

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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

BALTIMORE.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Hotel Emerson on Monday, April 29th, President Reindollar presiding.

The meeting was preceded by an informal dinner in honor of the guest speaker, Dr. Walter H. Hartung; ten members and their guests were present at the dinner.

The minutes of the March meeting were read by the secretary and approved. President Reindollar then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Walter H. Hartung, director of Research, Sharp & Dohme of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hartung selected for his topic, "Iatrochemistry and Pharmacy in 1935." He stated that in 1935 the old term iatrochemist should be revised to include chemists who are studying the influence of chemical structure upon physiological activity. In a study made several years ago, it was pointed out while the U. S. P. V had only three synthetic drugs the present Pharmacopœia recognizes 130 such compounds. Dr. Hartung pointed out also that many of our most valuable drugs used as antiseptics and anesthetics are pure synthetic compounds.

After an historical review of his topic Dr. Hartung described in detail the interesting work that is going forward in his laboratory on studies of derivatives of propiophenone. During the course of his lecture the speaker elaborated on his discussions by explaining the reactions involved and the structural relationships of the various compounds. He described the first pressor anesthetic as developed in his laboratory and showed the interesting fact that the meta OH group in epinephrine is more important than the para OH group.

Dr. Hartung concluded his talk by discussing the iatrochemistry of mescaline and pointing out recent developments in the study of the sex hormones. Finally a plea was made for a better understanding between the pharmacologist, the chemist and the physician in the clinic.

At the conclusion of the address a general discussion was entered into by the members present. President Reindollar extended the thanks of the organization and called for a rising vote of thanks. About twenty-five attended the meeting. The meetings of the Branch were called off until Fall.

C. JELLEFF CARR, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

NEW YORK.

The April meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on April 8, 1935, in the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. About eighty-five members and their guests attended.

After the meeting had been called to order by President Charles W. Ballard, the secretary was called upon for his report which was read and accepted. The treasurer, Mr. Turner F. Currens, reported a balance on hand.

Chairman Lehman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, then reported as follows:

Federal Legislation.—N. I. R. A., Senator Pat Harrison's Bill S. 2445 on Code Legislation, gives the following powers to the President of the U. S. in tentative draft of Revised N. I. R. A.

1. To establish rules of fair competition.
2. To promote or maintain coöperative organization and action of trade and industrial groups.
3. To induce or maintain coöperative relations between, or coöperative activities of, labor and management.
4. Promote or maintain fair competition.
5. Prevent or eliminate competitive practices which are unfair or destructive of fair competition, or restraints upon trade which tend to diminish the amount thereof contrary to the public interest.
6. Promote the fullest effective utilization of the productive and distributive capacity of trade and industry.
7. To prevent or eliminate restrictions upon production, except those hereinafter expressly sanctioned.
8. Promote or maintain increased purchasing power and increased consumption of industrial and agricultural products.
9. Reduce or relieve unemployment or regularize employment.
10. To establish proper minimum wages and maximum hours of labor.
11. Improve the standards and conditions of labor.
12. Promote the rehabilitation of industry.
13. Conserve natural resources and prevent production or competition wasteful of such resources, and injurious to, commerce therein.
14. To remove unreasonable burden upon or protect the reasonable flow of interstate or foreign commerce.

The bill in question refers, however, to interstate and foreign commerce.

It is claimed that the amended law is a tactical admission that most of the Fair Trade provisions in the present Code are unconstitutional. (Mr. Richberg is given credit for having written this bill.)

There are several Anti-Price Discrimination bills before Congress—Mapes Bill, H. R. 5062, Wheeler Bill S. 944, Bankhead Bill S. 2211, Huddleston Bill, H. R. 6618, White Bill, H. R. 6246.

These bills would make it unlawful to discriminate in price of any commodity, regardless of quantity purchased at wholesale.

The King Bill S. 1923 would legalize reasonable written trade agreements for the regulation of competition: similar to the Capper-Kelly Bills.

All of these have the support of retail trade organizations, and are an evidence that our lawmakers are beginning to realize that something must be done to save the small distributor.

The Black 30-hour bill would limit the working hours in commercial and manufacturing establishments to 30 hours weekly; the bill has been reported out of committee favorably and is on the calendar. It is on the Senate calendar for action. It is opposed by commercial and industrial bodies.

There is a possibility of the Copeland Pure Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Bill S. 5 coming up for action soon. There are still many objections to the same from various sources which will make enactment difficult.

