presented in summary by Samuel Shkolnik.

"Leeches on Industry," by Roland T. Lakey. Presented by the author.

"Patent and Proprietary Medicines—the Economic Effects of Their Present Legal Status," by Samuel Shkolnik. Presented by the author.

"A Better Control of Pharmaceutical Specialties in the Hospital Pharmacy," by Morris Dauer. Read by Chairman Hein.

"Pharmaceutical Economics vs. Ethics," by B. Olive Cole. Presented by the author.

"A Survey of Specialties in Prescriptions," by Joseph H. Goodness. Presented by the author.

A Resolution dealing with the clause in the pharmacy laws of the various states exempting "Patent and Proprietary Medicines," from their operation, as submitted for the Committee on Resolutions by Mr. Shkolnik, was adopted and referred to the House of Delegates.

The Session was then adjourned.

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The Second Session of the Section was held on Friday afternoon, August 26th, at 2:30 P.M. The presentation of papers was resumed.

"Must One Keep Open at Night to Fill Prescriptions?" by Frank A. Delgado. Presented by Mr. Walter D. Adams.

"Accounting Records of an Individually Owned Drug Store," by Paul C. Olsen. Presented by Mr. Shkolnik.

"If Only They Would," by C. M. Brown. Presented by the author.

"Making a Living Out of Pharmacy," by Frank A. Walter. Presented by Mr. Henry F. Hein.

"A Professional Newspaper as a Business and Good-will Builder," by Arthur H. Einbeck. Presented by Secretary Goodness.

"A Balance Sheet of Pharmacy," by Joseph H. Goodness. Presented by the author.

"Today's Drug Store," by Joseph H. Goodness. Presented by title.

The Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act was discussed by Secretary Goodness who pointed out that while the Federal Act is limited to Interstate Commerce it contains provisions which if adapted into state laws may seriously affect the practice of Pharmacy. He submitted a number of questions illustrating the possible interpretation of the Federal and State Acts. It was arranged that Secretary Goodness' remarks should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Uniform State Drug and Cosmetic Laws which was authorized at the First Session of the House of Delegates.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—The Committee submitted the report as follows:

*Chairman*, Paul C. Olsen; *Vice-Chairman*, B. Olive Cole; *Secretary*, Joseph H. Goodness; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Henry F. Hein; *Alternate Delegate*, Samuel Shkolnik. These nominees were unanimously elected and there being no further business the Session adjourned.

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#### SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The First Session was called to order on Wednesday, August 24th, at 2:30 P.M., by Chairman Ireland. First on the Program was the Chairman's Address, which was accepted.

"Time has marched on, and another year of pharmaceutical history has resulted. Those who are interested in its dissemination as an educational aid realize that much of it has never, and perhaps will never, be recorded. Each year we attend these meetings wondering how much progress has been made, and yet we are unable to evaluate what has been accomplished because the facts have been buried in the records of Time. In many instances, it will take years to uncover what actually transpired since our last meeting. Consequently, I have not attempted to prepare an outline of our progress. I should be pleased if I might use the time allotted to me to make suggestions for our future progress.

Those of you who have been faithful in your attendance at this Section have seen a fluctuation in the interest for this Section among our association membership. Efforts have been consistently made to stimulate that interest by arranging whenever possible unusual programs, but this has not always been effective. Last year at the New York meeting your chairman attempted to dramatize some of the papers which were to be presented by arranging an exhibit. The secretary of our ASSOCIATION later suggested that this Section continue to supervise future exhibits and make additions to the exhibition in the form of a small hobby exhibit from

materials loaned by different pharmacists throughout the United States, who have unusual and interesting hobbies. Your chairman believes that the suggestion is worthy of our consideration because it may prove profitable in increasing the interest in our Section.

Last year an official committee for the collection of historical material was appointed. Their committee report will indicate their progress, but the chairman believes that a similar committee should be appointed annually by the newly elected officers of this Section.

A survey of the committee to study Courses in the History of Pharmacy reveals that approximately only a third of the colleges of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy have courses in the History of Pharmacy. The chairman feels that this Section might sponsor an educational study of methods used in the teaching of this interesting and important study by selecting each year a period on our program to be used by the teachers for illustrating and discussing the methods which they use in the instruction of this subject. If it is found that this is not feasible, the newly elected chairman might make application to the president of the A. A. C. P. for the creation of a new Teachers Conference section in the History of Pharmacy similar to those conducted for the teaching of Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, etc.

