

can we attain the objects which should be ours until we can show such results to our critics.

The large drug manufacturers have not been slow in realizing that research means advancement in more ways than financially. Perhaps they have been inspired by entirely selfish motives but the fact remains that, although some of them are mistakenly reticent as to the publication of results, they are undoubtedly doing their share. Nevertheless, it is certainly true and evident to most of us that the original work, which would replace the profession of pharmacy on its former plane of equality with that of medicine, must be multiplied many times beyond what the manufacturer can undertake. Granting that there is such a need for a multiplication of the volume of results, where else can we look for a source of these than to the schools of pharmacy? Several of them have already instituted a rapidly growing graduate department and we must congratulate them and the profession of pharmacy on being in a position to promote such a movement. The propagation of this, however, needs stimulation and encouragement from the profession in its entirety. Individually and collectively, we can accomplish a great deal towards the attainment of our goal by nursing in our schools this research spirit which is so essential.—E. V. LYNN.

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Board of Directors."—Part of Chapter VI,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

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 meetings of the Local Branches should 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.

CALL FOR CONFERENCE ON U. S. P. AND N. F. REVISION WORK.

The very extensive data obtained by E. L. Newcomb—regarding the wide range in degree of fineness of commercial powdered drugs and the apparent impossibility of preparing from many drugs a powder of fairly uniform degree of fineness—which he recently presented to the U. S. P. and N. F. Revision Committees, has opened up a wide range of inquiries which not alone concern the pharmacognosist and drug miller, but also every department of pharmacy concerned with the extraction of drugs.

This and a number of other unsolved problems before the Revision Committees show the great need of frequent conferences for their discussion and solution.

The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association is extending an invitation to hold such a conference at Chicago, January 11–12, 1924.

E. L. Newcomb has agreed to come from Minneapolis, and we have the promise of Messrs. A. H. Clark, Bernard Fantus, George D. Beal, C. M. Snow, Wm. B. Day, E. H. Wirth, Wm. Gray, Hugh McGuigan, S. C. Henry, and others to be present. We are at this time sending invitations to Messrs. Henry Kraemer, C. A. Dye, John M. Francis, A. John Schwarz, E. A. Ruddiman, W. L. Scoville and L. A. Seltzer, all of whom are relatively near to Chicago, and to Messrs. George M. Beringer, E. Fullerton Cook, Charles H. LaWall and Hermann Engelhardt, from the East.

Every member of each of these Revision Committees, and others who may be interested, are cordially invited to be present at this conference. As the conference has not been officially called by either body, no provision is made to meet the expenses of those attending, but this expense will be very small, except the transportation.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*,
Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A.

BALTIMORE.

The first meeting of the Baltimore Branch, A. Ph. A. for 1922-1923 was held at the Hotel Emerson on Thursday evening, October 25th, Dr. Hermann Engelhardt presiding.

President Engelhardt had previously sent out a letter explaining the status of the Branches in the House of Delegates as set out in the reorganization of the A. Ph. A., explaining that at least six meetings with nine members in good standing in attendance must be held to enable the Branches to have a representative in the House of Delegates.

The attendance at this meeting was very good, and if each meeting is as well attended, we will have no difficulty in having a representative in the House of Delegates at the Buffalo Convention next fall.

The meeting was also very interesting, the greater part of it being devoted to the reports of the members who were fortunate enough to attend the Asheville meeting of the A. Ph. A., F. F. Berg reporting on the Scientific Section; E. F. Kelly on the House of Delegates; John C. Krantz, Jr., on the Commercial and Dispensing Sections; Robert L. Swain on the National Association of the Boards of Pharmacy; and B. Olive Cole on the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the Section on Historical Pharmacy.

The next meeting will be held at the Hotel Emerson on Tuesday evening, November 20th. A memorial meeting honoring the late Dr. John F. Hancock was held jointly with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, Drug Exchange Bureau, M & M Association, Wedgewood Club and various charitable and civic organizations on December 6th.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

CHICAGO.