I have here a protest issued by the National Committee of Manufacturers of Cosmetics, objecting to certain regulations as to the labeling of antiseptics.

So far, five states besides California have enacted the Fair Trade Law (Junior Capper-Kelly Bill), namely, New Jersey, Washington, Oregon, Maryland and Arizona. The Committee on Legislation of the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association is making strenuous efforts to have our bill passed this session of the Legislature: the bill is to come up for vote to-day, April 8th. Send telegrams to Senator Dunnigan and to the Assemblyman and Senator of your own district, favoring the passage of the bill.

State Legislation.—The Assembly has passed the Prophylactic Bill (Stewart int. 489) and sent the same to the Senate for action on April 3rd.

Delay in legislative action has been due to the rivalry of two Democratic factions in the Metropolitan district in the question of reapportionment; also there has been powerful opposition to the Fair Trade bill from department store and price cutter organizations.

The N. Y. Pharmaceutical Council has protested against the raids being made by the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit on drug stores in which it is alleged that untaxed alcohol was found; telegrams were sent to John T. Flynn, supervisor of the Alcohol Tax Unit, Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, and Rowland Jones, Washington Representative of the N. A. R. D.

Chairman Cosmo Ligorio, of the Membership Committee, submitted the association membership application of Mr. Stummer for forwarding to Secretary Kelly.

Fred Schaefer reported that the question of branch affiliation had been considered thoroughly and that there was no provision which would prevent the Branch from affiliating with the State Association or with the newly organized Council. He, therefore, moved that the Branch become affiliated with the State Association and that it should appoint two permanent delegates to the New York Pharmaceutical Council, and appropriate \$10.00 for each delegate; the sum of \$20.00 to be paid to the New York Pharmaceutical Council. The secretary asked Mr. Schaefer if affiliation would obligate the Branch to have one-half of its membership, members of the State Association. In answer to this, Mr. Schaefer stated that the State Association did have such a requirement for pharmaceutical organizations affiliated with it, but that it would forego this provision and follow a new procedure, of one delegate for the first twenty-five state association members and one for each fifty additional state association members during the period 1935. In 1936, the requirement would be one delegate for every twenty-five state association members. Since there was no further discussion a vote was called and the motion was approved.

Dr. Hugo Schaefer then submitted the framed life membership certificate given to Dr. Fischelis at the time of his recent testimonial dinner. This was received by the Branch for forwarding to Dr. Fischelis.

President Ballard announced that Dr. Fischelis, president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, would address the Branch at its meeting in May and would elaborate on his ideas for consolidating pharmaceutical organizations.

A letter announcing the testimonial dinner to be tendered Dr. Ernest Little on May 20th, was read by the secretary. In commenting upon this, Dr. Ballard urged the members of the New York Branch to cooperate. Dr. Hugo Schaefer suggested that a brief announcement of this dinner be included in the New York Branch meeting notice for the May meeting and also proposed that the New York Branch should try to at least make up one table, if not more. He also urged close cooperation with the Northern New Jersey Branch.

The application for Branch membership of Prof. Peter Conroy was received and favorably voted upon.

Secretary Hugo Schaefer, of the Remington Medal Committee, then announced that the Remington Medal for 1935 had been awarded to Samuel Hilton, well-known retail pharmacist and association worker, of Washington, D. C. The secretary was directed to write him a letter of congratulations.

No specific plans for the presentation of the medal were discussed and it was suggested that the matter be taken up by the Executive Committee of the Branch.

Chairman Leonard Steiger, of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy, was then called upon for his report which follows:

The *Chemist and Druggist* (London 3/23/35) reports on the discovery of a new Ergot alkaloid by Dudley and Moir of the National Institute for Medical Research. It has been named "Ergometrine" and it is found in the B. P. liquid extract of Ergot. In the author's opinion the isolation of Ergometrine indicates that the substance for which ergot was actually introduced into medicine, has been obtained. For oral administration ergometrine is described as the essential constituent of ergot extracts.

(*Ind. Eng. Chem., News Ed.*, Vol. 13, No. 7, 4/10, 1935.) The first Eli Lilly award in Biochemistry goes to Wm. N. Allen of the School of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Rochester. The basis of the award is the outstanding work done by Dr. Allen in developing a sharply defined biological test for the action of *Corpus Luteum*, the use of this test to isolate a po-

tent extract, and the complete purification of the hormone, "progestin." The present knowledge of the solubilities and physical characteristics of progestin is due to the work of Dr. Allen, who, with R. K. Meyer, achieved the first separation of "progestin" from cestrin.

