

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the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

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

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

Reports of the meeting of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter. *Please advise us of changes in Roster and mail reports promptly.*

### BALTIMORE.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Branch, A. P. H. A., was held at the School of Pharmacy, U. of Md. The guest speaker was James J. Moran, of the Kimble Glass Co., Vineland, N. J. This was the first of a series of meetings at which it is proposed to have specialists in the production and distribution of various drug store supplies discuss these for the benefit of our members and friends. Several prominent firms are coöperating by furnishing able technical specialists and research men to address our group at this and succeeding meetings during 1938. This series of talks should prove both popular and profitable to the pharmacists of the city. Much useful information may be acquired by attending the several remaining meetings scheduled for this year.

ROBERT S. FUQUA, *Secretary.*

### CHICAGO.

A total of 218 members, guests and friends of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION gathered at the Palmer House on Tuesday evening, March 15, 1938, to celebrate the 250th Meeting of the Branch. After an excellent dinner, President Emig presided over the program which presented the following ASSOCIATION members and officers: Immediate Past-President G. D. Beal, President E. N. Gathercoal, President-Elect J. Leon Lascoff and Secretary E. F. Kelly. These gentlemen all responded with greetings from their respective Local Branches and also for the parent Organization. Responses from F. E. Bibbins representing Indianapolis, Dr. Edward Kremers of Madison and F. W. Nitardy of Brooklyn were also on the program.

The principal speaker was Dr. Ernest Little, chairman of the Committee on Local and Student Branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Heartened by the presence of a large number of students (about 75 in all), Dr. Little pointed out the importance of Branch activities in coördinating the many phases of Pharmacy. Meeting here on a common ground of mutual interest in advancement of the profession of Pharmacy, the branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION can do much to further the attainment of desirable objectives. Summing up his discussion, Dr. Little pointed out the need for constant endeavor on the part of every person and the fact that through membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION much greater progress can be made, he climaxed his address with a fervent plea for all of the members to attempt to add one new member to the ASSOCIATION during the coming year.

Besides the officers and members of the branch, the following representatives of allied pharmaceutical organizations were present: Joe Shine, Secretary, and Mr. Arno Rheinhart, Treasurer of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association; Joe Oberman, President, and Sam Reader,

Editor of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association; Geo. Bender of the National Association of Retail Druggists; and Past-President of the A. Ph. A. and Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, H. C. Christensen.

After the close of the formal meeting a general social period followed.

R. E. TERRY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

## MICHIGAN.

### THE PRESCRIPTION SYMPOSIUM PROVES INTERESTING.

The March meeting of the Michigan Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held March 22, 1938, in the Wayne County Medical Society Building. The meeting was preceded by a dinner with twenty-five members enjoying the spirit of good fellowship that exists at these dinners.

The attendance reached about seventy-five when the meeting was called to order by Vice-President Robert Church of the University of Michigan. Another large delegation came down from Ann Arbor to attend the meeting. The College of Pharmacy was well represented by Dr. H. B. Lewis, Director of the College; Professors C. H. Stocking, C. C. Glover and J. L. Powers. They were supported by more than a dozen students. Mr. Harvey Whitney and his staff from the University Hospital completed the Ann Arbor group. The students of the College of Pharmacy of Wayne University also were on hand, twenty-five strong.

Dr. Howard B. Lewis of the University of Michigan, in behalf of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy, again extended an invitation to the members of the Michigan Branch to attend the Annual Pharmaceutical Conference to be held May 18, 1938. Dr. Lewis outlined the program which should be of interest to every pharmacist in the state. A large attendance is anticipated.

Mr. Church then introduced John Karagulis, of the Leonard A. Seltzer Pharmacy, who with Mr. R. L. McCabe led the Prescription Symposium. John H. Webster presented the corner drug store as an American institution as a service to the community.—(*To be continued.*)

*Michigan Branch.*—Program Committee, *Chairman*, Roland T. Lakey.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

## NEW YORK.

The regular meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on March 14, 1938, at the Columbia University, College of Pharmacy, New York City. President Canis presided and about one hundred members and guests were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Dr. Bilhuber reported that he had examined the books of the treasurer and stated that we had a balance of \$280.71. He reported that we have not received the usual rebate from the parent association and suggested that the secretary inquire as to the reason for the delay.

F. Schaefer reported that the application for membership of Mr. Albert Seiler had been received.

Mr. Lehman read the report of the Committee on Education and Legislation.

