

## 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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the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 February dinner meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which was held at the Emerson Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 25, 1930, was unanimously voted an enjoyable meeting by the fifty members and friends, including several from Washington, who attended.

As the Maryland oysters and other delicacies were served, S. Molinari, pianist, B. Kravetz, violinist, and Hugh B. McNally, soloist, entertained with several enjoyable selections.

Dr. Frank L. Black presided and presented Dr. Samuel L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C., who spoke on the subject, "Experimental Work on Witch Hazel."

Dr. Hilton reviewed the process of manufacture and tests for formaldehyde as outlined in the N. F. V, and then gave details concerning the experiments he had conducted, particularly with regard to the tests for formaldehyde. He stated that the test for formaldehyde as given in the N. F. V is not satisfactory, as it gives a decided reaction for Pinene, a normal constituent of witch hazel, and will be mistaken for formaldehyde. None of the samples he tested showed formaldehyde by the tests as given in the methods of analysis of the Association of Official Chemists.

Dr. Hilton expressed his wish to offer his paper to the new Committee on Revision of the N. F. VI for thorough study, and the recommendation that the test for formaldehyde be changed to one or more of the tests of the As-

sociation of Official Agricultural Chemists, as the present test gives an unfair reaction.

The second speaker was President George W. Colborn, Jr., of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, who had as his subject—"The Effect of Modern Business on Prescription Compounding."

Mr. Colborn recited his early experiences in the drug business, which included the powdering by hand of Gentian, the cutting of Vanilla Beans, the making of large quantities of pills and powders, tinctures, syrups, etc., now generally bought by the average druggist. He then compared these experiences with the trend of present-day pharmacy, and prophesied that two kinds of drug stores would likely be established—one the professional prescription pharmacy, and the other the commercial drug store. He also spoke concerning the necessity of better education for the physician in the art of prescription writing.

President Black then called on several members, including Messrs. S. Y. Harris, R. L. Swain and C. L. Meyer, who discussed their early experiences and the trend of present-day pharmacy.

Dr. A. G. DuMez, Dean, invited the Baltimore Branch to hold the March meeting in the new building of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

### CHICAGO.

The 188th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIA-

TION was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy Tuesday, February 18th. This meeting was largely attended, there being about one hundred present. Special effort was made to have hospital pharmacists present by sending announcements to all of the hospitals in the city. The results obtained were determined by having all those present sign their names on cards followed by their particular line of work. This showed the group present to be made up of the following: Hospital Pharmacists 16, Registered Nurses 2, Salesmen 3, Wholesale Druggists 1, Dentists 1, Teachers in high schools 2, Retail Druggists 5, Biological and Pharmaceutical Chemists 4, Manufacturing Pharmacists 2, Pharmacists, not actively engaged at present 2, Teachers in pharmacy school 10, Students in pharmacy school, 38, Visitors 8 and unclassified 2.

The hospitals represented were as follows: Augustana, Miss Frances Douglas; Billings Memorial, Misses Elizabeth K. Neufeld and Hazel Willink and Mrs. G. P. Van Schaack (ex-Billings Memorial Pharmacist); Chicago State Hospital, H. F. Lindblade; Edgewater, Miss Anna Pusic; Englewood, Miss Mildred Irwin; Evanston, Miss Barbara Hynes; Frances Willard, Miss Rose Appelbaum; Illinois Masonic, Rex Fleming; Illinois Research, S. W. Morrison; Lutheran Memorial, Raymond Wisler; Michael Reese, Irwin H. Becker; Mt. Sinai, Pae Churney; and Miss Ida Jacobson, N. N.; Presbyterian, Wm. Gray; University, Miss Mary F. Elliott; and Miss Edna C. Lester, R. N.

President Hynes opened the meeting and called upon the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting; they were approved as read. He then gave a short history of the work of Dr. Abbott and the Laboratories. Following this he introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. E. H. Volwiler, chief chemist for the Abbott Laboratories, who gave an illustrated talk on "New Remedies."

"Medicine and food have gone hand in hand throughout the centuries. Food of necessity has always been of importance and the use of medicine to allay pain has been 'second nature' to mankind for thousands of years. For many years crude drugs were used and it has been within the last hundred years that analyses of such drugs and syntheses of their active constituents have been carried on. To-day there is spent \$500,000,000 for medicine annually. \$300,000,000 of which are spent for some 50,000 patent medicines, many of

which have had no real research work done on them. Also, some of our new medicines show a lack of coordination between real knowledge and the medicines themselves. For example, sodium barbital was thought to be a great improvement over barbital because of its greater solubility in water, yet it is known that the salt precipitates barbital in the acid of the stomach and then passes into the intestine where it is absorbed. Thus, though the sodium salt is more soluble in water, it presents no advantages when it is taken into the body.

"For study the potent medicines may be divided into classes in two ways, one the effect on the body and the other the source of the drug.