The 137th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the College of Pharmacy Building, Friday evening, November 9, 1923, with

President Warren in the chair. The members and friends present at the meeting crowded the Chemistry Lecture room.

The subject of the evening was insulin. Dr. David Klein, head of the Research and Scientific Departments of the Wilson Laboratories, one of the foremost men of America in the investigation of this drug, presented an able paper on the discovery, history and preparation of insulin. His address was so ably presented and in such suitable wording that every one in the audience could appreciate this remarkable discovery and could visualize the many avenues of investigation that it has already opened up and some into which it may lead. He pointed out the remarkable fact that while it was first thought that insulin was a peculiar secretion of cells in the Island of Langerhans in the pancreas, it has since been determined that it is present in many locations, not only in various glands and muscles of warm-blooded animals, but also in plants, notably germinating cereals, tubers and green leaves, and that it possibly is present wherever the assimilation of carbohydrates is a function of the cell. The speaker stated that he was not a plant pathologist and never heard of diabetes of wheat, but such a condition was a possibility and we might reach the point where treatment of wheat for this trouble would be practiced, or perhaps the selection of diabetes-resistant wheat would be made. The address was appreciated by the audience and heartily applauded.

Dr. Robert W. Keeton, medical practitioner and specialist in diabetes, followed with an address on the therapy of insulin. The address was well illustrated and couched in language that the lay members of the audience were able to follow and appreciate. Dr. Keeton's address embodied a complete presentation of the cause and treatment of diabetes, and the very remarkable part that insulin has played in this treatment during the last two years, so that it is quite impossible to summarize the address in a few words. He stated that it was possible to resuscitate and restore patients who were in diabetic coma and that every form of diabetes, especially that of early youth which is usually rapidly fatal, has been brought under control by the use of insulin, but he specifically disclaimed that insulin could truly be termed a *cure* for diabetes. Experience so far indicated that in the majority of severe cases the use of insulin must be continued over a long period and

perhaps during the entire life of the patient.

In the discussion that followed the papers a number of questions in relation to the use of insulin were asked. In answer, Dr. Keeton said that the contraction of an infection by the diabetic always tends to materially lower the glucose tolerance of the patient and in the treatment with insulin the dosage must be markedly increased to offset this loss of tolerance through the infection. He also stated that there seems to be some peculiar but as yet unknown reaction occurring between the insulin and certain products in the blood accompanying acidosis that inactivates the insulin. Many observations have been made of the fact that the effect of insulin may be very suddenly lost and a marked drop in the glucose tolerance follow, which seems to be due to the inactivation of the insulin; on the other hand, with recovery from this condition there may be a very marked and unexpected increase in glucose tolerance which might be due to the sudden release of quantities of free insulin. In reply to the question as to whether there was any limit to the height to which the glucose tolerance might be raised by insulin, Dr. Keeton said that such a limit was not known, but that from an economic standpoint it was not at all advisable to strive for an unusually high glucose tolerance for the cost of insulin to maintain such a high tolerance was quite excessive; furthermore, it has been found that patients do just as well on a glucose intake that is sufficient to maintain their normal activities and provide for normal growth. In reply to the question as to whether insulin could eventually be withdrawn in severe cases, he stated that no doubt there might be cases in which the drug could be eventually withdrawn; still, within the present clinical experience such cases were few. In reply to the question at what stage of diabetes should a patient begin to use insulin, he replied that insulin should be used only when a patient cannot handle the proper maintenance diet; that is, if it is possible to provide a diet that will insure sufficient energy to the patient and at the same time not produce an excess of glucose in the blood, insulin should not be used.

Upon motion, both of the papers were received for publication in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and a very hearty vote of thanks was extended to the speakers.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The second regular meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held November 9th at the Wayne County Medical Association.

After the usual excellent dinner, which was well attended, the meeting was called to order by President Crandall at 8:15 P.M. The minutes were read by the secretary and approved.

