

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of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

### DETROIT.

The January meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, Thursday evening, January 15, 1931. A goodly number of students swelled the attendance. Dean Kraus and Professor Glover represented the University of Michigan.

Fred Ingram, Jr., presiding, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Ingram introduced as the speaker of the evening Ernest B. Crandall, a professor in pharmacy at the College of the City of Detroit. He presented a most interesting paper on the "Exactness of Expression in the U. S. P.," wherein he brought out many examples of "when the U. S. P. says what it does not mean"—and showed how by adding or omitting a word, in many cases, the entire meaning is changed. In some cases he found it necessary to substitute a word to bring out the exact meaning of the U. S. P. He referred to various pages in the U. S. P. for substantiating his claim.

A general discussion followed, which proved most interesting.

L. A. Seltzer requested that Prof. Crandall's paper be published and copies sent to E. Fullerton Cook and other members of the Committee of Revision.

Dean Kraus said, "Professor Crandall has done splendid work in calling attention to inconsistencies in the U. S. P."

Mr. Ingram thanked the speaker for his paper, which he presented to the Branch for publication.

Dr. Seltzer suggested that the meeting might be changed so that attendance might be increased. It has been observed that Thursday night conflicts with several other activities—many of the Branch members finding it necessary to divide their time. On motion of Leo J. LaCroix and supported by L. A. Seltzer it was voted to hold future meetings on Tuesday evening, instead of Thursday.

Chairman Burniac, of the Membership Committee, continued his good work by bringing in two applications accompanied by checks for one year's dues. He also suggested supplying members with a certificate that might be displayed and also an emblem which would associate the member's store with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and thus encourage the coöperation of physicians—to work out this plan Mr. Ingram appointed a Committee of the following members: J. J. Burniac, *Chairman*; Leonard A. Seltzer, Bernard A. Bialk and Fred Ingram, Jr.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

### NEW YORK.

The January meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday the 12th, President Robert R. Gerstner, presiding.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Lehman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported that no action had been taken on the Capper-Kelly Bill as yet; he said that there were rumors

that a bill would be introduced in the State Legislature forbidding the handling of food in establishments which dispense poisons.

Dr. Mayer, for the Audit Committee, reported that he had approved of the bills which had been submitted to him, but had not as yet audited the Treasurer's books.

Dean Dandreau, chairman of the Membership Committee, submitted 91 applications from students of the St. John's College, School of Pharmacy, for Student Membership in the Branch.

The secretary reported that he had received applications for full membership of the Branch from the following: Messrs. Harold Baylies, David Bisen, Murray Breese, John J. Corcoran, Alfred D'Annunzio, John D. Earle, Victor H. Edelstein, Isidor B. Facton, Benjamin E. Holsendorf, Sidney J. Jackson, Frederick Kleinschmidt, Robert Lang, Victor Lewitus, Milton S. Malakoff, Rubin R. Miller, Vincent A. Musetto, Louis B. Ortega, Joseph Personeni, Salvatore Trischitti, Joseph H. Velsor, George J. Wallau, Russel Winer, B. T. Wood ward, J. W. Wupperman. All of these applications were voted on and approved.

Dr. Mayer submitted the application of Miss Bessie Mitchell and the secretary submitted that of Dr. A. Lichterman for membership in the parent organization.

Under the heading of New Business, Dr. Schaefer made a motion that a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of the Branch joining the New York Pharmaceutical Conference; the motion was seconded and approved. The president appointed Messrs. Schaefer and Lascoff and Timmermann as the Committee.

The president asked for a report from the Committee on Nominations; Chairman Schaefer submitted the following list of nominations:

*President*, Robert P. Fischelis; *Vice-President*, Ernest A. Bilhuber; *Secretary*, Herbert C. Kassner; *Treasurer*, Turner F. Currens; *Delegate to House of Delegates and Secretary of Remington Medal Committee*, Hugo H. Schaefer.