During the year the chairman has had correspondence with many teachers of this subject complaining about the lack of teaching guides, and material for instruction in the History of Pharmacy. Without attempting to be sarcastic, but helpful, I should like to quote Sarton, 'We insist above all upon austerity. The bane of our studies is that too many men of science approach them in a spirit of dilettantism. They may be extremely careful and austere with regard to their own work, but as soon as they touch history they expect to be entertained. Now this is preposterous. The history of science is like any other subject; it has its high spots, its dramatic moments, its romantic interludes, but these cannot be separated from the duller background without loss or danger. Men of science must learn that here as elsewhere it is best to leave things in their original setting. Those who want only the cream of history will never benefit by it, nay they will hardly appreciate it when they get it; like people trying to feed on dainties alone, they will be surfeited before being nourished.' I refrain from criticizing these men because of their interest in trying to improve their methods of teaching, but I do criticize the colleges which apparently believe that anyone whether he is qualified or not can teach this particular course. I often speculate what would happen to Pharmacy if other courses were taught by persons with as little training and teaching facilities as are furnished in some colleges for the teaching of the History of Pharmacy. May I ask the question? What other course in the pharmaceutical curriculum offers as much cultural value or idealism for the profession as does the course in the History of Pharmacy? It is from this course, properly conducted, that a respect for science is taught. The schools which have omitted this course from their curriculum are overlooking a very valuable educational aid in stimulating a greater pharmaceutical idealism among their students, which will effect a more professional attitude among our pharmacists. Its credit value in the curriculum should not diminish its importance as an educational tool.

I feel that this Section has been wasting some of its opportunities in not creating a permanent Committee on Publicity for this Section to contact our ASSOCIATION director of publicity in presenting to the public interesting historical facts concerning Pharmacy, during the convention period. The particular duty of this Committee might be to collect historical material relative to the History of Pharmacy in the community where the convention is to be held. In this manner, we might develop editorial recognition, and feature articles could be made a credit to the profession and this Section.

Your officers express the wish that you will attend the brief memorial services which will be held during the Second General Session of the A. PH. A.

Finally, your chairman wishes to thank the following: Mr. Will Bradley, for his commendable work in arranging our program; the contributors, without whose efforts our program would be incomplete, Mr. Samuel S. Dworkin and his committee for their collection of historical material, and Historian Eberle for his sincere interest in our section."

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The report, which was next in order, was given orally by Will T. Bradley. The highlights are:

- (a) Review of the New York meetings of the Section, commending the talks by Messrs.

Kremers, Lee, Ireland, Urdang, and mentioning the creation of a Committee to Collect Historical Material.

(b) Report of the secretary's activities during the year: Correspondence; Trip to Washington to inspect historical records; Letters to Section mailing list.

(c) Mention of several items on this year's program that came in too late for printing.

(d) Recommendations: A more definite Section membership to be kept on the records, as implied in the original Charter of the Section, describing it as a Committee of unspecified size; A clearer formulation of the purpose and aims of this Section; Better publicity, both within and without the ASSOCIATION; A better show at the Convention, one of our meetings being devoted to business and technical matters, the other to papers and addresses of high entertainment value, well publicized. The report was accepted and the recommendations referred to the officers.

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.—E. G. Eberle presented a report; it follows:

"This is the first time during his incumbency of office that it has been necessary for the Historian to express regret that illness delayed his report; and also that he must leave the report incomplete as to detail.

Whatever contributes to the National Gallery of Art in Washington will contribute to Pharmacy in the American Institute. This National Gallery is progressing. The concrete walls are to be faced with Tennessee marble, and the upper walls will be entirely of steel and marble. The gallery will be 784 feet long and 305 feet wide, and it will cost about \$15,000,000.

John Russell Pope, architect of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, died on August 27, 1937. He designed the Mellon Art Gallery and the addition to the British and Tate Art Gallery in London. He took a personal interest in the Pharmacy Institute. Former President Hoover said of him, "He did not experiment; he was a classicist, philosophically loyal." (See August JOURNAL, 1937, page 773.)

The A. PH. A. had its origin, in part, because of the purpose to standardize drugs and chemicals, and improve the imports. 'A somewhat similar condition now exists,' states James Grier, in his book on the 'History of Pharmacy.' In each revision of the Pharmacopœia the under standards require consideration. (See January JOURNAL, 1938, page 5.) Mindful of the years that have been entered on the scroll of time let us determine to profit by the lessons and improve the opportunities for Pharmacy to serve.

German pharmacists are seeking to establish historical museums in the cities and develop them along the lines in which they are best known. Consideration is being given to five divisions of History:

(1) Educational subjects, exhibits and medical products. These are particularly represented in the museums at Nürnberg and München, and a large proportion date back to the 16th and 18th centuries; (2) Department of Pharmacy; (3) Refers especially to pictures, photographs and prints of the chemical industry; (4) Is outstanding in the history of prominent pharmacists; (5) Historical military Pharmacy.

Dr. Fritz Ferchl, of Mittenwald, refers to these in connection with Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Braunschweig, Düsseldorf, Eisenach, Darmstadt, Rudolstadt, Frankenthal, Karlsruhe, Nürnberg, Munich, Vienna, Innsbruck, Graz and others.

Nearly half a million specimens were added to the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, according to the report of Secretary Charles G. Abbott. Dr. Whitebread adds valuable papers to the Section on Historical Pharmacy.

Dr. Emily Wolcott Emmart has contributed further knowledge to the herb medicine of the Aztecs. The information shows that there is here a fruitful field for further investigation and experimentation.

