

# 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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the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 meetings 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 first meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for 1930-1931 was held at the Emerson Hotel on October 31, 1930, President Frank L. Black presiding.

The activities of the national pharmaceutical associations in their various annual conventions were reviewed and discussed. Reports were given by the following:

- Aquilla Jackson, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
- Andrew G. DuMez, U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention
- Lawrence S. Williams, National Association Retail Druggists
- H. H. Robinson, National Wholesale Druggists' Association
- R. E. L. Williamson, Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association
- R. L. Swain, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy
- Glenn L. Jenkins, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.
- B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

## NOVEMBER.

The November meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which was held at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland on Nov. 20, 1930, was arranged as a memorial to the late J. Fuller Frames.

President Frank L. Black presided and representatives of the professional, charitable and religious organizations with which Mr.

Frames was associated participated in the program.

A life-like portrait of Mr. Frames was presented to the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland by Dr. R. L. Swain for the Maryland Board of Pharmacy. Dean A. G. DuMez accepted the portrait for the School of Pharmacy. Mr. Frames was a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy from 1911 until his resignation in May 1930, and held the responsible positions of treasurer, president and examiner in practical pharmacy. Mr. Frames was elected a member of the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1885, served as a member of the Board of Examiners from 1892 to 1897, and by virtue of holding that office served also as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The following spoke for the various organizations indicated: Lloyd N. Richardson, for the Maryland Board of Pharmacy; E. F. Kelly, for the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association; S. Y. Harris, for the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association; Wm. J. Lowry for the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy; Charles Morgan, for the Baltimore Veteran Druggists' Association; Dr. A. D. McConachie, for the Northeastern Dispensary; A. C. Taylor, for the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; E. G. Eberle, for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; R. E. L. Williamson, for the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association; Chas. L. Meyer, for the National Association of Retail Druggists; J. Fletcher Apsey for the Seventh Baptist Church.

In addition to the above representatives, the family and many friends of Mr. Frames attended the meeting. It is impossible to adequately summarize the many eloquent tributes paid to the life and work of this true pharmacist.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

#### CHICAGO.

The 192nd meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy on the evening of Nov. 11th at 8:00 P.M., President Hynes presiding. There was a record attendance, there being between 150 and 175 present, 25% of whom were women.

The meeting was opened by a summary of the contents of the last issue of the JOURNAL by Herbert Emig. This is a regular part of the program of the Chicago Branch, Mr. Emig giving a sketch of the preceding JOURNAL at each meeting.

Following this, the speaker of the evening, Professor F. C. Koch, Chairman of the Department of Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology of the University of Chicago, was introduced. He gave a splendid talk of about an hour's length on "The Sex Hormones," and from the interest taken by the group, his address could have been much longer.

"The first statement to make about sex hormones is that at the present time they are not of any therapeutic value to man. Two of the sex hormones, one obtained from the ovary and perhaps other tissues and the other from the testes will be discussed. All are familiar with the fact that the removal of the ovaries or testes brings about certain changes which in young animals may be altered by transplanting of organs. The gonads yield an internal secretion which influences the secondary sex characteristics markedly. The evidence of transplanting is an old story. However, trying to extract the active substance from organs and trying to replace their activity by either injection or by mouth is quite a different story. The feeding of such materials has been unsuccessful in experiment although there are many claims by proprietary manufacturers that their preparations are active when given by mouth, especially those representing the ovary. This has not been confirmed by animal experiment.