A motion by Mr. Hall was carried extending a vote of thanks to Parke, Davis & Co. for the use of the stereopticon machine furnished at the present meeting and the previous one, and also for the services of the operator.

It was moved by Mr. Hall, supported by Mr. Schettler and carried, that the following resolution be spread on our records.

WHEREAS, our good friend and fellow pharmacist, Mr. John H. Webster, has obtained distinction and gained profound respect in the profession, and WHEREAS, advancement has come by virtue of his live professional spirit, his energy and leadership that are nationally felt, and his potent influence in our leading organizations, and WHEREAS, he recently was accorded the honor of election to the presidency of the National Association of Retail Druggists; *therefore, be it resolved* by this Branch that it has a thorough appreciation of the various successes and admirable qualities of its distinguished member, that it extend to him hearty congratulations in the period of his growing honor and that we hope for him, not unselfishly, a long span of happy and active years.

President Crandall renamed the chairman of the membership committee; Mr. Hall is to act in this capacity; the personnel remains unchanged.

Mr. Jones announced the program for the year was about complete.

The speaker for the January meeting is L. M. Rowe of Parke, Davis & Co., who has spent 8 years in developing physiological assay methods—he will speak on this subject.

At the February meeting, A. L. Van Ameringen will speak on Perfumes.

Speaker for the March meeting will be announced later.

For the April meeting, Dean Edward H. Kraus of the University of Michigan will give an illustrated lecture. This meeting is to be held at Ann Arbor.

For the May meeting we will have our usual interesting Prescription Clinic.

After discussing subjects for the program, President Crandall introduced the speaker of the evening, Wm. M. Wallace, chief chemist and superintendent of the Detroit Water Board.

Mr. Wallace presented a very interesting paper on the construction and history of Detroit's new filtration plant, which has been erected at the cost of \$4,500,000.00.

The paper was accompanied by slides showing progressive steps in the construction of the filtration plant, which will soon be put into operation and supply the people of Detroit with pure clean water. Mr. Wallace astounded his listeners with the statement that the amount of water used per day in Detroit was 180 gallons per capita or nearly 200 million gallons.

After answering the many questions put to him by the assembly Mr. Wallace was tendered a rising vote of thanks.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

The November 1923 meeting of the New York Local Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the Lecture Hall of the New York College of Pharmacy Bldg., 115 West 68th St., N. Y. City, on Monday, November 12th, 1923, President Holton in the chair. Forty-nine members and friends were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer's Report.—The treasurer's report was received and ordered filed.

Audit Committee.—Dr. Diner reported that he had checked the books and accounts of the treasurer and found them correct.

Membership Committee.—The following application was received for membership in the Local Branch.

H. C. F. Arnold, c/o E. R. Squibb & Sons, 23 Vine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fraternal Relations.—Chairman Lehman reported that he hoped to arrange for a joint meeting with the Academy of Medicine in the near future.

Education and Legislation.—Chairman Eddy brought in a report, giving an outline of the pharmaceutical education requirements in the various States of the Union.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

Dr. Diekman brought in a report consisting of abstracts of various articles including: salt production and imports in the U. S. A.; bromine production and imports in the U. S. A.;

ethylizing agents; microscopical structure of soap; cinchona, its alkaloids and preparations; decomposition of quinine salts in sterile acid solutions; comparisons of various optically active cocaines; artemisia species tested for santonine; proper solvents for extracting vanillin; liquid synthetic menthol; anti-measle virus inoculations; diethyl barbituric acid and its homologues; water-soluble compounds.

This was followed by the opening of the discussion on "Should the Course in Pharmacy Be Increased to 3 Years, 5 Days a Week, and Should the Practical Experience Requirement Be Abolished?"

The following participated in the discussion: Messrs. Lascoff, Lehman, Holton, Fischelis, Diekman, Hostmann, Mayer.