*Chairmen of Committees, Education and Legislation*, Robert S. Lehman; *Progress of Pharmacy*, Lewis N. Brown; *Professional Relations*, Jacob Diner; *Audit*, Joseph L. Mayer; *Membership*, John L. Dandreau.

Dr. Army moved that the report be accepted and that the retiring chairman cast one ballot for electing the officers; the motion was approved.

The president then installed the new officers and welcomed the president-elect to the platform.

Chairman Dyer, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, brought to the notice of the meeting certain new remedies, *e. g.*, Angioxyl, Antihyperton, Calminal, Catronal and Eukotol. He read abstracts on the "Estimation of Alcohol," and the "Quality of Commercial Ether."

President Gerstner introduced Mr. Thomas Lewis as the speaker of the evening, saying that he was formerly Head of the Welsh College of Pharmacy and served for some years as a member of the board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and is now the chief chemist of S. B. Penick and Co.; the president said, Mr. Lewis would speak on "The Practice of Pharmacy in Great Britain."

Mr. Lewis then addressed the meeting as follows: "It is very gratifying to me to be here this evening to talk on the practice of pharmacy in Great Britain and there is an added pleasure in the knowledge that your Secretary, Dr. Kassner, was at one time a Research Worker in the London laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"In general the careers of all those engaged in our profession in Britain commence in the Chemist's Shop and the bulk of the registered pharmacists remain in the retail drug business. We call all our stores 'shops,' hence the British equivalent of the American drug store is the chemist's shop, a title which still sticks in the public mind in spite of attempts to speak of them as 'pharmacies.' It is interesting to note that the title of chemist and druggist is legally restricted to use by the registered pharmacist only, a condition which is much resented by the academic, industrial and analytical chemists. As I said, the average British pharmacist occupies a distinct position in the life of the country and enjoys considerable prestige, there existing a valuable personal contact between him and his customers.

"You are all more or less familiar with the term 'life history' as applied to the fern, but I think that the 'Life History of a British Retail Pharmacist' will interest you more this evening and it is of this I now propose to speak.

"The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has had allocated to it by the British Government the control of pharmacy and the retailing of poisons in that country and amongst

its activities is the laying down of regulations for shop training, education, examination and registration of the pharmacist.

"The individual about to enter pharmacy must satisfy the Society as to his preliminary education, and this is controlled by specifying the examinations of different educational bodies which will satisfy the requirements. This being assured, registration as a student with the Pharmaceutical Society is the first step and subsequent to this the student must spend a period of not less than two years as an apprentice to a registered pharmacist, also a period of not less than two years at a recognized College of Pharmacy before presenting himself for his qualifying examination, which is taken in two parts. The first part, called the Preliminary Scientific Examination, in chemistry, botany and physics, is taken at any time during the four years spoken of, as long as a course of one academic year has been followed at an approved college. Before sitting for the second or final examination he must have completed the full training, must be 21 years of age and must have followed a further one year of academic work since the date of his passing the Preliminary Scientific or First Examination. It will be noted that because of this last proviso the course may conceivably extend much beyond the four years, if there is any failure in the Preliminary Scientific Examination. On passing the Qualifying Examination the student is automatically registered as a Chemist and Druggist and can thereafter occupy any position open to the qualified individual.

"The Pharmaceutical Society conducts a higher examination which necessitates a longer training and the passing of which entitles the student to call himself a Pharmaceutical Chemist. Several British Universities grant the Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, but this in itself is not a qualification to practice pharmacy, the qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society being the only ones so recognized by the law of Britain. Many of those taking the degree or the qualification of Pharmaceutical Chemist do not return to the retail but proceed to academic, research or manufacturing work.

"So much for the training of the pharmacist, and I now propose to give you a picture of the average chemist's shop.

"One of the most striking features is the retention of the carboys of colored water in the windows; another is that when you enter the

shop, you notice first the display of chemicals and drugs in bottles called shop-rounds on the shelves facing the customer, also of crude drugs in labeled shop drawers, and the impression is at once conveyed that this is a store of which the primary object is the sale of medicines. Secondary to this is the toilet articles' side, including perfumes, powders, sponges, tooth-brushes, etc. The sale of cameras and other photographic goods is looked upon as the rightful duty of the pharmacist, and in addition many pharmacists practice sight-testing and supply spectacles. The lunch-counter is not seen in the individual pharmacy but the chain stores have restaurants in their larger shops; but even in these they constitute a separate part of the building.