Mr. Steiger presented the report of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy. Copy follows.

Dr. Hugo Schaefer announced that Henry C. Christensen had been elected as the Remington Medalist for 1938. Dr. Christensen is the eighteenth in a long line of distinguished men to receive this honor.

Letters were read from the New York Pharmaceutical Council announcing its Annual Convention to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on April 26th and 27th. Members were reminded that any resolutions they may wish to present should be sent to the Resolutions Committee prior to the convention.

A letter from the American Fair Trade League was read announcing a Victory Dinner and Mass Meeting at the Hotel Astor on April 4, 1938.

A letter from Dr. Ernest Little, chairman of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Committee on Local and Student Branches, was read. He asks that the Branch start a campaign to increase membership in the ASSOCIATION. The matter was referred to the Membership Committee.

There being no further business the meeting turned to the Scientific Section and President Canis introduced Dr. J. A. Morrell of the Biological Laboratories of E. R. Squibb and Sons.

Dr. Morrell described the preparation, uses and action of the Estrogenic Hormones. A display of the Hormone Products of Squibb were shown.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded the speaker and the meeting adjourned.

HORACE T. F. GIVENS, *Secretary*.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRESS OF PHARMACY.

BY L. W. STEIGER, CHAIRMAN.

"A New Blood Pressure Raising Drug," by F. Avery Jones, *The Lancet* (Jan. 22, 1938), 195.

"An important phase in modern therapeutics has been the introduction of drugs chemically related to epinephrine and acetylcholine, and there are many variations on the two themes. A striking feature of these new drugs is the way in which they reproduce mainly one action of the parent substance. Carbaminoylcholine acts powerfully on the bladder and is used for the treatment of post-operative retention of the urine. Acetyl- $\beta$ -methyl choline with its chief action on the heart, finds its application in paroxysmal tachycardia. Benzedrine, too, with its remarkable cerebral effects, is another example of this new group. . . ."

"The new compound (trimethoxy benzyl-dihydro-imido-azol-hydro-chloride) is a distant relative of epinephrine. In laboratory animals it was found to produce a prolonged elevation of the blood pressure. In man it appears to act predominately on the smooth muscle of the blood vessels and skin, producing a rise in blood pressure, pallor and goose-flesh. . . . Clinical trial has demonstrated its pressor effect. After injection there is a sharp rise in blood pressure, and then a gradual fall to the normal level. There is also a slowing of the pulse, which may outlast the corresponding rise in blood pressure."

"Treatment of Infected Wounds with Urea," by Leon F. Muldavin, *The Lancet*. (From the *Lancet* of March 5th.)

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. publishes a preliminary report on Allantoin in the current number of the *Journal* (3/12/38).

The subject of maggot therapy is reviewed, and mention is made of Robinson's discovery that allantoin seemed to be the principal secretion of maggots, responsible for the stimulation of healing in wounds. The article goes on to say that Allantoin is not a new remedy. Macalister in 1912 noted the use of comfrey root by the natives of rural England. They applied it to wounds for the purpose of promoting healing. Macalister had this agent analyzed. . . it contained from 0.8% to 0.9% allantoin. He noted that the people of England had used comfrey for many centuries, but no mention of it was made in any pharmacopœia available to him. . . subsequently it has been recognized in the British Pharmaceutical Codex as Symphytum. . . .

Robinson later found that a substance derived from allantoin was probably responsible for its effectiveness. The product is urea. . . he found that urea was capable of stimulating healing in chronic purulent wounds and that there was a cleansing of the wound by removal of necrotic material and pyogenic bacteria. He believes that this healing action probably accounts in part, for the custom prevalent in the old world of using urine for the healing of wounds.

#### NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, at its regular meeting at Rutgers College of Pharmacy in Newark, N. J., on March 21st, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*, Robert W. Rodman; *Vice-President*, Harold DeW. Goulden; *Treasurer*, Bernard Aaron; *Secretary*, Cyrus L. Cox.

Plans were discussed for the annual Physicians-Pharmacists' meeting to be held the third Monday of April.

Dr. O. P. M. Canis was the speaker of the evening and the topic was "Principles on Homeopathic Medicine." Dr. Canis gave a brief biographical sketch of Hahnemann and traced the principles underlying the homeopathic practice back as far as 400 B. C. The history of the growth and spread of the practice of this school of medicine and numerous examples illustrating the effectiveness of the medication were cited. Dr. Canis also indicated the chief differences between the pharmacy of the homeopath and that of the allopath.