"*Ovarian Hormone.*—A fat-like substance extracted from the ovary, when injected into

rabbits affects the size of the uterus. When this substance was first extracted and claims made for it, some denied the claims, but subsequent tests by others have confirmed it. As saying development—in hormone chemistry the detection must be based on biological responses. Adrenalin and like substances do not depend on this as they may be separated rapidly and in a pure condition by the aid of a color reaction. Another special routine must be used in the case of enzymes. In hormone assaying difficulties are also met with due to the variability of animals, and this may give seemingly irregular results. Nevertheless a relative simple method has been devised. A castrated female mouse or rat is injected with the substance and from 24–48 hours vaginal smears are made and the type of cells examined. If the product is active the simple type of cells such as leucocytes are replaced by epithelial cells. Fifty animals must be used for experiment, and 50% of these should react with a minimum dose of the product whose activity is being sought. By means of this test a rat unit or a mouse unit has been established. Qualitatively and quantitatively this same substance is judged by biological reactions, solubility, etc. These hormones are obtained from the ovary, blood of pregnant animals and in large quantities from the urine of pregnant animals, especially women, but cannot be obtained from the blood of males or non-pregnant females. This finding is important in the connection with hormones in crystalline form. The material is acidified and extracted in a continuous extraction apparatus with benzoin or ether. The quantity in pregnant urine is very large when compared to that found in the ovary, and inasmuch as it is also richer, urine is a more convenient source. An important step in the perfection of the material and an important property that was missed for years by earnest workers is the fact that it is also soluble in NaOH solution. The method of obtaining it is comparatively easy—fractionation and sodium hydroxide, then acidified, etc., similar to the shaking out process as used with alkaloids. The material thus obtained leaves a crude oil upon evaporation which is distilled under very low pressure. At a certain point one may obtain crystals. Doisy, of St. Louis University, Lacquer of Amsterdam, Butenadt and an Englishman named Marrian have attempted to determine its formula. The latter did not use distillation, but fractional crystallization

of solids to obtain his material on which he carried out his work. Doisy gives it the formula of  $C_{13}H_{22}O_2$ ; Butenadt  $C_{17}H_{22}O_2$ ; Marrian  $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$ . The difference between the formulas of Butenadt and Marrian shows that one seems to be the hydrate of the other, the difference being one molecule of water. All agree that it has a molecular weight of the order 266-288 and that it contains from four to six carbon rings. It appears to contain two alcohol groups according to Doisy, three alcohol groups according to Marrian and one alcohol group and a ketone group according to Butenadt. It is obtainable from the non-saponifiable material of tissues. The question comes up, 'Is it related to cholesterol?' No such reactions have been observed by Doisy, but Marrian has found some spherol reaction.

"In rat units, according to Doisy, one Gm. of material is equal to 3,000,000 and Butenadt estimates the same quantity to yield 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 mouse-units. There is no difference in behavior of the crude oil or crystal material. The action is the same with dogs—heat is produced by injection. In one particular case at the University of Chicago, Gustafson found that estres was produced in a castrated bitch and also hypertrophy of the mammary glands, ample normal milk being produced to nurse two puppies. The 'mother' also defended the pups as if she were their real mother. Another observance of the physiological action is in the changing of the feathers of a capon by injection with hormones, a female plumage being produced when injection with female hormone is made. Daily injection with this hormone produces areas of normal female feathers, but if injection is not made daily the dark color of the normal cockerel feather returns.

"Even though crude oil was injected carefully, no satisfactory, consistent results have been obtained. Thus, those experimenters do not hold out much hope for the successful use of the material for humans. Understand, those studying this do not take the view of beginners that estres and menstruation are the same.

"*Testicular Extract.*—The first extract made from dog and guinea-pig testicles was prepared by an old man who actually injected the extract into himself, claiming astounding results. He was strengthened, could work harder, walk faster and farther, etc. Since his experiment, others have tried, but could not get the same results, so the opinion is