The A. PH. A. was represented in 1935 at the 12th International Congress of Pharmacy by Edgar E. Hume, at Brussels. (See JOURNAL for December 1935, page 1135.)

The 10th International Congress of *Military Medicine and Pharmacy* will meet in Washington, D. C., May 7 to 15, 1939.

A paper was published in the February JOURNAL, 1938, page 142, and in the *Journal A. M. A.*, in which Dr. James Tilton is mentioned as author of the *Military Pharmacopœia*. The records are quite clear relative to Dr. Wm. Brown as the author of the *Lititz Pharmacopœia* in

diary order and in the history of Lancaster County. This information was given to me recently by Dr. Herbert Beck, whose family had lived in that section since about the time of Dr. Brown and are members of the Moravian Church; and he is historian of the Moravian Church, and Professor of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. Dr. Edward Kremers will make a study of the subject, therefore the Historian has loaned his papers to him for correction.

Dr. William Brown. The Revolution brought another great name forward when the first Pharmacopoeia written in the United States came from the pen of Dr. William Brown, who wrote and published the volume for the use of his assistants at General Washington's military hospital at Lititz after the battle of Brandywine.

Dr. John Eberle, a direct descendant of Dr. Neff, wrote several authoritative medical volumes, and in 1825, at the organization of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, was elected to the Professorship of Practice of Medicine. He also served on the faculties of the Ohio and Transylvania medical colleges.

'*The Sunday News*, Sunday, September 11, 1938. Lancaster, Pa.' 'The Great Tradition of Lancaster Medicine Brings Back Illustrious Names.' June 26, 1762.

Dr. Otto occupied the apothecary's house, the building of which was commenced by Brother Neibert, but finished by the Economy (the church authorities).

'Church Diary of the Moravians, at Lititz, as published in the History of Lancaster County, Ellis and Evans, page 1084.'

The above have been received since sending the first papers to Dr. Kremers.

The November issue of the JOURNAL is now designated as the 'Proceedings Number,' and has met the approval of the members and readers. A reading of the Table of Contents will show an extent of information of which a study will be helpful and its usage an aid.

The Army Medical Library has celebrated its centenary. It began with a small collection of books, placed in the office of Surgeon General Lovell and has grown into the largest Medical Center of the world.

The Library of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY is being cataloged; invitations are extended for donations, for the service of many.

Donations are reported in the JOURNAL and in the Historian's report for the months intervening between annual meetings.

The final settlement of the will of the late Franklin M. Apple brought to the A. P. H. A. \$1792. The faithful member is also remembered by the contribution of a beautiful reading room, which is made use of daily by visitors, readers and research workers.

Mrs. John Granville Godding has furnished a room in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY in memory of her husband, former president of the ASSOCIATION, in 1912. (See August JOURNAL, 1938, page 625.)

The examples are suggestions.

Mrs. H. M. Whelpley has presented two wooden microscopes of historical value, and several shipments of Journals and books; Dr. S. L. Hilton donated an analytical balance, also several lots of publications; Lyman Stout, Charlottesville, Va., donated a pair of hand-scales and a set of cup weights. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme a number of historic photographs and a balance, used in 1820, or earlier, by Roberts & Atkinson in the drug store, Cor. of Hanover and Market Sts., now Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Alphaeus Sharp was clerk and lived with the Roberts family. Later, in 1842, B. R. Roberts and N. B. Atkinson were located on Lombard St., west of Greene.

Wm. Cottingham Powell, Snow Hill, Md., donated a lignum vitæ mortar, which was found under drifting sands at Lewes, Del. (See February JOURNAL, 1938, page 163.); Frederick Connolly, Boston, gave a vial of grain musk and a marble mortar and porcelain pestle used by his grandmother. At various times he has given rare and interesting gifts; a metal hot water bottle brought from Germany was presented by Miss Sarah Schaffer of Baltimore. It belonged to her grandmother and is more than 150 years old; Turner F. Currens donated a brass mortar from Athens, Greece.

Walter R. Brackenbury, M.P.S., 219 Newport Road, Middleborough, England, sent four books: "Air Raid Precautions, Handbook, 1, 2, 4 and 6."—Personal Protection Against Gas, First Aid for Gas Casualties, Air Raid Precautions in Factories and Business Premises, Decontamination of Materials; a textbook on Exanthematic Soap Method, by John Linden, 1879, was presented by George Judisch, of Ames, Iowa; a contribution from the Charleston Museum was pre-

sented by Claude C. Cannon; Dr. Charles Moore, Washington, D. C., has resigned the chairmanship of the Fine Arts and has been succeeded by Dr. Gilmore D. Clark. Dr. Moore was greatly interested in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY. (See October JOURNAL, 1937, page 865.)

The Pharmacy exhibit at Dallas has been closed and the exhibit will be placed in Jackson Park, Chicago.

The 10th General Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation was held May 18th, in Copenhagen. (See June JOURNAL, 1938, page 527.)

The New Zealand pharmacy plan is being completed. (See quotations on page 1, from January 1938 JOURNAL.)