Thomas N. Fraser in *British Medical Journal* (1934) reports on a fatal case of subacute yellow atrophy of the liver after use of cinchophen. On account of its toxicity the advisability of abandonment of the administration of cinchophen is considered.

Very successful treatment of severe mushroom poisoning with large doses of coramine (*Med. Klin.*, 1934, rep. by *C. A.*, Vol. 29, 1505). Cases of mushroom poisoning in which among other symptoms loss of consciousness, cyanosis and severe respiratory depression have occurred, have responded remarkably to treatment with large doses of coramine. It has been used very successfully also in cases of respiratory depression and failure, during anesthesia poisoning with narcotics and so forth.

Following Mr. Steiger's report, Dr. Ballard introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Arno Viehoever, professor at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science who spoke on "Evaluation of Cathartic Drugs."

Dr. Viehoever's address centered about the use of a new test animal for biological standardizations. This small test animal, *Daphnia*, possesses numerous advantages which make its use as a biological test animal particularly advantageous.

The extremely interesting and instructive moving pictures showing the effects of strychnine on the test animal proved ample evidence of the one great advantage, namely, the transparency of the animal.

The lecture included numerous demonstrations and lantern slides which added very considerably to the interest of Dr. Viehoever's address.

The adaptability of the test animal for standardizing drugs of the anthraquinone series such as senna, frangula, rhubarb, cascara and aloe was very well shown in the moving picture films which Dr. Viehoever presented.

Dr. Viehoever answered questions relative to the subject. He was given a rising vote of thanks.

RUDOLF OTTO HAUCK, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN OHIO.

The April meeting of the Northern Ohio Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on the evening of April 12, 1935, at the Faculty Club of Western Reserve University, Cleveland. About forty members and their friends attended.

President Speer called the meeting to order and the report of the secretary was read and approved.

Dr. Lawrence P. Hall, of the research staff of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, was then introduced. By means of lantern slides and considerable demonstrating material and interesting specimens, Dr. Hall treated the Branch to a very much worth-while discussion of the uses of bismuth and its compounds. Some of the high lights of the discussion follow:

Because bismuth is in daily use, we are apt to forget that it is not a common element, but actually one of the rarer elements. It is present in the earth's crust to the extent of about one part in ten million.

The bismuth consumed in the world amounts to around 400 tons per year and is obtained from Peru, other South American countries, United States, Canada, China, Australia, etc. The domestic supplies are obtained primarily as a by-product from lead refining. The metal produced in this way is of high purity.

When combined with pure chemicals by properly controlled processes, this metal permits the production of pure compounds. The most common ones are the subcarbonate, subnitrate, subsalicylate and subgallate, although various other salts are used, such as the oxychloride, betanaphtholate, subiodide, various organic derivatives such as tartrates, etc.

Bismuth and its compounds have certain peculiar properties which make it desirable for use in industry, in the laboratory, in cosmetics, in dentistry, in radiology, and most important of all, in pharmacy. Industrially, bismuth, itself, is widely used in low melting alloys, which find application in safety devices such as sprinkler heads, links for fire doors, plugs for gas cylinders and boilers; in machine shops for bending thin wall tubing, sealing glass to metal, setting and aligning

dies, molding, soldering, etc., in toys, such as trick spoons and casting outfits for children; and in other surprising and constantly increasing uses. Bismuth compounds are used in producing lustre finishes and glazes on dishes, vases and artificial pearls; in glazes for gold; in dense, refractive optical glass; in luminous paints. Probably high cost prevents more extended use.

The cosmetic use dates from the seventeenth century when Lemery made a fortune from the sale of "Magisterium of Bismuth" for face powder. Bismuth salts have excellent covering power and adhesion but are sensitive to discoloration by hydrogen sulphide and are drying to the skin.

In radiology the introduction of bismuth salts for visualization of the gastro-intestinal tract provided the principle for examination of hollow organs of the body. Bismuth compounds have also been used for outlining the bladder, abscesses, fistulas and sinuses.

In medicine, bismuth salts are used topically and systemically. Externally they may be applied as ointment, paste or powder to form a slightly astringent, dry scab which gives mechanical protection and allows rapid healing. Internally they form soothing protective coatings, effective in certain gastro intestinal ailments. Systematically various types of bismuth compounds are used hypodermically for syphilis, frambœsia and Vincent's angina.