"We have chain stores in Britain, the largest having about 1000 branches and they differ from the ordinary pharmacy in that they have departments for the sale of fancy goods, hand bags, pictures and silverware; they also have lending libraries and in most of them cafés as well.

"These chain stores have a decided following but taking all in all the private pharmacist is well able to hold his own, this being due in no small measure to the P. A. T. A., which secures that no price cutting takes place in any pharmacy, whether chain store or otherwise, in the case of advertised specialities such as patent medicines.

"The P. A. T. A. or Proprietary Articles Trade Association is made up of retailers, jobbers and manufacturers, and practically every manufacturer of repute is a member; such is the situation that specialities whether perfumes, surgical appliances or patent medicines made by these manufacturers are listed with a minimum retail selling price and cannot be bought under this price in any store. There is no law in Great Britain to prevent the fixing of a price by the manufacturer; on the other hand there is no law preventing the pharmacist selling under the fixed price, but his difficulty will be the obtaining of further supplies from jobber or manufacturer once it has been established that he is cutting prices. The proposed Capper-Kelly Bill will, if passed, prevent price cutting by law in the U. S. A.

"The P. A. T. A. works closely with the Retail Pharmacists' Union of Britain, an association established some years ago to deal with the trade side of pharmacy, which the Pharmaceutical Society is prevented from doing by its charter. This body, of which practically

every retail pharmacist is a member, enables the trade to deal collectively with government departments upon such things as the charges to be made for medicines, etc., supplied under the National Health Insurance Act. Also it supplies legal assistance and insurance to its members and does quite a number of other useful things which the individual pharmacist would find difficult.

"I have mentioned the National Health Insurance Act and would like to give some idea of this. It was instituted in Britain in 1911 and under it all persons in employment not earning more than a certain wage must be insured against sickness. Each week both the employer and employee pay a certain fixed sum into the Insurance Fund by means of affixing a stamp to a card supplied to each employee by the Government Department concerned; the employer deducts each week a sum (I believe about 18 cents) from the wage paid, adds to it his own payment and purchases an insurance stamp from the Post-office for the total amount and affixes it to the card, cancelling the stamp for further such use by dating it. The Government increases this amount by a further contribution of its own and this builds the National Health Insurance Fund. From this the employee obtains free medical treatment when sick and if unable to attend his work a certain weekly payment as well. Additional benefits added of late years, are the supply of artificial teeth, spectacles and surgical appliances when prescribed by the physician. Suggestions have been made whereby the family of the insured person will also receive the same treatment at some future time by an adjustment of the Act.

"The medical attention and the supply of medicines work in this way. The insured person is required to register with a physician who receives a payment of about two dollars per annum per insured person registered with him, whether he attends to the insured individual every day of the year or even if no medical attention is given at all. The physician, when necessary, writes a prescription which the sick person takes to any pharmacist on the Government Panel, and in this way receives what is prescribed, payment being made to the pharmacist by the Government through one or other of its Insurance Committees. It may be noted that no patent medicines or proprietary articles may be prescribed by the physician for insured persons. Payment is made to the pharmacist after the prescriptions have been priced by a pricing committee which proceeds

to do the pricing for each drug separately according to an agreed National Price List, then adding to the total the dispensing fee which varies according to whether it is a mixture, ointment, gargle, etc., which has been prescribed. It is the duty of the Retail Pharmacists' Union to arrange these prices with the Government.

"It may be of interest to you to know that at the end of the war the scale of contributions of certain workers was increased to build an insurance fund in order that the contributors could be insured against unemployment; they would receive a sum of money weekly for a certain number of weeks when unemployed through no fault of their own. This is the payment oftened referred to as the dole.

