

Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing

Papers Presented at the Sixty-Third Annual Convention

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SESSION.*

The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Gold Room of the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco, Chairman Cornelius Osseward presiding and R. W. Linton, Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Osseward: The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing will now come to order, please. Will Dr. Joseph Weinstein take the chair while I read my address.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members: According to our by-laws the Chairman of each Section shall preside at each of its sessions, and shall prepare a short address treating upon the subjects connected with his Section, to be read before the Section at the annual meeting.

I am extremely grateful that the by-laws specify a short address, for such were my intentions when I first began thinking about it, all the more because the time given for this Section will be needed for the work before us.

Experience and observation during the time as Secretary of this Section last year and as your Chairman this year, has convinced me that a change should be made in the method of soliciting papers for this Section.

Past officers of this Section who have worked under this same method will admit the difficulties and shortcomings, the waste of time and money, under this method now in use. As the work of this Section has mainly to do with the improvement of things practical, it seems to me not out of place to call attention to this method which so far has proven impractical, and devise ways which will produce better results.

I find that under the present method in use about eighty percent of the letters mailed to members of the Association, asking for papers for this Section, are never answered or even acknowledged, which means that eighty percent of the work of the Chairman as far as papers are concerned is wasted or without results to the Section.

Of the remaining twenty percent there are fifteen percent who wish to be excused, which leaves five percent net gain to the Section.

You will agree with me that this is not a very good showing, that we should obtain better results with the amount of time and money spent, by trying some other method in order to put this business of obtaining papers for this Section on a reliable and practical basis.

As a suggestion in obtaining this object your Chairman recommends the following:

That a committee be appointed, the members of this committee to be of those who have served as officers of this Section; the duty of this committee to be the selection or appointment of a certain number to furnish papers for our next meeting.

This would at least give your Chairman a nucleus, and any other papers obtained by the Chairman direct would be so much more gained.

* Discussions will accompany papers and are therefore omitted from the minutes.

It may be the means of inducing those members who have never contributed papers, but who are capable and can draw upon good and valuable material gained by experience to become regular contributors to this Section.

In connection with this suggestion another subject might probably be handled by this committee.

The selection of timely topics on which papers are desired might probably be taken up by this committee.

If some such method could be worked out your next Chairman would be able to comply with a recent ruling of the Council which requires of the Chairman to have all papers in the hands of the General Secretary at least one month before the date of the annual meeting. Another advantage would obtain, which would give us the maximum result with the least expenditure of time, if these papers could be in the hands of the General Secretary one or even two months before the date of the annual meeting; then these papers could be printed, a certain number of members selected to study these papers and be prepared to discuss them at the annual meeting.

As you all know this Section includes the former Section on Pharmacopœias, Formularies and Standards, this no doubt will take up part of the time formerly given to this Section only, without any additional time given to this Section, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that our time is properly taken care of.

This Section has done splendid work in the past, the papers read have been of much assistance to many of us in our daily work at the prescription counter and manufacturing desk.

There is one feature which I think might be taken up in this Section, one in which every pharmacist is vitally interested and which would create still further interest in the work of this Section.

Suppose, if in addition to the papers on dispensing and manufacturing we could have some papers on improved methods in conducting the drug and dispensing departments from a financial standpoint.

Is it not true that a great number of pharmacists are in need of more up-to-date methods and would welcome such assistance coming through this Section, resulting in better and more profitable drug and prescription departments?

Who for instance is more interested and concerned in an economical and at the same time efficient and quick delivery system?

Is it not the prescription department? Would it not be possible for this Section to bring out enough new ideas which might be the means of greatly improving this difficult problem.

Short-cuts in the prescription department (saving time means cutting down expenses).

Improved arrangement of the prescription department (quicker service and concentration of space means saving of time and rental).

A record kept on freight and express charges, also cartage in your drug and prescription department might be the means of proving to many that considerable money may be saved by keeping the manufacturing counter busy.

These and many other problems which belong to the practical side of pharmacy, practical because they spell success financially and are just as important to discuss before this Section as are the improved methods of dispensing and manufacturing.

If this Section could by this means bring out methods showing how to make the prescription department more successful financially, a still greater amount of enthusiasm and success would result to this Section.