CYRUS L. COX, *Secretary*.

## NORTHERN OHIO.

The Northern Ohio Branch held its monthly dinner meeting at the Faculty Club of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, March 11th. In accordance with our rule that alternate meetings shall be addressed by members of our own group, President W. W. Hosler discussed some of the newer emulsifiers and absorption bases used in the manufacture of ointments and cosmetic creams.

The speaker, by virtue of his position as vice-president in charge of production of the Miller Wholesale Drug Co. (Miller Laboratories), Cleveland, was in a position to speak authoritatively and interestingly on the subject matter. Type preparations of the following were among those shown and discussed:

Triethanolamine and related preparations  
Cetyl Alcohol and related preparations  
Lecithin as an emulsifier  
Cholesterol, oxysterol and related preparations  
Glyceryl monostearate creams.

N. T. CHAMBERLIN, *Secretary*.

## PHILADELPHIA.

## FEBRUARY.

The February meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held on Tuesday evening, February 1st at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Vice-President Kerlin called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Simpson of the Membership Committee presented the name of E. M. Reese for associate membership in the Branch. Miss Reese was unanimously elected. Mr. Drain presented the name of Mr. George Lambert who was unanimously elected to membership pending approval of the parent body.

Dr. Eby reported that plans for the March meeting were under way. At this meeting we entertain the Past-Presidents of the branch and the visiting delegates to the Joint Meeting of Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy of District No. 2. This meeting will be held on Monday, March 7th.

The Treasurer's Annual Report was submitted with a certificate of audit by Dr. Eby. The report showed a balance in the checking account of \$174.35 and \$49.92 in the special segregated fund, as of the date December 31, 1937.

Vice-President Kerlin then called upon Dr. Adley Nichols who introduced the guest speaker, Dr. E. N. Gathercoal. Dr. Nichols spoke briefly about the many activities of the speaker and emphasized the present important work he is doing as chairman of the Committee on National Formulary and as president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Gathercoal in his address spoke of the greatly increased interest being shown in the National Formulary during the past several years. He stated that since the appearance of the N. F. VI hundreds of letters have been received by the Committee offering criticisms by pharmacists, teachers, Food and Drug Adm. officials, and manufacturers. This he contrasted with the 5 letters of criticism received from 1926-1929. Dr. Gathercoal expressed the belief that in the future it would be found impractical to adhere to the custom of decennial revision of the N. F., believing that the book would be in a continuous state of revision. He expressed gratitude for the coöperation that the Committee is receiving from manufacturers and many research workers in its present task of studying the many suggestions of change. An outline of the manner in which the monographs are being checked in the laboratory was presented in very interesting and instructive manner.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered the speaker at the close of his address.

ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT, *Secretary*.

## MARCH.

The annual meeting and dinner to Past-Presidents of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held on *Monday evening, March 7th, at 7 o'clock P.M.* at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

In addition to the dinner customarily tendered to Past-Presidents, the visiting delegates to the Conference of State Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy of District No. 2 were entertained. This group has not met in Philadelphia since 1933 and it is hoped that you will come out and assist us in making their visit here a pleasant one.

Dr. C. H. Smeltzer, Associate Professor of Psychology at Temple University Teachers College, addressed the members and guests on the subject: "Some Problems Concerning State Board Examinations and Some Tentative Solutions." Dr. Smeltzer is a well-known teacher and writer in the field of educational Psychology and has had wide experience in the testing field.

Others who delivered addresses were the president of the National Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the president-elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT, *Secretary*.

### WASHINGTON BRANCH.

#### FEBRUARY.

The February meeting of the Washington Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Museum of the INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, in association with the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. There were about 100 present.

Dr. T. S. Githens of the Mulford Biological Laboratories, Sharp and Dohme, Glen Olden, Pa., discussed the "Venomous Snakes of North America and the Problem of Snake Bite." The venomous snakes found in this country all belong to the pit-viper family except two species of Coral snake, found respectively in the south-east and south-west, and which hardly ever bite man or large animals. The pit-vipers include two moccasins, the upland moccasin or copperhead, found from New England to Florida and west to the western Mississippi basin, and the water moccasin or cotton-mouth found from Virginia to Florida and in the Gulf states; also two ground rattlers, of which the commoner, or pigmy rattler extends from Florida to Texas, while the masasauga ranges from Wisconsin and Michigan to western Texas. There are in addition about twenty kinds of true rattlesnakes, of which only five are important as biting man. The most widely distributed is the Timber rattler, which is found over much the same area as the copperhead. The Florida Diamondback rattler, our largest and most poisonous snake, extends over Florida and the adjacent states near the coast. The Texas Diamondback rattler, which is almost as large, is found in Texas and the adjacent states. North of this we find the Prairie rattler, in the plains states, and further west, especially common in the Sierras, is the Pacific rattler, extending from Canada to Mexico.