"I have tried to give you a bird's-eye view of pharmaceutical practice in Britain, but if there occurs to you any question on matters on which I have touched, or otherwise, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability."

At the conclusion of Mr. Lewis' remarks, President Gerstner thanked him for his fine address and assured him that the Branch had greatly enjoyed hearing him.

Professor Wimmer spoke of his visit to London a year ago and mentioned that he had been privileged to witness the conducting of the Qualifying Examinations for pharmacists; he referred to the pleasant time he spent with Professor Greenish, dean of the School of Pharmacy.

Dr. Lascoff, Mr. Seely and others asked questions of the speaker, to which Mr. Lewis replied.

Dr. Lascoff proposed that a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Lewis and this was carried.

Dr. Fischelis thanked the Branch for electing him as its new president and he voiced the thanks of the Branch to the retiring president. Dr. Wimmer moved a vote of thanks to the outgoing president; this was carried and the meeting adjourned.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHERN OHIO.

The sixth regular meeting of the Northern Ohio Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on December 12th in the lecture hall of the School of Pharmacy. The regular dinner of the Council preceded the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Spease. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Vice-President Spease introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. E. D. Davy, member

of the U. S. P. XI Revision Committee, who gave an interesting talk on some of the problems presented in the revision of the U. S. P. He explained the general chairman's reports issued to the members of the Revision Committee, which include the comments, suggestions and criticisms of individuals interested in the improvement of the Pharmacopœia, and he also gave a detailed report on the progress of the work of the sub-committee on inorganic chemicals and proximate assays, of which Professor Davy is a member.

Attention was called to the survey made on assay procedures such as vitamin assays and those drugs which at present are assayed chemically or have no assay and for which bioassays have been proposed, including such drugs as *Spigelia*, *Pepo*, *Belladonna* and *Aspidium*.

The speaker compared the Swedish, Dutch and German Pharmacopœias to that of our own and showed that the Dutch had many tests not included in the U. S. P. The criticisms offered in published articles to some of the assay methods were cited, and Professor Davy used for example four typical assays of U. S. P. drugs. He explained the reactions involved in the assay of Fowler's solution, *Arsphenamine*, Calcium Oxide and Sodium Nitrite, pointing out the basis of the criticism and explained the results of his work in the laboratory of the School of Pharmacy to develop new methods.

F. J. BACON, *Secretary*.

JOINT SESSION SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL PHARMACY SECTION MINNESOTA STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND NORTHWESTERN BRANCH OF THE A. PH. A.

The Joint Session of the Scientific and Practical Pharmacy Section of Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association and Northwestern Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be held in St. Paul in connection with the meeting of the Minnesota Association on February 19th.

Dean Frederick J. Wulling, *Chairman* of the Section, will preside with the assistance of Ragnar Almin, *President* of the Branch. President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota and President H. C. Christensen of the A. Ph. A. will be guests of honor.

The following is a partial program of the Joint Session:

The Chairman's Address, Frederick J. Wulling; "The International Standard for Digitalis," F. A. Upsher Smith; "Artistic Hobbies Practiced in the Art of Pharmacy," David F. Jones; "The Growing Importance of Professional Pharmacy," President H. C. Christensen, A. Ph. A.; Address by L. D. Coffman; "Adventures in Botany," Gustave J. deMars.

Reports of committees will be made by the following chairmen:

Gustave J. deMars, Peter Vadheim, Ragnar Almin, Harry Iverson, Joseph Vadheim, E. B. Fisher, G. H. Countryman, C. H. Rogers, H. C. Kruckeberg, Miss Hallie Bruce, Charles T. Heller, G. T. Kermott, V. Noreen, W. B. Wardwell, C. V. Netz and Dr. Frederick J. Wulling.

Jerome A. Lacher will speak on "The Present Necessity of the Minimum Four-Year Course" and Dean Frederick J. Wulling will make a further reference to the "Need of a Pharmaceutical Federation." C. H. Rogers will speak on "Postgraduate Study in the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota." The Dean will speak on "Pharmacy Faculty in Organizational Activities."