that suggestion or idiosyncrasy entered into his case. His experiment was not considered scientific, for he alone was the subject on which his trial was made. On cut muscles it was found, however, that an injection did prolong their time in action and fatigue set in at a later time. The workers used a commercial preparation, but did not use a control nor did they use similarly made extracts from other tissues. Many attempts were made, the failures not published, to demonstrate some positive method showing the ability to extract a substance from the testes to replace loss. The first clear-cut evidence of such an extract showed in the treatment of a capon. When injected, it grew a large comb and wattles and they had the natural color of those of a cockerel. This started to evidence itself on the second day and when it was discontinued the capon reverted to its natural type. A capon standard was set by this experiment. Marked growth was noticed for the first five days. Then the growth was much slower even though larger doses were given. A minimum dose of 30 mg. per bird was found to give results and a five-day period was found to be a fair time to obtain this quantitative dosage. The error was found to be about 30% which is small enough to allow the purification to be carried to a point. Finally, of this purified extract, it was found that 0.01 mg. per day for five days would show a change in appearance of the comb. It was also found that when the same quantities were given to birds, some kept indoors and some outdoors, the results were different, indicating that light was a factor in the effect the preparation had on the birds. Investigation showed that the birds kept indoors responded more quickly than those kept outdoors, the light retarding the comb growth. (The detailed method for obtaining this information was shown by charts on lantern slides.)

"The male hormone is not soluble in NaOH solution and as the female hormone is soluble, they may be separated by use of this solution. The yield of male hormone decreases as the animal gets older, embryonic bulls yielding a high percentage, normal bulls a lesser amount and old bulls still a smaller quantity."

Slides were shown giving photographs of the cells of rats during twenty-day treatment with hormones. First the normal cells were shown, then the shrunken cells after castration, and lastly the cells revived again to their normal size after injection. Capons, rats,

guinea-pigs and mice all show parallel results and from physiological evidence one may show that the rejuvenated cells contain terpenzyme, a substance which is not in the glands of the plain castrated animals.

The speaker discussed further phases of the experimental work. He brought out facts relative to certain market preparations in which the doses in order to be effective would require the concentration of very large quantities of material. The statement was made relative to doses of some of these products, that a capon had been given nine times the dose as designated for man, yet no comb growth was noticed.

This work reported has been coöperated by work at the University of Chicago in experiments during the last four or five years. Dr. McGee has successfully fractionated the material to a point where injections of small quantities representing large quantities of material has been accomplished. Mr. Gallagher Dr. Dahm, Dr. Moore and others have spent a great deal of time in investigation and research to produce this information.

Dr. Fantus expressed his appreciation for the information given and for the wonderful way it was presented to the Chicago Branch. Questions were asked by him and by others and following the announcement of the next meeting of the Branch on Friday, December 12th, a social one given by the girls of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, a rising vote of thanks was given Professor Koch.

LEWIS E. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The November meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Thursday Evening, November 13th, in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Dinner preceded the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by President John H. Webster. The minutes of the Secretary were read and approved.

President Webster then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Elwood A. Sharp, Director of the Department of Experimental Medicine of Parke, Davis & Company, who gave a most interesting talk illustrated by lantern slides on the "New Medicines in the Treatment of Anæmia." He pointed out the racial differences in pernicious anæmia, the various forms and symptoms. His slides illustrated the changes occurring in the red blood cells and showed not only an increase in

number but also the various "health stages."

The speaker explained that previous to the Liver Extract and Stomach Tissue Treatment, arsenic was wholly depended upon to produce the desired effect. While anæmic substances are used with proven success, as yet the active principles of these substances have not been isolated.

A most interesting discussion followed, which brought out many points of value. Dr. Sharp testified to the marked increase in anæmic patients due to the financial conditions which preclude some patients from buying the extracts.

After a vote of thanks was given the speaker, for his most instructive presentation, the meeting adjourned.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK.

The November meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which had been scheduled as "State Board of Pharmacy Night," was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday the 10th, the chair being taken by the president, Robert R. Gerstner. About 77 members were present, of whom 25 attended the Get-Together-Dinner which preceded the meeting.

The minutes of the October meeting were read; Mr. H. W. Ambruster questioned the accuracy of the minutes as to whether or not a motion had been put to the meeting in regard to the action taken on his resolution; Dr. H. V. Army stated that he had put the motion to the meeting, and Dr. Jacob Diner rose to say that he had been the seconder. Mr. Ambruster then put the question of the accuracy of the minutes to the meeting which approved them unanimously. The president read a telegram he had received from Secretary Kelly stating that Mr. Ambruster's resolution was being submitted in a Council Letter and that the New York Branch would be advised of the decision later.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported that the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, with the coöperation of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, was arranging for radio programs in the interest of pharmacy.