Dr. Ivor Griffith was elected dean of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science to succeed the late Dr. Charles H. LaWall. (See January JOURNAL, page 81.)

Dr. Alexis Carrel will soon retire from the Rockefeller Institute, but will continue research work in his private laboratory.

The Swedish Pharmaceutical Institute, which is stated to be the oldest in Northern Europe, celebrated its centenary. (See January JOURNAL, 1938, page 76.)

In the June 1938 JOURNAL the Minneapolis meeting, the A. PH. A. Laboratory, and the study of the cost of pharmaceutical and medical care are discussed.

The first medal for distinguished service in the House of Delegates of the A. M. A. was awarded to Rudolf Matas, surgeon, of New Orleans, June 13, 1938.

A display of N. F. preparations was made at San Francisco.

Col. Marston Bogert was the recipient of the Priestley Medal.

In the frontispiece of February JOURNAL, 1938, is a group of pharmacists, of whom three are of the Washington family.

Dr. David M. R. Culbreth, of Baltimore, Md., teacher and author, is the oldest member of the A. PH. A. He joined in 1883.

Dr. J. J. Hofman, honorary member A. PH. A., completed fifty years of Pharmacy; citizens of the Netherlands and elsewhere took recognition of his service in a public celebration.

A meeting of various hospital associations (see August JOURNAL, page 623) reports the value of coöperation by hospitals.

Examinations for pharmacists in military service will be held in November but candidates will not be accepted after October 29th.

Dr. Autun Urgoc-Richard Wasicky was awarded the Hanbury Medal, in February, in London, by the British Pharmaceutical Society. He is an honorary member of the A. PH. A. (See February JOURNAL, 1938, page 88.)

Dr. H. H. Rusby received the Flückiger Medal this year. A number of the Flückiger letters were published in the *New York Apotheker Zeitung* and others in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. The Flückiger Memorial was formed by Tschirch, of Bern; Schaer, of Strassburg; Hilgar, of Munich; Weber and Flückiger. Following the death of the latter his place was filled by the National Association of pharmacists of Germany. (See March JOURNAL, 1938, page 169.)

The 1938 Fairchild Scholarship was won by Arthur W. Steers, a native of Ketchikan, Alaska, and a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, University of Washington. (See report, page 1000.)

The Interim Revision of the U. S. P. was made December 18, 1937. (See January JOURNAL, 1938, page 4.)

The Advisory Board, Anti-Anemia Preparations, will issue supplementary announcements as deemed necessary. (See March JOURNAL, 1938, page 174.)

The U. S. Pharmacopœia, in Spanish, came off the press about the first of last year. It is now official in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Auxiliary Committees of Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico took part in the work of translation, under the auspices of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in Washington. Revision announcement has been issued, and problems of the Pharmacopœia.

President J. Leon Lascoff, A. PH. A., was elected Remington Medalist for 1937, and H. C. Christensen for 1938.

Dr. Frederick F. Johnson received the Ebert Prize of the Scientific Section this year.

Reference to John R. Kissinger, yellow fever hero, appears on page 449, May JOURNAL, 1938.



NECROLOGY.—Deaths are announced in the JOURNAL, or a sketch appears, upon advice, hence in most instances, only mention is made, unless some event in the individual's life occasions special notice. In this report there is no strict sequence and when no mention is made of source, it is the JOURNAL A. PH. A.

Dr. Charles H. LaWall, a former president of the A. PH. A., died December 7, 1937. (See December JOURNAL 1937, page 1223.) He was well and favorably known here and abroad as chemist, pharmacist, teacher and by his "4000 Years in Pharmacy;" Dr. James Alfred Spalding, grandson of the "Father of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, died February 27, 1938, aged 91 years. (See February JOURNAL, 1938, page 166.); Charles Herbert Packard, president of the A. PH. A. in 1921, and a trustee of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, died October 3, 1937; Dr. R. B. J. Stanbury, Secretary of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and Editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, died in October 1937. He became a member of the A. PH. A. in 1927 and attended many of its annual meetings. He was a graduate in medicine; Henry G. Ruenzel, Honorary President, 1937-1938, died during his term of office; Dr. Carl A. Rojahn, honorary member A. PH. A., Editor of the German Year Book, died March 17, 1938. (See October JOURNAL, 1935, page 831); F. Gladstone Hines, prominent in British pharmaceutical affairs, died November 1, 1937; Major B. Ruppe oldest pharmacist of New Mexico, died November 17th, at Albuquerque, N. M.; Macomb G. Foster, Fairchild Brothers & Foster, died June 1, 1938; J. T. Coulson, former president of Texas Pharmaceutical Association, died January 26, 1938. He was active in collecting the Texas fund for the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY; M. L. Steele, chief pharmacist of the Naval Dispensary of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, died January 31, 1938; Edmund Wheelock Runyon, a homeopathic pharmacist, died December 19, 1937. He joined the A. PH. A. in 1875; Dr. John Jacob Abel, internationally known pharmacologist, died May 26, 1938, he was discoverer of adrenalin. (See April JOURNAL, 1938, page 360.); Dr. Morris Crother Hall, U. S. Public Health Service, died May 2, 1938; Oscar W. Smith, president of American Drug Manufacturers' Association, president, Parke, Davis & Co., died February 7, 1938. (See March JOURNAL, 1938, page 279.); Royal S. Copeland, U. S. Senator, actively interested in Public Health matters, died early in June 1938; Henry Arthur Estabrook, fifty-two years a member of the A. PH. A., died July 12, 1937; Wm. A. Sailer, wholesale and manufacturing pharmacist, died September 19, 1937; Dr. George Simmons, many years Editor, *Journal A. M. A.*, well known to pharmacists, and active in U. S. P. matters, died in 1937; Henry K. Mulford, founder of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa., died October 15, 1937. The firm was one of the early manufacturers of biologicals.