In these various uses the properties of prime importance to the pharmacist include purity, kind of crystal form, color, light stability, fineness and chemical stability. By way of illustration, some lots of the subcarbonate will turn yellow in light; sometimes improperly prepared subnitrate develops excessive acidity and an odor; coarse material will not give usable suspensions. Bismuth salts which are bulky, finely crystalline, pure and stable should give the optimum benefit in pharmaceutical uses.

N. T. CHAMBERLIN, *Secretary.*

STUDENT BRANCH, ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John's University, Student Branch, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on March 18th. Preceding the meeting a dinner was held at the Lido Restaurant for the members of the Branch, their friends and guests. The meeting was called to order by President Arancio in the College at 8:30 P.M. The reading of the minutes was suspended in deference to the speakers of the evening.

In announcing the subject for the evening's discussion, "What the Physician and the Professional Pharmacist Expects of the Coming Generation of Pharmacists," President Arancio pointed out that many people see a well-defined trend toward professional pharmacy, away from the ultra commercial type of pharmacy.

It was with the idea of stimulating discussion among the members of the Branch on this important topic that the program of the meeting was arranged. "Bringing to the future pharmacist the viewpoint of the Physician and the Professional Pharmacist in an open forum of this kind should lead to clearer thinking on many of the problems now facing pharmacy, in this shift to a newer type of professional pharmacy of the future," said President Arancio.

Chairman William Matz, of the Committee on Program, after a few introductory remarks presented the first speaker of the evening, Dr. Thomas B. Wood, well-known Brooklyn physician.

Doctor Wood discussed recent advances in the field of medicine and pharmacy, particularly in the field of Endocrine Therapy. In order to meet the needs of the physician, manufacturers had taken it upon themselves to prepare and standardize, either chemically or biologically, endocrine preparations in the form of ampuls for intravenous or subcutaneous use. He asked the question "Can a physician depend upon the modern graduate in pharmacy to prepare an ampul containing a sterile solution of glucose in an intravenous emergency?" It is for this reason that manufacturers have availed themselves of the opportunity to prepare such preparations. Doctor Wood expressed the opinion that pharmacists should be prepared to meet the needs of the physician along these lines. He could do this not only by carrying a full line of preparations for parenteral medication but by being ready, in case of an emergency, to prepare ampuls.

After discussing the evils of substitution and of giving information to the patient regarding the contents or the use of a prescription, Dr. Wood, concluded by stating that the physician expects of the pharmacist of the future: "1. A duly qualified gentleman whose honesty and integrity can be depended upon. 2. To be qualified to prepare special formula tablets and ampuls for intravenous injection, etc. 3. To display the utmost tact in dealing with the patient of the physician. On the other hand the pharmacist should expect of the physician: 1. To adhere, by

and largely to U. S. P. and N. F. preparations in prescribing. 2. To write prescriptions clearly. 3. To expect courtesy from the physician when he phones in regard to an incompatible mixture, overdose, etc."

Dr. Wood expressed the hope that the future will bring a better understanding between physicians and pharmacists in regard to their mutual problems. "Nothing is more noble," said Dr. Wood, "than in aiding in the relief of the sufferer."

Dr. Otto Raubenheimer, well and favorably known Brooklyn Pharmacist was then introduced and spoke on the subject of "What the Professional Pharmacist Expects of the Coming Generation of Pharmacists."

"It is necessary to love your profession," said Dr. Raubenheimer, in pointing out that the practice of pharmacy affords all of the experiences, contacts and conditions necessary for the good life.

In commenting on some of the points covered by the previous speaker, he pointed out the difficulties experienced by local pharmaceutical associations in getting physicians to prescribe U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. The speaker then related many personal experiences he had in dealing with physicians and stressed the necessity for tact as well as professional dignity in dealing with physicians. In connection with the operation of a professional pharmacy, he stressed the essential need for a library adequate to serve the needs of modern dispensing pharmacy.

"The relation between the physician and the pharmacist should be a cordial one and can be made so if each would obligate himself to the ethics of his profession," said Dr. Raubenheimer in conclusion.

After the speakers had answered several questions by the members, a rising vote of thanks was extended the speakers.

ADA J. BIZZARI, *Secretary.*

A remarkable gathering of various pharmaceutical interests has always marked the annual A. Ph. A. Week, because of the unity and understanding of its membership. The coördination of these elements has made for the success of the annual conventions. The meetings in the different sections of the country have enabled the pharmacists to coöperate for the advancement of American pharmacy.



Prescription Department of L. S. Williams Pharmacy, Baltimore.