Dr. Schaefer, reporting for the Committee on Student Membership, submitted applications from 162 students of the College of

Pharmacy, Columbia University, for approval; Dr. Diner on behalf of Prof. Canis of the Fordham College of Pharmacy presented 9 applications from Fordham students. Secretary Kassner submitted the names of John J. Nichols and Herman J. Amsterdam for full membership in the Branch and the applications of Maurice Dunay, Eli Stevens and Israel Sherman for membership in the Parent Organization. The foregoing applications were all approved by the meeting.

Under the heading of New Business, Mr. Ambruster stated that he had been informed that his resolution at the previous meeting had been handled in accordance with Article III of Chapter VII of the By-Laws of the A. P. H. A.; he then read this Article and questioned the treatment of his resolution under it. Dr. H. V. Army pointed out that Mr. Ambruster's resolution could have been (1) accepted by the meeting or (2) rejected by the meeting or (3) referred to the Council of the parent body, and that he had made a motion in accordance with the last of these methods of treatment. Dr. Schaefer rose to speak and after a few remarks, pointed out that under the By-Laws of the New York Branch the Scientific Section must start its proceedings at 9:00 P.M.: As this hour had arrived, a motion was made and carried to proceed with the program.

Chairman Dyer, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, read abstracts of recent papers on the action of heat on acacia mucilages, a comparison of the poisonous principles from the various kinds of pyrethrums, and the stabilization of lard.

President Gerstner introduced President H. C. Christensen, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and Secretary of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy, who was on a visit to New York and was honoring the Branch meeting with his presence. President Christensen, in his opening remarks, expressed his pleasure at being able to attend a meeting of the Branch, and said that he wanted to congratulate it on its splendid work which was widely known. He noted a distinct trend everywhere toward the professional side of pharmacy; for example, this year every State Association, without a single exception, had presented one to three papers on scientific pharmacy at its meeting. He himself was a staunch believer in the future of pharmacy, and pointed out with satisfaction that whereas in 1914—only New York

State and Pennsylvania required graduation from a college of pharmacy before taking the State Board Examination, now 36 states required graduation from a college of pharmacy giving a three-year course; longer courses gave more opportunity for a better training on the professional side; moreover everyone would agree that a successful pharmacist must be trained in business in order to succeed. He concluded by saying that he hoped that all present would try to attend the A. P. H. A. meeting at Miami in July 1931.

President Gerstner, on behalf of the meeting, thanked President Christensen for coming and asked him to convey to the Officers of the Parent Organization the kindest regards of the Branch.

Secretary George W. Mather, of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York was now introduced by the president as one of the speakers of the evening. He began by explaining the new Annual Registration of Pharmacists for the State of New York which comes into operation on January 1, 1931, and stated that each pharmacist would receive a registration form and instructions for filling out the same; he pointed out that under the State Law it was not mandatory for registered pharmacists who were not actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy to register, but that it was advisable. He spoke of some of the predicaments of pharmacy at the present time, for example, the lack of interest in Association work shown by outstanding men, also lack of confidence or distrust in the pharmacist shown by his medical associates, this being largely due to the leaving of stores in charge of incompetent men, and the compounding of prescriptions by unlicensed persons. Mr. Mather stated that for the past 5 years, an average of 851 persons had been licensed per year in New York State, while for the same period an average of 201 new pharmacies had been opened; to man the new stores properly 402 licensed men are required, hence there is a surplus of 449 licensed men each year and these in a great measure are without employment; for a recent 10 months' period, 230 new stores were opened and this fact lends color to the statement that "the more idle pharmacists there are, the greater is the increase in the number of stores." He mentioned the reasons for the appearance of many pharmacists before the Violation's Committee, for example, the overbuying of perishable merchandise