Mr. Weinstein: Gentlemen, you have heard the reading of the valuable address of the Chairman of this Section. What is your pleasure?

That address has also some recommendations. When I was an officer of this Section some years ago, I learned what the difficulties were in obtaining papers

from members. If those recommendations made by the Chairman could be carried out in some way, much good would come from them.

Mr. Hynson: The paper has been read before a small body, and every one is interested in it, and it seems to me that the Chairman might bring out the special points for action, and then we could dispose of it better than by referring it to a committee. I make the suggestion that the Chairman bring out the points to us at this time, and let us take action. I think more satisfactory results will be obtained.

Mr. Weinstein: I will entertain a motion as to what disposition to make of the address, and then the Chairman can conduct the meeting.

Mr. Hynson: I move that it take the ordinary course, that is, go to the Publication Committee, and that the Chairman be requested to bring out the points serially on which he would like action taken at this time.

Mr. Nitardy: I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mr. Osseward: The recommendations I would call attention to are these: I have had difficulty in obtaining papers for this Section. Papers are obtained under difficulty, and our method has proved impracticable. It has worked out for several years the same way, and looking through the proceedings I find that each and every chairman has had the same trouble. It is very difficult to get enough papers to make a successful meeting. About eighty percent of the letters mailed to members of the Association, asking for papers for this Section, are never answered. Of the remaining twenty percent, about fifteen percent send in some excuse or other, leaving five percent to do the work of getting up the papers.

Mr. Hynson: What is your recommendation on that subject?

Mr. Osseward: My recommendation is this, that a committee be appointed at the opening of the session, the members of this committee to be those who have served as officers in previous years of the Section, because they know the duties, and they know the shortcomings of the members, the duty of this committee to be the selection or appointment of a certain number of members of this Association to furnish papers for the next meeting.

Mr. Hynson: I move the adoption of this suggestion. It is unique anyway and worthy of trial.

(Motion seconded.)

Dr. Weinstein: Is it understood that it should be done?

Mr. Osseward: I suggest it to be done right after the President's address, because the committee will have time then to select their men and report at the next meeting, and then everybody will know from whom a paper is expected. It will save the Chairman twelve months of work, and he can use that time in getting other matters in shape, and he can concentrate his efforts without worrying as to whether there will be any papers for the next meeting.

Mr. Hynson: All that anybody can get is promises, but I think it would be worth trying.

Mr. Osseward: I think it would be better if it came from a committee than from one individual. I think there is a great deal more behind it.

Mr. Weinstein: Was the motion seconded?

(The motion was again seconded.)

(Motion put and carried.)

Mr. Weinstein: The motion does not specify how many members the committee will be composed of, but I suppose that is left to the Chairman.

Mr. Weinstein: Is there any other suggestion in reference to the Chairman's address? If not, the Chairman will please take the Chair.

(Mr. Osseward then took the chair and presided.)

Mr. Osseward: The first paper on the program is by Mr. Wilbur L. Scoville on "Some Experiments in Filtration."

The paper was discussed and referred for publication. A motion was made by Mr. Lichthardt that the Scientific Section be requested to take up the subject of absorption in filtration for next meeting—Carried.

The title of the next paper was: "The Pharmacopœia as an Educational Problem for the Practical Pharmacists" by Joseph Weinstein.

Considerable discussion was participated in and the paper referred for publication; that portion particularly bearing upon a college course for older pharmacists was, on motion, referred to the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

The next paper on Apparatus for Filling Soft Capsules, by Leon Lascoff, was presented by Mr. C. A. Mayo and its workings demonstrated. After considerable discussion, in which many practical related points were brought out, the paper was referred for publication.

The next paper on the program was by H. W. Weed, entitled, The Prescription Department as to Arrangement, Efficiency, etc. After discussion the same was referred for publication.

Chairman Osseward: I would like to hear from the Chairman of the Committee, appointed last year, on the paper by Professor H. V. Arny, relating to Certified Prescriptionists. Professor Hynson is Chairman of that Committee.