A letter was also read by the secretary from Dean Willis G. Gregory of Buffalo in which he presented his views.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*
PHILADELPHIA.

The November meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Tuesday, November 13, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

President White presided and introduced Dr. Ivor Griffith, Physiologic Chemist, Stetson Hospital, and Assistant Professor of Pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, who read a paper on, "The Romance of Insulin." He gradually led from the nauseous concoctions prescribed in the time of William Penn to the modern concentrated physiologic medicinal agents. He discussed the researches of Bernard of over 50 years ago, who attributed the cause of sugar sickness to some disturbance of the internal secretions of the pancreas, and the excellent work of Minkowski 20 years later. Minkowski established the definite fact that the pancreas was the balance organ governing the sugar in the blood. The speaker gave the latter much credit, emphasizing that upon his researches and that of others was based the wonderful discovery of Banting and MacLeod.

Banting and MacLeod were praised for their generosity in placing insulin on the market at a reasonable price.

Dr. Griffith discussed the administration of the drug and also the balance ratio that must be maintained in using it, a point of his paper being that, "Once an insulin patient, always an insulin patient." The drug is not a curative agent but merely assists in the assimilation of the sugar.

The contributor to the program of the eve-

ning was given a rising vote of thanks as an expression of the appreciation of the members of the Branch for his excellent paper.

A motion was presented by Mr. Hunsberger to investigate the plan of distributing insulin. The president appointed the following committee to report at the next meeting; Chairman, Ambrose Hunsberger, J. C. Peacock, F. E. Stewart.

A motion was presented by Mr. Eberle that the Branch appoint a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. John F. Hancock. President White appointed the following committee: Chairman, J. W. England, Charles H. LaWall and E. G. Eberle.

JOS. W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary*.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The second monthly meeting of the University of North Carolina Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the year 1923-24 was held in the Pharmacy Building, Wednesday evening, October 31. Dr. William deB. MacNider, Kenan Professor of Pharmacology in the University School of Medicine, addressed the association on "The Relationship of the Pharmacist to the Physician and to the Public." He complimented the students on the organization of the local branch of the A. Ph. A. and stated that through such an organization much can be accomplished towards advancing the ideals of pharmacy as a profession particularly in North Carolina, but also in the South at large. In speaking of the history of pharmacy Dr. MacNider mentioned that this was the oldest of professions and that out of this calling the profession of medicine was born. Progress in both professions has been slow but higher educational requirements have overcome the obstacles to advancement. The longer and more rigid training now required of licentiates in pharmacy should place the druggist on the same high plane in the community as the physician.

Dr. MacNider further stated that the pharmacist should not deal in counter prescribing, as it was impossible for him to determine the illness the patient was suffering from and, consequently, his prescription was liable to do more harm than good. The lecturer also stressed the fact that the physician should not compound drugs for the same reason. A physician is not prepared to do the work of the pharmacist. The two professions are distinctly different and neither should attempt to supplant the other.

In conclusion Dr. MacNider emphasized the necessity for the ideals of a pharmacist to

be reflected in his store. He should be more interested in the scientific development of his pharmacy and should not allow his eagerness to make money cause him to lose his professional standing in the community. The quickest way to ruin a drug store is to let it be known that the druggist will treat venereal diseases, or will sell alcohol illegally.

At the conclusion of Dr. MacNider's address, Mr. M. B. Melvin led in a discussion of abstracts from the pharmaceutical journals for the month.

C. R. WHITEHEAD, *Secretary*.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

The first meeting of the University of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the 25th of October, 3 P.M., at Bagley Hall. Dean C. W. Johnson of the College of Pharmacy, acting as temporary chairman, presented the first draft of the By-Laws for the branch. These after being modified and discussed were adopted. Election of officers for the year then took place, with the following results: President, H. M. Shaw; Vice-President, A. Lehman; Secretary, H. A. Langenhan; Treasurer, J. R. Anderson.