which deteriorates, or the buying of materials from firms not having a high standard of pharmaceutical products. He said he had received hundreds of complaints regarding the sale of Mercurochrome by 10 Cent Stores at 10 cents a bottle; pharmacists stated that they could not purchase it wholesale at that price; he showed that pharmacists could make and put up their own stock in gallon quantities for 5 cents per bottle and that this was the solution of the problem. Mr. Mather pointed out that drugs and medicines on the order of prescriptions are being made by manufacturing firms without the supervision of a licensed pharmacist, and that the Board of Pharmacy has no jurisdiction over them; this, he felt, was not as it should be. He spoke of the percentages of failures among the candidates before the State Board Examinations, citing figures for different colleges and stating that Commercial Pharmacy is the subject in which most failures occur. Mr. Mather concluded his remarks by calling attention to the fact that the Board of Pharmacy was conducting visits to non-pharmaceutical stores in an effort to limit the sale of Aspirin, Milk of Magnesia, etc., to licensed pharmacists.

The president then called upon Secretary Robert P. Fischelis, of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, to deliver his address on "Problems of a Pharmacy Board Secretary."

Dr. Fischelis first pointed out that the defect of every Pharmacy Act is that, while standards are set for official remedies which must be controlled by the Board, there are none for proprietary articles which are not controlled by the Board, and whose formulas may change from day to day. He outlined his experiences in regard to the annual registration of pharmacists which has been carried out for many years in the State of New Jersey. He stated that it was a violation of the Pharmacy Act to sell medicines or to supervise their sale unless annually registered, and that if a man allowed his license to lapse for several years he would have to appear for an oral examination to satisfy the Board as to his competency to practice pharmacy. He spoke of the sale of Camphorated Oil, Essence of Peppermint, etc., by non-pharmaceutical stores and said that the Board would have to take up each item separately with the Supreme Court in order that it may be ruled as a medicine coming within the province of the

Board of Pharmacy. He spoke at great length of the Board Examinations, referring to apprenticeship experience and registration, the system of examination by which men called up in groups of about 25 and examined by the Members of the Board without the assistance of outside examiners or proctors, and saying that in the Oral Examination most failures occur through the ignorance of the candidates on the Pharmacy Law of the State, especially in regard to the sales of poisons, etc. He cited figures showing the percentage of passes in the New Jersey Board Examinations from the different colleges.

He mentioned the fact that there are 35 Class A Hospitals approved by the A. M. A. in the state, only 20 of which employ one or more pharmacists; from one employing no pharmacist one of the Board Members had once received a call for information about "AG number 3" (meaning AgNO<sub>3</sub>). In conclusion Dr. Fischelis urged pharmacists to stand behind their State Boards, saying that every Board is harassed by groups which are trying to break down regulations; he asked them to consider the question "Let the State Legislature abolish the Board of Pharmacy and what have you left?"

The president then opened the meeting for discussion in which President Gesoalde, of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Drs. Schaefer Wimmer and Mayer and Messrs. Kopald, Liberman, Seely and Groisser took part.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers and the meeting adjourned at 11:30, concluding one of the most interesting meetings of the Branch.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The November meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Tuesday evening, November 11, 1930. The meeting was called to order by President Dunn, who presented the speaker of the evening, Dean Julius W. Sturmer.

Dr. Sturmer selected as his subject, "Ultra Violet Light" and gave such an interesting demonstration of its application with the Hanovia Ultra Violet Lamp that the audience sat spellbound and reluctantly saw the demonstration come to a close. During the discussion which followed, many interesting questions

involving the uses of ultra violet light were asked and satisfactorily answered by the speaker.

The regular business meeting followed. After the reading of the minutes of the October meeting, and their approval, President Dunn informed the group of Secretary Rieve's desire to be relieved of his duties as secretary.

A motion that his resignation be accepted was duly made and passed.

William J. Stoneback was appointed to serve as secretary *pro tem* until the next regular election of officers.