The attendance at the annual meetings of the A. PH. A. shows the great interest the members take in the activities of the ASSOCIATION and their coöperation makes the meetings helpful and vital. It is hoped at a later date to prepare a list of those who have attended regularly for a number of consecutive years.

All sections of the country have been hosts to the members; we find that a number have attended every meeting for the past twenty years or more, the places of meeting reaching from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and into Canada."

COMMITTEE TO COLLECT HISTORICAL MATERIAL.—In the absence of Mr. Samuel S. Dworkin the report was read by the secretary.

"It is very difficult to report on such a committee as mine, particularly in the first year. I may say with confidence that this committee went through its growing pains. The first step was to propagate the purpose of our committee. Every state and known local association in the country was covered twice with a letter, addressing the president or the secretary (168 letters each mailing), explaining the purpose of this new committee of ours, and asking them to contribute information and other material which might form a basis for the first comprehensive History of Pharmacy in the United States. The answers were inspiring and promising with full understanding that the task is tremendous and may cover a period of a few years.

The records of pharmaceutical societies and associations are practically untouched as far as historical research is concerned. The books and records on the shelves of many libraries and colleges and institutions are actually waiting for some one to start using them for a real historical research. Many things that will be history to-morrow are written to-day only in the memories of present members of pharmaceutical groups. The work of the committee is to bring those memories

to the fore and to urge those who are still with us to record their memories for future generations.

The chairman corresponded with over 100 persons, instructing, recommending and explaining various topics and possibilities of obtaining more material on the subjects involved.

To the general topics given in the first releases through publications and letters, an additional list was mailed to all interested, which consists of:

1. The oldest drug stores in your city or state.
2. Pharmaceutical personalities in your city or state.
3. Ex-pharmacists as physicians, dentists in your locality.
4. Pharmaceutical objects on display in your local museums.
5. Pharmacists in politics in your town, city or state.
6. Professional advertising of years ago.
7. Old prescriptions on your own file.
8. Prohibition and Pharmacy.
9. History of cosmetics in drug stores.
10. History of the soda fountain in drug stores.
11. Your state or local associations' publications of to-day and yesterday.
12. Drug chain stores.
13. Coöperative manufacturing (history).
14. Coöperative wholesaling (history).
15. Home remedies used in your locality.
16. Your college fraternity.
17. Pharmacists in the Army and Navy.
18. War veterans (pharmacists).
19. Hospitals and pharmacists.
20. Recollections of your college days.
21. Pharmacist as a community leader.
22. Folk medicines in your city or state.
23. The history of your State Board of Pharmacy.
24. Pharmaceutical Ladies' Auxiliary.
25. History of U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda.
26. Pharmacist as an author.
27. Pharmacist as a chemist.
28. Pharmacist as an educator.
29. Old patent medicines.
30. Old hand bills and circulars in drug business.
31. 25 years of Fair Trade propaganda in your city or state.
32. Your local association, past and present.
33. Your state association.
34. Your personal recollections of any pharmaceutical activities.
35. Your recollections of any N. A. R. D. or A. Ph. A. conventions.
36. Old pharmaceutical journals.
37. Old pharmaceutical books.
38. Pharmacists as manufacturers of patent medicines.
39. Pharmacists as manufacturers of pharmaceutical products.
40. Pharmacists as manufacturers of toilet articles and perfumes.
41. The old-time 'Medicine Man.'

Roughly speaking, anything relating to the legal aspects of Pharmacy in the past, to the contribution of Pharmacy, education of Pharmacy, to the technique of Pharmacy, signs in Pharmacy, to the life of prominent pharmacists whether national or local, etc.

In selecting a pharmaceutical publication for reaching the majority of pharmacists throughout the country, the chairman selected the 'American Druggist,' and this selection was only made after trying hard to enlist the aid of several other publications. The chairman was criticized for such a singular selection. The members on my committee were technically right, but the chairman did everything with the best intentions to produce better and quicker results.

Naturally, history cannot be written in a day or two, particularly, when you have to go to

a vast number of people with a proposition somewhat strange to them, but we hope, with constant work, that the committee will be able to enlist new workers to do historical research.