Mr. Hynson: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: Dr. Arny read a paper before this Section last year which created a great deal of interest and it appears in the current number of the Druggists Circular, in regard to the formation of an *American Institute of Prescriptionists*, and the paper after being thoroughly discussed was referred to a committee, and as Chairman, I have brought in this report:

To the Officers and Members of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing:

Gentlemen: Your committee has found Doctor Arny's paper an exceedingly interesting study. It presents thoughts and suggestions which form a nucleus, through the growth of which will come much help to the proper placement of *Pharmacia verà*. The paper and its suggestions are therefore heartily commended to all those who are earnestly striving to make pharmaceutical practice more useful and who are trying to give it better relative standing amidst the vocations of the times.

The chief purpose of this committee seems to be to recommend to this Section and through it to the Association advisable action upon the suggestions of Doctor Arny regarding the formation of a body of distinctive pharmacists within its own limits as comprehensive as these may be. This committee does not believe that the American Pharmaceutical Association in view of its remarkably diversified membership characteristics, can seek or encourage such an organization as proposed by Doctor Arny. Your committee deems it more consistent to advise that every possible effort be made to so improve the general con-

ditions in and surrounding pharmacy as to make such an "institute" as proposed, unnecessary.

In connection with the proposition under consideration and the long discussed relationship that the practice of pharmacy bears to commerce, it is well to note the remarkable growth of scientific trading. Commerce has most encouragingly invited the application of a number of the older sciences to its service and has opened numerous new channels of profitable scientific investigation. All of which is giving to trade or commerce a continuously increasing relatively better standing in the vocations of men. Both professions and trades are becoming more and more scientific and this is fast making *true science* the standard by which all occupations are compared, both as regards their usefulness and their relative social importance.

Even a restricted or conservative view of the future's yieldings will show that the final just placement of pharmacy will not come from its separation from trade, for that is impossible. It will much more likely win the respect it deserves because of the more scientific, more ethical and if you please, *more aesthetic* development of the trade practiced with which it must necessarily be connected and, if this promise is true, it would seem to be our duty, not to elevate our noses at our trade relationships, but, rather, to exert ourselves to improve Pharmacy's natural and inseparable environments; that is, make pharmaceutical trading *more scientific*, MORE ETHICAL, MORE AESTHETIC.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. HYNSON, Chairman.

Mr. Osseward: You have heard the report of the committee. What is your pleasure? Are there any remarks?

Dr. Army: Mr. Chairman, I move it be received, and in making the motion I would like to discuss it a minute.

Mr. Nitardy: I second the motion.

Dr. Army: I wish to say, while I have not consulted with Dr. Hynson, he has just the idea that I have. My idea in writing the paper last year was to set some of the people to thinking. I think when that happy day comes that Dr. Hynson speaks of, the education of pharmacists will be such that this question of education versus commercialism will not obtain.

I might say that in the recent number of the Druggists' Circular, Professor Jordan, one of our members, gave a very thoughtful paper *on the divorce proceedings between commercial and professional pharmacy*. We asked some of our friends to comment upon it—Doctor Hynson is one of them—and it makes a remarkable contribution as can be imagined, and it makes a remarkable combination. The concensus of this debate was exactly what Dr. Hynson brings out, that at the present moment there is no possibility of a divorce between commercial and professional pharmacy.

(The motion was put and carried.)

Mr. Osseward: As you all know, the former Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies has been incorporated with this Section, and a committee was appointed last year, according to instructions, to take up that subject. I appointed my committee but have heard nothing from them, and I was under the impression that probably they had sent a report to the General Secretary, which was not done. So there will be no report from that committee, as far as I can see, unless it comes in today or tomorrow morning; but we have Professor Remington with us, who will give us some information on the new Pharmacopœia. I believe it would be a good time just now to take it up, as Professor Remington is ready to do so.

Mr. Remington: Mr. Chairman—I am very glad to report the progress of the work on the new United States Pharmacopœia. No one regrets more than I the necessity for patient waiting on the part of the United States pharmacists, chemists, doctors, and all who use the Pharmacopœia.

The present cause of the delay is due to the European war. And you may wonder why the sad affairs that are taking place on the other side of the water should affect the Pharmacopœia.

This is the first pharmacopœia in the world which is being revised on the publicity plan. The publicity plan is that all changes of standards from the old Pharmacopœia which have been adopted by the new Pharmacopœia must be published and given out, so that manufacturers and others who use the Pharmacopœia may have an opportunity of criticising it, correcting it or amending it before the actual book is sent out and bound for the public.