Anton Hogstad, Jr., will speak on "The Changing Order of American Pharmacy." D. D. Turner is down for a paper on "Disintegration of Aspirin Tablets." C. E. Smythe on "Drug Store Types as Seen by an Outsider." Miss Laurine Jack and Prof. G. Bachman will present a paper on "The Proposed Method for Quantitative Analysis of Solution of Sulphurated Lime." Dr. E. L. Newcomb, C. V. Netz and E. B. Fisher are also down for papers.

The presentation of the scholarship token will be made by N. Vere Sanders.

PHILADELPHIA.

The January meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, January 13th, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

The meeting was preceded by the customary dinner, served at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Thirty members and guests attended. After the dinner, all returned to the College, where the auditorium had been converted into a court room.

The program for the evening was a Mock Trial, and a large number of students, guests and their friends had been invited. It was not the intention of the Local Branch to pro-

duce a burlesque, but instead to illustrate one of the hazards of professional service to the public. The cast was as follows:

**Judge:** Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia County

#### Attorneys

For *Plaintiff*: Bryan Hermes, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, Philadelphia County

For *Defendant*: Matthew Kramer, Esq., Philadelphia County

#### Complainant's Side

*Plaintiff*: Isadore Shutt (Clifton C. Pines)

*Witnesses for Plaintiff*:

Michael Avella (Ralph L. Calvert), his friend

Dr. E. A. Mullen, his physician

Dr. Jos. W. E. Harrison, chemist

John M. Woodside, member of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy

#### Defendant's Side

*Defendant*: Ivor Griffith

*Witnesses for Defendant*:

Dr. Charles H. LaWall, chemist

George S. Gumphert (missing), clerk in store

Miss Evelyn Card, customer in store

Julius Brown, porter in store

#### Court Officers

*Clerk*: Harry Botthoff, Quarter Sessions Court, Philadelphia County

*Stenographer*: Miss Reba Kancher

*Tipstaves*: Edmund H. MacLaughlin, Leon Hunter, Paul C. Wieseman, John Kramer

*Door Usher*: Walter Wilcox, Janitor, P. C. P. and Sc.

The jury selected and sworn in consisted of John C. Eckel, Esq., W. W. Matos, Dr. Wm. D. Robinson, W. W. McNeary, O. W. Osterlund, Mrs. Marion Y. Walton, Mrs. Katherine C. Odenatt, Quintus Hoch, W. L. Cliffe, Edward Hahn, H. M. Watts, Dr. J. C. Doane, (all leaders in their respective professions).

The case was one of alleged negligence in which the proprietor's clerk sold to a customer some Salts of Lemon—proprietor and customer stating under oath that above-mentioned were to be used for different purposes. The proprietor contended that the customer had asked for salts to be used as a cleaning agent, while the customer stated he asked for salts of lemon to make lemonade. At any rate, Shutt and his friend concocted a drink, were

made ill and Shutt was forced to lose much time and money. So he sued the proprietor of the drug store for loss sustained.

While very humorous at times, nevertheless many legal points were successfully portrayed.

The trial was a most successful one as evidenced by an attendance of approximately 600 persons, among whom were many pharmacists, physicians, chemists and members of the legal profession. Almost the entire Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy attended. S. L. Hilton, a prominent pharmacist, and Chairman of the Council, A. Ph. A. from Washington, D. C., answered his jury summons *via* aeroplane.

Dr. and Mrs. Fischelis attended, Dr. Fischelis *incognito* in so far as his newly elected office was concerned, since we were not aware of having entertained the newly elected president of the New York Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, until after the adjournment of the trial at 11:15 P.M.

Any branch of the A. Ph. A. desiring information regarding a Mock Trial may obtain same by communicating with

WILLIAM J. STONEBACK, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### WESTERN NEW YORK.

"Druggists who attempt to prescribe for their customers and physicians who dispense medicines to their patients are dangerous to the community," declared John J. Nichols of New York city, director of the Iodine Educational bureau, speaking on "Professional Pharmacy Can and Will Succeed," at the monthly meeting of the Western New York branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in Foster Hall, University of Buffalo campus, January 15th.