The chairman acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Swain and Dr. Fischelis for their constructive advice; also to Dr. E. F. Kelly, in whose office in Washington the chairman spent many hours, receiving advice and encouragement in the face of many obstacles; also to the editors of the *American Druggist* for giving their unconditional support.

The chairman takes the liberty to recommend:

1. The continuation of the committee.
2. The committee should be enlarged to ten members, seven of whom should be editors of various pharmaceutical publications.
3. Colleges should be urged to interest students in historical research, offering some prize for the best work of the year.
4. Colleges should offer courses in pharmaceutical history.
5. At least six yearly certificates from the organization should be offered to pharmaceutical publications for the best historical literature published during the year.
6. The same amount should be conveyed to various persons for the best historical material published in any publication on pharmaceutical history.
7. To compile a list of topics and bibliographical data on various subjects pertaining to pharmaceutical history.
8. A closer coöperation between this committee and the Committee on Section on Historical Pharmacy.
9. To enlist the coöperation of the A. PH. A.
10. Some amount should be appropriated for the expense of this committee."

After discussion of the great difficulties involved, Dr. Kremers moved that the report be accepted and the committee discontinued. Hope was expressed that if and when the Section is better equipped to carry on this work, the report of this committee would prove very valuable.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY.—  
C. O. Lee next presented the following:

"This is the third annual report of your committee. We have again perused the catalogs of the schools of Pharmacy seeking to learn the scope, time and content of the courses in the History of Pharmacy. It is a satisfaction to report what seems to us to be a very marked improvement in the descriptions of the courses and their places in the curriculums. There were, however, a few catalogs in which the information on the subject was not clear.

It seems to be impossible to get possession of the current catalogs from all of the schools and colleges of Pharmacy at any one time. Inasmuch as we had but 41 of the catalogs for the school year 1938-1939 at hand, we have included 17 for the year 1937-1938 for this report. This leaves us without data from several of the schools but the survey is sufficiently extensive to give us a clear picture of the situation under study.

The data which we have gleaned from the catalogs is summarized as follows:

Number of the 1938-1939 catalogs examined.....	41
Number of the 1937-1938 catalogs examined.....	17
Number of schools giving required courses in the History of Pharmacy.....	32
Number of these schools which offer graduate courses in the History of Pharmacy.....	4
Number of schools offering optional courses in the History of Pharmacy.....	3
Number of catalogs examined not listing a course in the History of Pharmacy.....	23

This summary indicates that about one-half of the schools give no regular time to the study of this subject. Your committee believes this to be a very serious omission and urges the staffs of these schools to give thought and consideration to the matter. It is hoped that the forthcoming revised syllabus will be helpful to those interested. Furthermore, the report of this committee in 1936 gave a rather extended list of books upon the subject. The 1937 report gave a shorter but selected list of books. These reports are to be found in the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*, Volume 25, pages 1172 to 1176, and Volume 26, pages 1106 to 1108, respectively. A short list of books is also appended to this report.

It is interesting to note that about half of the schools give the History of Pharmacy course in the freshman year. The remainder of them divide the time among the other college years. Most of the courses are for one semester only, although in a few cases they are extended for two semesters. The most popular number of credits allowed for the course is two. Several schools allow but one credit while one school gives a three-credit course and another offers a four-credit graduate course. This data is summarized below. It should be stated, perhaps, that for those schools operating on the quarter plan the data has been converted in round numbers to the appropriate semester equivalent.

College Year.	Semester Distribution of the Courses.			Totals.
	One Semester.	Two Semesters.	Not Indicated.	
Freshman	8	5	..	13
Sophomore	3		..	3
Junior	4	2	..	6
Senior	4		..	4
Graduate	1	1	2	4
Not indicated			5	5
Totals	20	8	7	35

Following is a summary of the hours of credit permitted in the History of Pharmacy courses:

Hours Credit.	Number of Schools.
One	13
Two	20
Three	1
Four	1

The subject matter which is covered in the History of Pharmacy courses may best be shown by quoting sentences from the descriptions as they appear in the catalogs. These have been chosen at random and are as follows:

1. "Lectures and topics on the development of Pharmacy in America and the principal countries in Europe."
2. "Considerable time is devoted to the great pharmacists of all ages and nations, and to such literature as may foster in the student a pride in his chosen vocation, and a permanent interest in the men through whom the studies that form the basis of that vocation have been advanced."
3. "Special effort will be made to show the development from the early crude methods to those now employed, rather than to the biographies or services rendered by individuals."
4. "The time assigned to this course will be devoted to a study of original editions of some of the famous pharmacopoeias of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries with particular reference to their effect upon the U. S. P. of 1820."
5. "An introductory and orientation course in which the History of Pharmacy is traced from early times."
6. "A description of the development and growth of Pharmacy from the crude practices of primitive society—and a study of the contributions to the healing art of the outstanding pharmacists of the past and present."
7. "A survey of the ancient, medieval and modern practices and ideals of the profession of Pharmacy."
8. "This course is designed to give a survey of professional Pharmacy with particular emphasis upon its history in this country."
9. "A rapid survey of the history of Pharmacy, with as much consideration of the development of Medicine, Chemistry and other related subjects as time permits."
10. "A brief survey of the history of Pharmacy from the earliest times to the present day. Special attention is given to the history of Pharmacy in America."
11. "This is a general orientation course for the freshmen." "Stress is laid upon the development of Pharmacy in the United States; its position in the economic life of the nation; its relation to Medicine; its organization; the aims and accomplishments of the various pharma-

ceutical associations; the codes of ethics. Part of the course is devoted to the historical development of Pharmacy, beginning with the Egyptian era and tracing it through the Greek, Roman, Arabian and European periods up to the present time."