Two years ago I was at The Hague at the Pharmaceutical Congress there, and in some way this resolution of the Convention became known to the representatives of the foreign pharmacopœias. And I remember very well that Professor Tschirch, of Berne, expressed in a few words his idea of this way of getting out a pharmacopœia. I had to explain the method, that we were going to publish it in advance to the world, so that they could see all the changes that were going to be made in it. He said, "We never could do that in my country." And various members got up, representing the various countries, and they were astonished, and they classed it as one of those Yankee ideas that they get over on the other side of the water which are very good. (Applause.)

And it is quite probable, I think quite possible, that many of the foreign pharmacopœias will follow that idea.

Of course, you all see the utility of publication and publicity. Here is a large wholesale manufacturer, wholesale druggist, or even retail druggist, who is given ample opportunity to know what is coming, so that he will not make a great lot of preparations which will be dead stock for him.

Then, again, the United States Pharmacopœia is now the law of the land. It is a law book; it was not at the last meeting. It is now a law book, and it is necessary to cover every possible objection that there might be.

Again, in regard to publicity, it was objected at the time that some one—some chemical manufacturer—that will illustrate it better—some chemical manufacturer would get some patented or secret methods of making or purifying some chemical product. Well, he would present that to the Committee of Revision and expect to have his own particular pet incorporated in the pharmacopœia at the expense of his competitor. Well, I want to say that this publicity has been in operation now for two or three years. Every proposition to amend is put before the committee. We have the committee on organic chemicals and the committee on inorganic chemicals, and the committee on fifteen different branches of the work. Any suggestion or amendment or correction must go before that sub-committee. Now, some of the members of the sub-committee are manufacturers themselves. And any one manufacturer attempting to get any special advantage over the other, is aware of the fact that his critics or competitors will be right after him. If they don't hear it at a meeting of the committee, they will see the proposition in print. So that co-operation in all branches of pharmacy interested in the Pharmacopœia has in this way been secured.

Again, if a manufacturer finds something in the Pharmacopœia after it is issued that he don't like, we can say to him, "Why don't you read the Journal? It was all published, and now if you find some fault with it, it is your own negligence."

This has entailed a great lot of work, but I think it is going to tend very largely to make the Pharmacopœia as perfect as possible.

The delay now has been caused, I said, by the European war, because a resolution was passed in the Committee of Revision that where a substance was up for

admission in the Pharmacopœia, that if it was protected in any way by proprietary rights, patents, trademarks, copyrights, and so on, that if the doctors on the committee who had charge of the introduction of the article into the Pharmacopœia—what we call a Committee on Scope—it should be first referred to them. If the physicians on the committee agreed that it was important enough and good enough to put into the Pharmacopœia, if it was a protected article, that the manufacturer should be notified that it was the intention to introduce this article, but the committee must have the approval of the man who owns it. The laws recognize the fact—the patent laws have given him a patent, and those rights he has acquired in a legal way. Consequently, you need not expect to find in the Pharmacopœia some of the well-known synthetics. There are certain things in there which are well known which would have been admitted to the Pharmacopœia, but you will understand that the Committee of Revision have conferred with the manufacturer and he declined to have it go in the Pharmacopœia. Naturally they are not in business for love, but they are in business to protect their own interests.

And we find that wherever a chemical substance—I say chemical substance, but wherever a patent is about to expire, the tendency on the part of the manufacturer is to say, "Yes, I would like to have it in the Pharmacopœia, because our rights expire in a few months." And, of course, it is a big advertisement for them to continue the sale and use of that article, because we have adopted it and put it in. But where the patent has eight years to run, the manufacturer says, "No, we would rather you would not put it in." The reason is because it would show others and they could make that preparation under a chemical name.

An illustration of this is aspirin. We applied to the Farbenfabriken Company to put in aspirin. The rights on aspirin were about to run out, and, of course, we thought that probably they would be willing. While that was going on, a suit was started in Holland on this subject, and a firm there had introduced aspirin under the name of acetyl salicylic acid, its chemical name.

I arrived at the hotel in Rotterdam and I needed some aspirin to quiet my nerves, and so I went around the corner to a drug store and found there a young woman in charge—one of the pretty Dutch girls, with blonde hair, and I said, "I want some aspirin."