Following the election, Dean Johnson briefly discussed the functions and purposes of the American Pharmaceutical Association after which he presented a very interesting and instructive report on the Asheville meeting. One question arose in the minds of the listeners who annually cope with Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Mt. Baker, etc., "Where is the mountain the local committee advertised?"

Seventy-five were present at the meeting, among whom were thirty of the original signers of the petition. Members from the down town district were Louis Rubenstein and Cornelius Osseward. Others sent messages or letters of regret at being unable to attend because of the afternoon session.

The Branch has the pleasure of having as one of its members Mr. H. E. Holmes, president of Stewart & Holmes, Wholesale Druggists. He is a life member of the A. Ph. A. and one of its oldest members, having joined in 1880.

H. A. LANGENHAN, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH OF AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY-LAWS.

1. *Name*.—This organization shall be known as the University of Washington Branch

of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

2. *Objects.*—The objects of the Branch shall be: (1) To interest students in pharmacy, graduates in pharmacy and other pharmacists of the State in the American Pharmaceutical Association. (2) To promote the professional and social welfare of the students in the College of Pharmacy and also to cooperate with graduates and other practical pharmacists in professional and social matters of pharmaceutical interest.

3. *Members.*—Any one belonging to the American Pharmaceutical Association may become a member of this Branch by signing these By-Laws.

4. *Officers.*—The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Secretary shall be a member of the instructional force of the University of Washington, College of Pharmacy.

5. *Duties and Powers of Officers.*—A. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings and to decide questions of parliamentary rule. He shall have power to call special meetings of the Branch subject to ratification by the executive committee.

B. The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings from which the president is absent and shall become endowed with all powers invested in the president when the latter is physically incapacitated, as decided by the advisory committee.

C. The Secretary shall have charge of all records and correspondence. It shall be his duty to submit reports of meetings promptly to the American Pharmaceutical Association and to attend each meeting and enter the minutes of such meeting in the records.

D. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all moneys of the Branch. He shall disburse as ordered by the minutes or by direction of the executive committee.

E. It shall be the duty of each officer to submit a written report at the annual meeting. The report of the treasurer shall be deemed accepted when audited and passed by the advisory committee.

6. *Election.*—The officers shall be elected and installed at the annual meeting of the Branch to be held in May of each year. They shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. In case of resignation or physical disability of any officer, a special election may be held at any regular meeting.

7. *Meetings.*—There shall be not less than six meetings held each year for the purpose of

transaction of business and the reading of scientific papers. The first meeting shall be held in October and the annual meeting shall be held in May. At the first meeting of each year a program shall be presented outlining a schedule of meetings for the year.

8. *Finances.*—There shall be no regular dues for membership in this Branch. The money received from the American Pharmaceutical Association as part of the first year's dues of new members shall be expended only in the scientific and professional interest of the Branch. Assessments may be levied for social or other purposes by a majority vote of all members present at any regular meeting.

9. *Quorum.*—Fifteen active members of the Branch shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

10. STANDING COMMITTEES.

A. *Advisory Committee.*—The Advisory Committee shall consist of three members of which at least one shall be a member of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Washington.

B. *Executive Committee.*—The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The executive committee shall have the power to act on matters relating to the Branch, subject to the approval of the Branch, and to appoint standing committees.

C. *Finance Committee.*—The Finance Committee shall consist of three members two of whom shall be the President and the Secretary.

D. *Membership Committee.*—The Membership Committee shall consist of three members whose duty it shall be to further the increase in membership.

E. *Program Committee.*—The Program Committee shall consist of three members of whom the Vice-President shall be chairman, and whose duty it shall be to arrange for a speaker at each meeting and such other social features as they may deem feasible. Any program calling for the expenditure of money must first be presented before the Branch for approval. The Secretary shall be *ex-officio* member of the program committee.

11. *Amendments.*—These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of members present at any regular meeting. Notice of proposed amendment, however, must be presented in writing at a regular meeting and may not be voted upon until the next regular meeting.