12. "Reports are required which necessitate the preparation of bibliographies and essays on the important figures and developments of the profession."

13. "The history of Pharmacy from ancient to modern times together with a review of pharmaceutical literature."

14. "A lecture course with collateral reading."

It is interesting to note that a very wide variety of subjects are included in the history of Pharmacy. Aside from a brief survey of the history of Pharmacy, Medicine and Science from ancient times to the present it is indicated that such special subjects as old pharmacopeias, the development of Pharmacy in the United States, pharmaceutical organizations, literature, biographies and even the history of our colleges of Pharmacy are of interest to several of the instructors.

One catalog writeup stated that the course was intended to develop professional morale. This is a very worthy aim and American Pharmacy certainly needs to raise the level of its professional morale. It needs this almost more than anything else to-day. The question is, can it be done by means of a short course in the history of Pharmacy? We do not believe that it can but such a course well taught should certainly help.

It was suggested in one of the catalogs that the scope of the course was great and the time limited. This would seem to be the case in almost every instance. Inasmuch as this is the situation we wonder if it is wise to offer the course in the freshman year. It may be doubted whether freshmen are prepared to get the most out of such a course. It might, on the other hand, do much to orient the beginner with respect to his chosen field. If the subject is to be taught in the first year, then it would seem advisable to give more time to it, at least more than is needed for one credit.

Inasmuch as the subjects included in the history of Pharmacy courses are varied and of importance, in making for a better understanding of the profession, your committee feels disposed to urge all of the schools to offer the subject as a separate course. Many of them do that now but others have it associated with other subjects such as ethics, literature and the like. It might not be possible to comply, in every instance, with the suggestion but it is certainly something to plan for.

#### BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY, MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

1. Bray, F. C., "The World of Myths" (1935), Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. \$2.00. An encyclopedic account of peoples and countries of the world including those of the American Indians.
2. Brim, C. J., "Medicine in the Bible" (1936), Froben Press, New York. \$5.00.
3. Campbell, D., "Arabian Medicine" (1926), Volumes 1 and 2, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., London. \$8.00. These two volumes are for the student rather than the casual reader.
4. Drinker, C. K., "Not So Long Ago" (1937), Oxford University Press, New York. \$3.50. A diarist's account of health and disease in colonial America.
5. Findlay, A., "A Hundred Years of Chemistry" (1938), The Macmillan Company, New York. \$4.25. A Story of the development of modern Chemistry.
6. Grier, J., "A History of Pharmacy" (1937), The Pharmaceutical Press, London. \$1.50. A history of ancient medicine, herbal remedies, alchemy, animal drugs and modern Pharmacy in Great Britain.
7. Gunther, R. T., "The Greek Herbal of Dioscorides" (1937), The University Press, Oxford. \$16.00. An interesting English version of an ancient herbal.
8. Haggard, H. W., "Mystery, Magic and Medicine" (1933), Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. An account of the rise of Medicine from superstition to science.
9. Haskins, C. H., "Studies in the History of Medieval Science" (1924), Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. Cited because of its information concerning the translators of the 12th and 13th centuries and the place of Arabic and Spanish science in the history of Europe.
10. Heidel, W. A., "The Heroic Age of Science" (1933), Williams & Wilkins Co., Balti-

more. An account of the conception, ideals and methods of science among the ancient Greeks.

11. Hopkins, A. J., "Alchemy Child of Greek Philosophy" (1934), Columbia University Press, New York. \$3.50. A general survey and study of alchemy from the earliest periods to its last days.

12. Libby, M. S., "The Attitude of Voltaire to Magic and the Sciences" (1935), Columbia University Press, New York. \$3.75.

13. Ligeros, K. A., "How Ancient Healing Governs Modern Therapeutics" (1937), G. P. Putnam & Son, New York. \$10.00. The contribution of Hellenic Science to Modern Medicine and Scientific Progress.

14. Ornstein, M., "The Rôle of the Scientific Societies in the Seventeenth Century" (1938), Chicago University Press. A revised edition of the 1913 text. Both issues are valuable.

15. Read, J., "Prelude to Chemistry" (1936), G. Bell and Sons, London. \$5.00. An outline of alchemy, its literature and relationships. It is well documented and illustrated.