I would say incidentally that in every drug store in Rotterdam and Amsterdam and throughout Holland you would always find a girl there, and they astonished me when we had a report in the Congress as to the practice of pharmacy throughout Europe, the number of women who are engaged in pharmacy—a far larger number than there are in this country in proportion.

And she said, "Probably you would like to have aspirin, but I can give you something here which is much cheaper." And I said, "Is it just as good as aspirin?" (Laughter.) And she went immediately to the case and brought me out acetyl salicylic acid put up in bottles, twenty tablets in a bottle. There was not a word on it like aspirin, but it said acetyl salicylic acid.

I said, "Certainly. How many have you there?" She said, "I have three left, ten cents apiece." My exchequer would stand that, so I got all three. I have two of those at home that I can show you to let you see what is going on.

After that time I saw a decision from the highest court in Holland where the Farbenfabriken Company had sued this manufacturer of the so-called acetyl salicylic acid. It was not put up in imitation at all. In large letters it said, "Acetyl salicylic acid," and there was no attempt to indicate that it was anything else.

I mention this to show how the courts are likely to rule in these cases. The court heard the evidence on both sides. This manufacturer of acetyl salicylic acid had made a good product. There was no room on the part of anyone to doubt that it was aspirin absolutely. There was nothing else in it. It was pure

acetyl salicylic acid, which is what the manufacturers claim for aspirin. But the judge took the view that that was intended as a substitute for aspirin. Now in addition to that, the foreign Pharmacopœia had introduced acetyl salicylic acid in the book, and the judge simply tore out that. He said, "That makes no difference. This man that is making acetyl salicylic is defrauding the aspirin people of their profit on it."

These judges look at the thing solely from the right of the individual, and if there is any legal right, the patent is secure, and there is no flaw about the patent, they simply say they don't care anything about the Pharmacopœia, whether it is in there or not, this man got the Revision Committee to put it in there, that is all, but it don't alter the right of the thing; and, Mr. President, this firm had to render an account of every bottle of that acetyl salicylic acid that they had sold, and then they were mulcted in damages, because, as the judge saw it, it was interfering with the rights of the Farbenfabriken Company. So the Pharmacopœial Committee, through a resolution which was passed, requested or asked the Committee of Revision, the Chairman of the Committee of Revision, to write to the manufacturers of such products that are accepted by the physicians and see if they would allow the Pharmacopœia to adopt them and put them in the Pharmacopœia under chemical names and thus use them.

Well, that correspondence has taken a good deal of time. We thought everything was going swimmingly. I fully expected to have the Pharmacopœia out in October, but the war came on and the New York agent and the agents in this country were appealed to. They universally said, "We appreciate your courtesy, and we will be glad to help you, and we will forward to the main houses and manufacturers in Germany your request." Naturally they had to refer it to the firm or corporation itself.

Now, we have just received the answers from these firms, and the important ones all say very politely and courteously, "If it is all the same to you, we don't want our products in the Pharmacopœia."

So you will find some of them not there, but you will find a good number of these synthetics in there. And that is what is now keeping us back. But we are getting along. Here, Mr. President, is the Pharmacopœia as far as we have it in print. In the back part the tables are all done, and there is nothing now to do but to go ahead with the proof, and here are the first twenty-five pages which have just been taken off since I have been out here—there will be fifty more soon—we are going ahead, and this is the way the new United States Pharmacopœia will look—the type and arrangement of it. I have copies of these that I will pass around.

Now, I will answer any question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Osseward: Any questions you would like to ask Professor Remington?

Mr. Remington: Another thing. Everybody has asked when will it be out. We hope to give you a New Year's present.

Mr. Nitardy: I would like to ask Professor Remington the question as to what will be the status of such drugs as are included in the Pharmacopœia under new names that are still under a patent right that has not expired, such as you mentioned would soon expire.

Mr. Remington: The Pharmacopœia has always occupied this position, that it is not a book which is intended to advertise any man's product, and we don't propose to use trional or sulphonal or adrenalin or any of those names which are popular, because we cannot do it. But after a thing has been before the public 14 years and the patent has run out, and it is still used and the patent is invalid, of course it can be adopted; but we don't put in anything that is not an authentic

chemical entity. It goes in, however, under its chemical name, and then we don't expect the manufacturer is going to kick. But if he says, "No, I won't have it," what is the use of having twenty or thirty lawsuits just for putting something in that a doctor can get anyway?