WILLIAM J. STONEBACK, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

The regular monthly meeting of the Branch was held October 30th in Bagley Hall. Seventy-

five were in attendance. After a few brief remarks by Chairman Guth relative to the function of the Branch, Dean C. W. Johnson was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Last year Dean Johnson and family completed a tour around the world, and the talk for the evening was on experiences and observations made during the trip. At Manila Dean Johnson represented the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and duly inspected the college of Pharmacy University of Manila. The talk was supplemented by photographs taken *en route*. Wherever feasible the drug store or the condition of pharmacy of the particular country was emphasized. Not only did this talk present some phases of foreign pharmacy, but as a travelogue added to the listeners' education.

H. A. LANGENHAN, *Secretary.*

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#### A PRACTICE THAT WILL IMPRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY.

In order to establish a closer relationship between newly registered pharmacists and the State Board of Pharmacy, as well as to impress upon the new registrants the importance of the privileges conferred upon them, the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey inaugurated a new system of awarding Certificates of Registration at a meeting held December 2, 1930.

The eighty-seven registrants who qualified at the October examinations of the Board were assembled in the State House at Trenton, and after listening to words of welcome by President C. Graham McCloskey of the Board of Pharmacy and addresses by Henry C. Christensen, President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and Robert P. Fischelis, Secretary of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, the Certificates of Registration were awarded by Hon. Arthur W. Pierson, Acting Governor of the State.

There were present in addition to the members of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey and the registrants, Secretary Charles F. Kramer of the Pennsylvania Board and Messrs. John M. Woodside and Percy Davis of the Pennsylvania Board; Secretary John O. Bosley of the Delaware Board; Chairman Fred W. Warnke of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, Secretary P. R. Loveland and the following Trustees of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association: D. G. Singer, Ray Williams and E. Beitman. Daniel H. Hills, former President of the Board of Pharmacy, and Henry D. Kohr, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, were also present.

Mr. McCloskey, in his opening remarks, stated that the examination of applicants affords no opportunity for personal contact other than the formal relationship of examiner and applicant, and that the Board had asked the new registrants to come to Trenton to receive their certificates at the hands of the Governor in order to emphasize the fact that a license to practice Pharmacy is not a mere certificate to be displayed in a drug store, but is a badge of confidence bestowed upon the recipient by the people of the state through their chosen representatives.

After congratulating the new registrants upon the satisfactory completion of the requirements for registration, Mr. McCloskey expressed the hope that the Board would have the cooperation of the new registrants in upholding the laws governing the practice of Pharmacy and in furnishing a proper background for the training of apprentices who will be the pharmacists of the future.

In introducing Mr. Christensen, President McCloskey called attention to the fact that the former had come all the way from Chicago to help inaugurate the new departure in awarding Certificates of Registration, and referred to Mr. Christensen's untiring efforts in behalf of fostering better relations between Boards of Pharmacy and in making the interchange of Certificates of Registration between the various states a practical procedure.

Mr. Christensen congratulated the New Jersey Board upon the inauguration of what he termed a "unique" occasion. He stated that it would be a splendid thing if every state inaugurated a similar procedure in the award of certificates of registration, but that larger states might find difficulty in assembling registrants conveniently in order to accomplish this object.

He reviewed the progress that had been made in advancing the standards of pharmaceutical practice, and predicted a bright future for those who are entering the profession at the present time.

Mr. Christensen urged the new registrants to keep in mind that the pharmaceutical phases of the drug business constitute the back-bone of the practice of pharmacy, and he urged them to get at least two or three years of experience in different types of drug stores before going into business for themselves.

Mr. Christensen concluded his address with a reference to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and other organizations, urging his listeners to affiliate with their local, state and national association at an early date so as to maintain contact with the profession from the very start of their career as registered pharmacists.