"The American Medical Association supports this contention," Mr. Nichols pointed out. "A druggist is trained in the actions of drugs and not in the diagnosis of ailments, while the physician is trained in that diagnosis and not in the compounding of drugs. Modern chemical literature proves that pharmacists have played great rôles in research and have even made important discoveries, Mr. Nichols pointed out. Emphasis should be placed on the profession of pharmacy, to cater to the supply of physicians' needs and to fill prescriptions."

Prof. Lewis G. Freeman presided, and 50 members attended a dinner in the Alumni Club, 147 West North Street, sponsored by the senior and junior classes of the pharmacy

school which preceded the meeting in honor of Mr. Nichols. Dr. Frank J. Montrose, vice-president of the Mercer club, and Dr. Eli Long spoke.

LAWRENCE D. LOCKIE, *Secretary*.

#### PHARMACY REQUIREMENTS.

Secretary Robert P. Fischelis, of the N. J. Board of Pharmacy replied to an editorial of the *Newark News*, as follows, and in his reply discusses the recommendations and requirements of the N. A. B. P. and of the A. A. C. P. He refers to the editorial comment in the *News* of January 8th in which the question is raised, "whether the ruling promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy means that applicants for a certificate to practice pharmacy must have had a general four-year college course in addition to the regular course in pharmacy. Such a requirement is not contemplated." "At present the minimum technical course in pharmacy is one of three years. The new ruling increases the length of the entire course, to be required of prospective pharmacists, to four years.

"When the ruling under discussion goes into effect with the classes entering colleges of pharmacy in 1932, the pharmacy course will become a standard four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in pharmacy. This is in line with the recommendations and requirements of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The latter association, through its committee on curriculum and teaching methods, has recommended to member colleges that the first two years of the course should consist of basal and cultural subjects in which fundamental training shall be presented as a foundation for the later science and technical courses. The third and fourth years are to be given over to pharmacy, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, bacteriology, specialized phases of chemistry and approved elective subjects.

"It is generally agreed that three years of college training in the technical subjects, in addition to the practical experience requirement, will turn out a qualified pharmacist, but a great need has been felt for the equivalent of a year of training in fundamental and cultural subjects which will enable the student to obtain a better grasp of his technical studies and his ultimate professional responsibilities. This is in line with sound educational procedure in other technical fields.

"If junior colleges are developed in the larger cities of this state, it is quite likely that credits for courses in the basal and cultural subjects completed in these institutions will be accepted in our colleges of pharmacy, although it would probably be to the advantage of the prospective pharmacy student to pursue his full course in the institution which is to give him his degree in pharmacy. The rules of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey permit colleges of pharmacy to give credit for equivalent courses pursued in colleges of liberal arts and sciences, so that the student's time is not wasted if he decides to switch from a general course to a course in pharmacy."

#### U. S. P. AND N. F. PUBLICITY.

Chicago pharmacists are doing splendid work in popularizing for the U. S. P. and N. F. among physicians. In order to make this work more effective, maintain the interest of pharmacists and develop ideas—committees have been appointed in various sections of the city for carrying on the work of publicity. These sections hold monthly meetings and the program is arranged so that the members of one section can attend those of another. Splendid results have followed this campaign.

#### FIRST CALL OF THE SCIENTIFIC SECTION, A. PH. A.

The 79th annual convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be held in Miami, Florida, July 27 to August 1, 1931, at the Columbus Hotel. The officers of the Scientific Section are expecting a very interesting meeting and hope to secure your hearty cooperation.

Will you please decide as soon as possible upon a title or titles for your contributions to the 1931 program and submit these together with a concise abstract to the secretary by May 1, 1931? The early submission of titles is necessary to insure proper inclusion in the printed program and only those papers announced in the program will be read unless time should permit a few additional late contributions. Abstracts will be multigraphed and made available at the meeting by the secretary if received by May 1st.

L. W. ROWE, *Secretary*,  
% Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.  
E. E. SWANSON, *Chairman*.