Mr. Nitardy: That was not what I was trying to get at. I was going to ask if this permission to put a copyrighted article in the Pharmacopœia under a chemical title would give a consent on the part of the owner of that copyright that that product might be put on the market.

Mr. Remington: Certainly. I see your point. You want to know whether any manufacturer could make such an article as acetyl salicylic acid under that name without calling it aspirin?

Mr. Nitardy: Yes.

Mr. Remington: Yes, certainly he could, and that is what the whole fight is about. As I tried to say before, take aspirin ten years ago—a valuable medicine it has proved to be—why, they would certainly enter suit against the Pharmacopœia at once if we were to describe something there as aspirin, just use their name; their copyright protects them in their trademark or whatever it is. You cannot use the word "aspirin" just exactly as you cannot use adrenalin today. It is all tied up. We cannot put adrenalin in the Pharmacopœia. It was proposed to put it in under the name of liquor epinephrin, but epinephrin is not a commercial product. That is the name given to it by Johns Hopkins University. It has all been settled by the courts. Parke, Davis & Company, went to the British Pharmacopœia, and they said to Doctor Tirard, "Yes, we want that in there." They said, "Under what name?" Parke, Davis said 'As adrenalin—nothing else. We won't give you permission to put it in the British Pharmacopœia unless you use 'adrenalin' and that has got to be the thing.'

Mr. Weinstein: I want to ask a question. Assuming that the Pharmacopœia will be out at New Year's, how much time will then be allowed before it goes into effect?

Mr. Remington: I think about three months.

Mr. Weinstein: Not six months the way we have done?

Mr. Remington: I don't know yet.

Mr. Weinstein: We want to know what stock to put in.

Mr. Remington: I would say, Mr. President, that in addition to publicity, which I have spoken of here, so the druggists won't stock up with thousands of pounds of things that might not be right when the new Pharmacopœia comes out,—that is the first danger signal—that is why we published it. Now, the manufacturer knows about that and he is not going to be foolish enough to go ahead on the old Pharmacopœia and lay in a big lot of stock. But in addition to that there will be printed on the first page of the Pharmacopœia, the title page, "Official after March 1st, or April 1st, or June 1st, or whatever may be decided.

Mr. Weinstein: At least three months?

Mr. Remington: At least three months, and it may be six months before the new pharmacopœia will be in effect. By that time you can sell present pharmacopœial preparations, but you will not be held up until after the date mentioned on the title page that it is to go into effect.

Mr. Weinstein: Especially is it important in the sale of retail drugs. We had

trouble with tincture of aconite and things like that. We didn't know how long it would take.

Mr. Osseward: Are there any other questions? We are much obliged to Professor Remington for giving us this information, in view of the fact that the Committee on Pharmacopœias has not yet reported. I am extremely glad that we have heard these remarks.

Mr. Nitardy: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask another question of Professor Remington. Is there at present a sort of compilation of changes in the new Pharmacopœia that has been published by the committee that is available.

Mr. Remington: It is all in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Nitardy: This month?

Mr. Remington: No. It has been going for six months.

Mr. Nitardy: I meant a concise showing.

Mr. Remington: No.

Mr. Nitardy: I had hoped that there was such a thing.

Mr. Remington: That would not be a good business move. I know one dear old member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He came up to me once with a brilliant idea. He said, "Now why do you get out these editions of this book?" He says, "Why don't you put them all on pages, all the changes that you make, and sell them for ten cents or fifteen cents, or twenty-five cents, so these could be pasted in the books and the old editions used?" Well, the answer I made was that my publishers would not permit me to do so.

Mr. Osseward: The next paper on the program will be by Mr. Lichthardt on "Some Laboratory Notes."

Mr. Lichthardt: This paper is short. It deals with tests I made five years ago this month, and I noticed a couple of years ago some writer in the Government service had stated that they found it to be extremely reliable, and it pleased me very much. I had not heard from my caramel test up to that time, although I had received some letters from experimenters and others. This little paper takes up that matter, and also on the subject of necessity of being careful when you are doing your testing.