16. Shafer, H. B., "The American Medical Profession 1783-1850" (1936), Columbia University Press, N. Y. \$3.95. A story of medical education, ethics, literature and societies in America.

17. Thomen, A. A., "Don't Believe It? Says the Doctor" (1935), The Author, 667 Madison Ave., New York City. \$2.50. False Notions about health fallacies derived from superstition and folk-lore explained and corrected.

18. Snowman, J., "A Short History of Talmudic Medicine" (1935), John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, London. \$1.25. A very interesting short story of this phase of historical Medicine.

19. Zilboorg, G., "The Medical Man and the Witch during the Renaissance" (1935), The Johns Hopkins Press. \$2.50. An interesting series of lectures upon the subject.

20. Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie (Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie), Volumes 1, 2 and 3, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Later volumes are also available. As the title indicates each volume is filled with material of historical interest for Pharmacy.

M. Royer, 71 rue de Temple, Paris."

Dean Wulling thought that this report should influence the colleges, and Dr. Kremers moved to have it accepted.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.—The chairman appointed: Heber W. Youngken, *Chairman*; J. T. Lloyd and Kenneth Redman.

Next was the reading of papers.

"Medical Oddities," by Charles Whitebread, was read by the secretary. Chairman Ireland recommended that investigation be made of exhibits in Washington museums, and elsewhere, and perhaps assist in arranging permanent pharmaceutical exhibits. Dr. Urdang explained that he had established a Department of the History of Pharmacy in the museum in Berlin and said we might do the same here.

"Plants, Drugs and Processes of the Bible," by W. H. Blome, was read in abstract by the secretary.

"A Chronology of Some Events of Pharmaceutical Interest in Ancient China and Japan," by K. L. Kaufman, was described by the secretary and accepted by title.

"Past and Present Observations of Drug Stores," by Mathias Noll was read by Chairman Ireland, and the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Noll thanking him for his interesting contribution.

"Memoirs by Frederick J. Wulling: Dr. Charles F. Chandler, a Retrospect, and Dr. Edward Robinson Squibb, a Memoir," were summarized orally by the author. So enjoyable did their contents prove that it was moved that they be printed, if possible, in the JOURNAL.

The meeting adjourned at 5:35 P.M.

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The Second Session was called to order by Chairman Ireland at 2:30 P.M., on August 26th. The secretary called attention to items including:

A letter from a Mr. Brackenbury of Middlesbrough, England, chairman of a Committee to Submit a Code of Ethics for the Tees-Side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"The Saddle Bags of Dr. Ezra Smith Parke," by Walter M. Chase, was read. (Contents of the bags on display included ergot, henbane leaves, quassia, anise, aloe, Virginia snakeroot, rhubarb, wahoo, valerian, cardamon, "bitters," iron sulfate, snuff, etc. Date c. 1844-1845.)

"A Short History of Verbena," by C. J. Zufall and W. O. Richtmann. The paper was accepted but copy was not submitted.

"The History of Calamine," by Helen L. Creech and C. O. Lee was read by title.

"An Outline of the History of Pharmacy in New England from 1620 to 1820," was given orally by Will T. Bradley. This was illustrated by a series of posters which were originally prepared for display during Open House at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

"Dr. Lewis Mottet's Projected Institute of Pharmacy (1769)," by J. Hampton Hoch, was read by the author.

"Elisha DeButts, Physician, Chemist, Teacher and Dean, and Delegate to the 1820 U. S. P. Convention," by L. F. Kebler was read in abstract by Secretary Bradley.

"Discussion by Edward Kremers of papers prepared under his supervision on The Early History of the U. S. P." These papers are as follows:

"The Lititz Pharmacopœia," Sister Mary Francis Xavier.

"The Precursor of the U. S. P.," E. J. Rogofsky.

"The Conventions," Lloyd Parks.

"The Revision Committee," Nevada Windemuth.

"Principles of Revision," Paul Jannke.

"The National Government and the U. S. P.," Louis Busse.

"Physicians and the Pharmacopœia," Arthur J. Schuck.

"Pharmacists and the U. S. P.," Roy A. Bowers.

"Representatives of Other Callings," Chalmers Zufall.

"Nomenclature," Hsing-Han Lei.

"The Pharmacopœia of 1820," Austin A. Dodge.

Discussion by Dr. E. G. Eberle of various topics:

(a) A letter from Dr. Herbert M. Beck about the authorship of the Lititz Pharmacopœia, indicating that evidence still seems to point to Dr. William Brown as the author.

(b) A list of most regular attenders of the A. P. H. A. Convention since 1918, many of whom had been regular attenders before then.

Address, "The Idea and Tasks of a History of Pharmacy," by Dr. George Urdang. Speedy publication was urged and the address was printed in the October issue.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.—The following officers were nominated and elected: *Chairman*, W. T. Bradley; *Secretary*, J. Hampton Hoch; *Historian*, E. G. Eberle; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, E. J. Ireland.

After thanking the ex-chairman for his efforts, and voicing his hopes that the Section would enjoy a good year, the meeting was adjourned at 5:15 P.M.