About 99% of the bites from these snakes occur on the limbs, generally below the knee or elbow. The Antivenin Institute of America, affiliated with the Mulford Biological Laboratories, has been collecting data on bites by poisonous snakes in the United States, for more than ten years. In one year upward of 600 such bites were reported and as it is believed that only about one-third of the actual bites were known to us, we estimate the actual number at from 1500 to 2000. Of this number, the copperhead probably accounts for about 500, the Texas Diamondback rattler for about 300, and most of the other species for 75 to 100 each. The mortality without adequate treatment ranges from 20-30% with the large Diamondback rattlesnakes, to less than 1% with the copperheads and ground-rattlers. If the antivenin is given in time, the mortality is about one-quarter of that in the group which did not receive the serum.

The symptoms following snake-bite are local swelling and pain with blood-stained effusion into the tissues and sometimes gangrene especially if a tight tourniquet is left too long. General symptoms include weakness, shortness of breath, weak pulse, faintness and often shock and collapse. Local treatment consists of a ligature or tourniquet placed above the wound and incisions over the fang marks and around the swelling to which suction is applied for about fifteen minutes out of each hour. Between suction the wound should be covered with a clean handkerchief or gauze soaked in a strong solution of salt or epsom salt or an antiseptic which does not precipitate proteins, such as S. T. 37. The antivenin is given as soon as possible, preferably intramuscularly above the tourniquet. Several syringes will generally be required if the snake is a large one or the victim a child.

Antivenin is prepared by hyperimmunizing horses to the venom, which is obtained from the snakes by hooking the fangs over the edge of a sterile conical glass and squeezing the poison sacs which are located on the sides of the head. The venom is centrifuged and dried and made into a solution which is sterilized by filtration and injected into carefully selected horses in increasing doses until antibodies appear in the blood in sufficient amount. The horse is then bled and the antivenin prepared from the serum by a special method of concentration, yielding a globulin. One antivenin, the North American Snake Bite Serum, is a polyvalent product effective against all the poisonous snakes of North America except the Coral Snakes. (See displays on Snake Bite and Serums, Medical Section, Smithsonian Institution.)

In closing, Dr. Githens stated that moccasin venom is used medicinally in checking tendency to hemorrhage and that an antivenin is being produced for the Black Widow Spider.

KENNETH L. KELLY, *Secretary*.

#### MARCH.

The March meeting of the Washington Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on the 21st, in the Medical Section of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. F. L. Lewton, curator of the division of textiles of the National Museum, who is also responsible for the Division of Medicine, briefly traced the history of this section from the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. Much medical and pharmaceutical material shown at this exposition formed the nucleus of the comprehensive series of exhibits now at the Smithsonian. Dr. James Flint, a surgeon in the United States Navy, was detailed by the Navy Department to develop these collections at the Museum. Dr. Flint set as his first goal a complete illustration of every drug in the Pharmacopœia in all of its forms and with all of its adulterants, as well as the official drugs of other nations. This required the collection of about 10,000 specimens, an undertaking which was made possible through the close coöperation of the large drug houses. Exhibits were prepared for the Jamestown and Omaha Expositions which were later merged with the existing display. According to governmental statutes, specimens or exhibits prepared at government expense become the property of the United States Museum.

Soon after Dr. Flint's death, the curatorship was turned over to Dr. Lewton in 1914. Under his direction the sections on Pharmacy, *Materia Medica*, History of Medicine, and Public Health and Hygiene were established. A Medical and a Pharmaceutical library were founded, which have been richly endowed with contributions from authors as well as from schools and associations. Many of the exhibits, representing a large outlay of time and money, have been contributed by the large manufacturing houses in this country.

With these preliminary remarks, Dr. Lewton led the group around the hall explaining the significant points as set forth in each case.