After discussion the paper was referred for publication.

Mr. Osseward: I have two papers which have been referred from the Council to this Section. One is from Chairman Beringer, on behalf of the Committee on Standards for Unofficial Drugs and Chemical Products. I suppose these really ought to be taken up so they can be disposed of or returned to the Council or to the Secretary. Then I have another one by Otto Raubenheimer, who is Chairman on the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies. What is your pleasure? Shall we take those up now?

Mr. Mayo: I believe they are merely intended for publication. If you have ample time, the members might like to have them read, but unless you do have ample time, it does not do very much good to read a formula. I presume they are formulas.

Mr. Osseward: No, they are just reports from the chairman of the committee.

Dr. Army: I think both of them are very important reports and we should hear them.

Mr. Mayo: I move they be read.

(Motion seconded, put and carried.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECIPE BOOK

This first Committee on Recipe Book was appointed in 1910 and presented its report to the Council on May 8th, 1911, which was published in the Journal A. Ph. A., Vol. I, p. 168, and which should be of interest to every pharmacist. This Report dealt with the following subdivisions:

- (1) Advisability of publication
- (2) Scope of character
- (3) Plans and details of publication.

As a result of the work of that Committee 114 formulas were published in installments in the Journal A. Ph. A. for 1912 in the department of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," created for that purpose.

Much has been said "pro and con" the work of such a committee and "pro and con" the publication of such a "Recipe Book" by the A. Ph. A. That such a book is needed and needed badly is the unanimous opinion of all practical dispensing pharmacists.

Your Chairman on numerous occasions has called attention to the necessity of a compilation of reliable formulas, formulas which are hard to find or which cannot be found f. i. the one of "Lotio Alba" (see Journal A. Ph. A., Vol. III, p. 692.) Willingly your Chairman has acted as a National, in fact, an International Information Bureau on matters pharmaceutical and quite especially on formulas. Lately again, I have had numerous inquiries by 'phone and mail, for the formula of *Tinctura Ferri Acetica Aetherea*, which has been brought back to life by being prescribed by physicians in the United States. But where, Oh! where, can you find a formula for same? None of the Dispensatories and none of the many Formularies give a recipe for this preparation. The nomenclature evidently betrays a foreign and quite especially a German origin. "Made in Germany" is true of this preparation! Was it not the Berlin apothecary and founder of the "mineral chemistry," Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817) who introduced in 1801 *Liquor Ferri Acetici* and *Tinctura Ferri Acetica Aetherea* into the *Pharmacopoea Borussica*? However, the last or 5th edition of the *Deutsche Arzneibuch* does not contain such a preparation, and the same is true of the fourth edition. But the 3d edition of the *Arzneibuch* provides a formula for the so-called Klaproth's *Tinctura Martis*.

Just think of it! This tincture is again rejuvenated in 1915, far away from its "Fatherland." Truly a verification of the words of Horace, which were also placed on the front page of the first and most important and legal dispensatory of Valerius Cordus, published as early as 1564:

Multa Renascentur, quae jam Cecidere;
Cadentque, quae nunc sunt in Honore.

(Many things shall be brought to life, which have fallen,
And many things which now are honored, shall fall.)

FATE OF THE A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK.

What is to be the fate of the Recipe Book? This is one of the pertinent questions of today in the Association. Is it to die a natural death? Is this wish of the pessimists to be fulfilled? It surely will be if no different arrangements are made. Permit me to point out some of the faults of this Committee and allow me to make a recommendation to the Council. The chief fault is that there is a different committee appointed by the President each year. This was done this year, for instance, in the early summer of 1915. You can readily see that before the committee has a chance to become acquainted and to get to work and *do something*, the annual convention is at hand and a report has to be submitted. This is what I call "dying a natural death!"

Now as to the remedy, which is very simple indeed! Let the Council appoint a *standing* Committee on Recipe Book, to consist of a chairman and a certain number of members, f. i. fourteen. The reason why I recommend 14 members, besides the chairman, is that according to the original idea of the Committee on Recipe Book, this work is to be divided into 7 different parts and each part should be compiled by 2 pharmacists, who are experts in this particular line. This is my recommendation and I hope the council will act on it at the San Francisco Convention.