Dr. Fischelis<sup>1</sup> reviewed the provisions of the State Pharmacy Law, expounding in particular those sections of the Pharmacy Act which are frequently violated because of careless methods and lack of attention to detail on the part of pharmacists. He read the Code of Ethics of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, describing the ethical relationship of the pharmacist to the public, to the medical profession and to his colleagues. At the conclusion of the reading of this code, the newly registered pharmacists signed it. In concluding his address, Dr. Fischelis said:

"We like to dream about the professional aspects of our calling, but sometimes when we are faced with the cold realities of making a living out of the profession, the ideals of which we dream appear very far away. Contrast the picture of 'The Druggist' which has recently been displayed in many pharmacies—I mean the picture of the apothecary called out in the middle of the night to fill a prescription intended to restore to health some ailing child, with the anxious family at the bedside awaiting the return of the youth who sits at the side of the pharmacist as the prescription is compounded by the light of an oil lamp—contrast this, I say, with the hurly burly everyday merchandising activity of the average drug store. If you are inclined to be cynical you may ask 'How often do we get a chance to practice this profession?' But have you ever watched a physician or a lawyer or a preacher at work? The comparatively short time spent by the physician in the operating room, the clergyman in his pulpit and the lawyer at the bar correspond to the momentary thrill which you will get when you compound a difficult prescription to aid some sick child. The digging for precedents and points of law in musty tomes and legal volumes on the part of the lawyer; the monotonous attendance upon socials and ladies-aid meetings which is a part of the routine activity of every preacher, and listening to the description of the aches and pains of the average run of patients, which of necessity constitutes a large part of the physician's daily task, are all comparable to what we call the daily grind of the drug store. No profession has a monopoly of thrills and self-sacrificing service; so let us not become discouraged if the hard work and sacrifice which are represented in the achievement of your certificate of registration do not lead at once to a part in the play of life which corresponds to that of the leading man or the hero. The important thing is to be ready to act the part when the opportunity comes."

As Governor Larson was in Florida, the certificates of registration were awarded by Acting Governor Arthur H. Pierson who is also the president of the State Senate. Governor Pierson, in addressing the registrants, climaxed the exercises beautifully with his sincere good wishes and commended to the registrants that they use their newly conferred privileges in a manner to reflect credit upon themselves and upon the State of New Jersey. He cited experience from his own business career to emphasize the importance of adhering closely to the Code of Ethics of the pro-

<sup>1</sup> The address of Dr. Fischelis on "Our Legal and Moral Obligations" is only given in part; it merits printing in full and reading by all pharmacists.



fession and of treating competitors fairly. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Governor was given an ovation by those assembled.

Following the exercises at the State House, the registrants, members of the Board of Pharmacy and visitors, were guests of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association at a luncheon which had been arranged at Hildebrecht's Hotel. Chairman Fred W. Warnke of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association presided at the luncheon, and short addresses were made by Secretary Loveland of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and by Secretary Fischelis of the Board of Pharmacy. A representative of the newly registered pharmacists thanked the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and the Board of Pharmacy for the courtesies that had been extended to them, and assured the Board that they would endeavor to uphold the high standards which had been set for them.



Fresco from the dispensary of the Hospital de Santo, bearing the inscription (translated) "The purple-clad father comforts the sick in this building with the fever bark of Lima"—with him are the doctor and apothecary.

#### CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

The Sixth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy has been arranged to take place at the Hague from June 1 to 6, 1931. The subjects to be discussed are: (1) Recruiting, establishment and training of military surgeons and pharmacists (contributors: Holland and Jugoslavia). (2) The psychoneuroses of war; immediate and remote effects of war on the nervous system of soldiers and civilians (contributors: France and United States of America). (3) The treatment of hemorrhage on the battlefield; the most urgent remedies essential, and some conditions of their application (contributors: Holland and Italy). (4) The preparation and preservation of medicines in tablet form used in the medical services of the Navy and Army (contributors: Holland and Rumania). (5) The after-effects of war injuries of the teeth and the lower jaw and their treatment (contributors: Holland and Poland). A full program of social events has been arranged and, in addition, there will be a historical exhibition of the sanitary and health services and the sea, land and air forces. The committee in charge of the exhibition is composed of le Medecin Principal de première classe Denekamp, Dr. de Lint, Associate Professor of the History of Medicine in the University of Leyden, le Medecin Major deuzieme classe doornickx, and Dr. Molema (Netherlands Red Cross). All inquiries should be addressed as follows: Direction du Service de Sante Ministère de la Guerre, La Haye, Holland.