One part of the gallery is devoted to the Section on the History of Medicine. The medical displays are divided into four classes: magic, psychic, physical and biological. Under the first, one sees a madstone which is a tightly wadded ball of hair taken from a deer or cow's stomach and is made up of the hair which the animal has licked off of itself. In the same case are amulets and good luck pieces such as rabbits' feet, carved wood, stone and glass charms and ornaments made of beads. Under the third heading, physical, you can follow the development of surgery from the leech and primitive blood-letting machines and medicines mentioned in the Bible to a display of the most modern forms in which medicines are packaged. In between are displays of homeopathy, osteopathy, dentistry; eclectic medicine, as advocated by Dr. John Uri Lloyd; a display of queer patent models, including one to give a patient a pill without his knowledge or a trap to catch intestinal worms; an exhibit to illustrate the composition of the human body, stills for essential oils and pill machines.

A complete display of sera and immunology comprises the fourth section. This exhibit is the outcome of Dr. Lewton's frantic search for information on seriology to save the life of his little daughter. Now one can follow the manufacture, standardization and administration of sera for snake-bite, pneumonia, diphtheria, meningitis, etc.

After the meeting Dr. Lewton was kind enough to answer many questions put forward by the group. The various members expressed a desire to return and study the exhibits at their leisure.

KENNETH L. KELLY, *Secretary*.

## PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' CONFERENCE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

At the 1937 New York meeting of the Conference of Teachers of Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology of the A. A. C. P., Dean Lemon suggested that the officers for the coming year depart from the custom of planning a program consisting of a long list of formal papers, and substitute for this a *round table* discussion of some problem of general importance. He mentioned that laboratory teaching of pharmacology might be of interest. It was the pleasure of the gathering that this type of program be arranged for the Minneapolis meeting this summer.

Accordingly, here is our plan for the Minneapolis meeting of the C. T. of P. & P.

*Subject A.*—Teaching of the Laboratory Course in Pharmacognosy. *Leaders of Discussion:* Professors Ralph Bienfang, L. D. Darbaker, Heber W. Youngken and (we hope) Wm. J. Bonisteel.

*Subject B.*—Teaching of the Laboratory Course in Pharmacology. *Leaders of Discussion:* Professors B. V. Christensen, J. M. Dille, J. C. Munch and Arno Viehoever.

It was thought advisable to include both the laboratory teaching of pharmacognosy and pharmacology in our program since we have some members who are interested primarily in one or the other, and also some members who are interested in both.

Based on time consumed at previous meetings, we shall have approximately 1½ hours for each subject. Since each leader of discussion has been requested to limit the time for his remarks to ten minutes or less, it will give us almost an hour of round-table discussion for *each* subject.

We are fortunate in having as discussion leaders capable speakers who not only will be able to contribute abundantly from their wealth of experience but also whose individual approach to their subject has often been from different directions.

The success of our meeting in large part, however, will depend on each one of us. We want each member to come prepared to join in the general discussion, to submit his own problems, and to add his bit to the solution of other members' questions. If we merely sit back and allow the leaders to do all the work, then the program will not be very different from the usual formal approach.

Between now and C. T. of P. & P. time in Minneapolis next summer, won't you find opportunity to make a list of the more important of your own problems in the teaching of the pharmacognosy or pharmacology laboratory or both, and come to the meeting prepared to bring these before the group?

All of us may hope to carry away with us valuable suggestions for our own teaching, and an added appreciation of the other fellow's viewpoint.

After the meeting, we hope to submit a copy of the entire program—talks by the leaders and the following discussions—to Prof. Zada Cooper, Secretary of the A. A. C. P., under the title "Contributions from the Conference of Teachers of Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology, Minneapolis, 1938." Expressions of opinion and suggestions are invited.

MARIN S. DUNN.

---

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

A Prescription Symposium under the direction of the College of Pharmacy was held March 25th. Thirty Iowa pharmacists from various sections of the state discussed ten subjects pertaining to the prescription laboratory of a drug store.

The symposium was the first affair of its kind under the direction of the College of Pharmacy and was designed as a practical aid to Iowa Pharmacists.

Organization of The Iowa Academy of Pharmacy was completed at the close of the program with the election of officers, the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the awarding of fellowships.

The objectives of The Iowa Academy of Pharmacy are: to promote prescription and dispensing service to the public; to promote the ideals and ethics of professional pharmacy; to advance the standards and efficiency of pharmacy; to improve public understanding and appreciation of pharmacy as a branch of public health service.

Fellowships are to be awarded by the Academy to those Iowa pharmacists who contribute to the programs of the Academy. They may also be awarded to Iowa pharmacists for other eminent service in advancing professional pharmacy or furthering its public appreciation.