"To be or not to be an A. Ph. A. Recipe Book" is a most important and vital question, which should be decided without further delay! Far be it from the writer to look for the chairmanship of this important *standing* committee, as I would much rather prefer to act as referee on foreign formulas, which subject I have made a special study for some time.

Placed on a sound basis and with a *Standing Committee* the A. Ph. A. Recipe Book will soon be forthcoming, after being published in installments in the Journal, and will be an everlasting credit to the A. Ph. A., the Association which is foremost in pharmacy throughout the entire world!

Respectfully Submitted,

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Chairman.

Dr. Arny: I move that the report be received and that the recommendation be forwarded to the Council with our recommendation.

(Motion seconded, put and carried.)

Mr. Osseward: The other report is by George M. Beringer and was referred to the Council.

Mr. Osseward: I have one long paper here, "A Few Good Toilet Preparations," by H. S. Groat. If you wish to continue—it is 20 minutes after 5 and we have to nominate officers, I suppose at this session. I still have another paper besides that.

Dr. Arny: This paper was prepared by my assistant, Doctor Hostmann, at my suggestion, and I would like to read it. The subject is, "The Miscibility of Ichthyol." Both papers were discussed and referred for publication.

Mr. Osseward: Mr. Latham promised a paper on "Plasters," but I have not received it. Another by Mr. Roemer of White Plains, N. Y. (This paper has since been received.—Ed.)

Mr. Osseward: Now, then, the nomination of officers for this Section is in order.

The following names were placed in nomination: For Chairman, Joseph Weinstein; for Secretary, H. B. Se Cheverell; for Associate, Frank Berg.

Mr. Mayo: I move you that we adjourn for three minutes as the officers must be elected at a separate session.

Dr. Arny: I second the motion.

(The motion was put and carried and the meeting adjourned at 5:57 P. M.)

SECOND SESSION.

Mr. Osseward: (AFTER RECESS) The meeting will come to order.

Mr. Mayo: I move we proceed to the election of officers.

Mr. Osseward: The Section has nominated Dr. Weinstein, of New York, for Chairman of our Section for the next year.

Dr. Arny: I move the Secretary be requested to cast the ballot for Doctor Weinstein.

(The motion was seconded, put and carried, and the Secretary cast the ballot.)

Mr. Mayo: I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Se Cheverell for Secretary.

(The motion was seconded, put and carried, and the Secretary cast the ballot.)

Mr. Se Cheverell: I make the same motion as to Mr. Berg for Associate.

(The motion was seconded, put and carried, and the Secretary cast the ballot.)

Mr. Fletcher: I move we adjourn.

Mr. Mayo: Before we adjourn, we should present the new officers. It affords me pleasure to present Dr. Weinstein, a man who represents true pharmacy, and who is a very pillar of pharmacy in the State of New York. Gentlemen, whenever we find pharmaceutical gatherings, Doctor Weinstein is there. He has a large coterie of friends in the New York retail drug business. Dr. Weinstein has been a worker in pharmacy and for pharmacy for a great many years. I have pleasure in introducing Doctor Weinstein, the new Chairman.

Mr. Osseward: Doctor Weinstein, it gives me pleasure to give you the Chair, and I can only say that I will be pleased to assist you in every way I can to make the session next year a good one.

Doctor Weinstein: Gentlemen, I almost lost my breath at hearing that great introduction delivered by your worthy President. I don't know whether I deserve all that praise, but I will try to do something next year and try and select the right men to assist me. I promise you I will do the best in my power.

Mr. Mayo: The mere fact that a man is young is no bar to his usefulness. Mr. Se Cheverell referred to the fact that he was young in the Association. It is a fact that we have young men in the Association, and they have been of great assistance to us. We have had good young men from Denver. Nitardy was one of the best officers we have had in this Section. Mr. Se Cheverell is a young man, and I have great pleasure in introducing him as your new Secretary.

Mr. Se Cheverell: All I can say is I will do my very best.

Dr. Weinstein: Then I can bank on that. Is there any further business before this Section? If not, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

Dr. Arny: I move we adjourn.

(Motion seconded, put and carried.)

(Adjourned at 6:07 P. M.)

THE NEW PHARMACOPŒIA AS AN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM FOR THE PRACTICAL PHARMACIST.*

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* Read before the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, San Francisco.