"Ephedrine was isolated and synthesized by American investigators in comparative late years, although the use of the drug ephedra was known thousands of years ago in China. In 1889, the alkaloid was isolated and used as a mydriatic. But nothing more was done with it until 1910 when investigations in the pharmacology showed that it was of importance in the treatment of asthma and hay fever. Now both the natural and synthetic products are on the market, the latter being sold quite extensively in France, but the natural is far the superior in effectiveness. Annually, there are 4,000,000 pounds of ephedra imported into the United States. This yields about 1% ephedrine. Thyroxin, an iodine-containing product of the thyroid gland was first isolated by Kendall who thought that he had discovered its structure. This was disproven by Harrington in 1926. He corrected the formula for it and then synthesized it. Chemically this drug is not as important as some other, such as insulin, for the same results that are obtained by the use of thyroxin can be obtained by the use of thyroid extract. Pituitary gland has been found to be very effective in the treatment of a surgical shock and in diabetes insipidus. Also the oxytocic principle is of material aid in the third stage of labor.

"Vitamine 'A' receives attention because of its use as an anti-infection agent, 'B' because of its importance in the treatment of pellagra and beri beri, 'C' because of its aid in attending to dental caries, 'D' whose use was thoroughly discussed at our last meeting, and 'E' because of its anti-sterility properties. Never-the-less, the study of vitamins has just begun.

"Sleep-producing drugs have increased greatly in the last few years until now there are

30,000 pounds or 40,000,000 doses of barbital alone used each year. Others in this group are adalin and sulphon-methane. In 1869 chloral hydrate or 'knock out drops' came into use, but it is deleterious to the heart. It was succeeded by the sulphon-methane group. These, in turn, were supplanted by veronal in 1904-1905. This latter was discovered by Fisher and is relatively non-toxic, not as habit-forming as many of the nuclei in preparing many other superior hypnotics, such as Luminal, which is more effective in epilepsy, but is more toxic, Impra, Neonal and Amytol. Amytol has two uses, one as a prophylactic and the other in anæsthesia when it is about an hour before the effect is wanted in local cases and in general cases injected without the patient being aware of what effect is to be expected. Sleep is produced and then ether may be used without the usual unpleasant effects. Following operation Amytol is used to kill the general post operation pain.

"Antibodies are of great use now, especially in diseases where none are developed in the body or in cases where those that do develop are not active enough.

"Chemical therapy has developed the use of Salvarsan, Arsphenamine, bismuth and gold preparations for specific uses in sleeping sickness of Africa, syphilis, etc. A tolerance is developed by the body after a period of use of one of these preparations so that that particular product ceases to kill bacteria or parasites when lethal doses are given. In such cases another form of the drug may be used and proper results obtained. An example is in the use of arsenic. Trivalent arsenic may give the expected results for some time. Then the body builds up a tolerance for it until it has no effect when administered. Pentavalent arsenic is then administered and again the patient yields to treatment. Arsphenamine is very easily decomposed and must be neutral when used. Neorsphenamin is more stable and Sulphonarsphenamine is still more stable, but is not as effective generally. Hundreds of new arsenicals are now being used until it is estimated that there are 5,000,000 injections annually. The Rockefeller Institute has done a great work on arsenicals, such as Tryparsemid in the treatment of tertiary syphilis. Four or five years ago the University of Wisconsin developed the treatment of paresis by the use of arsenicals, with the results that in a year a hundred patients were able to leave the hos-

pital and go back to their former occupations. Now improvements are being worked on in Africa. The relative use of arsenicals, bismuth and mercury compounds are as 10-7-4.

"In such countries as the Congo where whole populations are in danger of sleeping sickness, a great deal of research work has been carried on. Acriflavine and other dyes have not proven themselves of great value. In 1920, Bayer 205, a non-dye was produced. The manufacturers withheld true information regarding it. By studying the patents and by other research work Fournau 309 was produced and this has been found to be identical with that of the hidden formula of Bayer 205. This has a therapeutic dose of but  $\frac{1}{100}$  of the fatal dose, but results from its use are not as successful as hoped. In the treatment of cancer and tuberculosis chemical therapy has made little progress. Lead salts are used in cancer treatment and gold compounds in tuberculosis treatment, but diet and rest are of more benefit. Also there has been no satisfactory treatment for leprosy. At the present time there are about 3,000,000 lepers in the world and this shows no reduction in the last 100 years. The bacillus is coated with a waxy substance so that treatment is very difficult. Those who are hardy enough to take chaulmoogra oil yield to treatment, but many cannot undertake this system of curing the disease. At present hydno-caupic acid or chaulmoogric acid is used a great deal, but these need replacement and it is hoped that chemotherapy will furnish their substitutes. Plasmochin is now being used with quinine in the treatment of malaria, and it has been found to kill all forms of the parasite.

"Antiseptics are very widely used and in choosing one the aim is to obtain a product with as little negative results as possible. Sodium and potassium hypochlorites, while effective, are irritating and unstable. Dakin has improved them by the use of a boric acid buffer. The organic chloramines including chlorazene (water soluble), dichloramine T (oil soluble) and halazone showed marked developments in the manufacture of antiseptic. The latter is used to make water safe and is a boon to campers, tourists and the army. It acts as an antiseptic in as dilute a solution as  $\frac{1}{200,000}$ . Dyes are important as antiseptics for their advancement into tissue may be easily seen. Acriflavine has increased antiseptic properties when it comes in contact with blood serum. Phenol loses its antiseptic properties under similar

conditions. Mercurochrome depends on its mercury for the antiseptic value. Metaphen has a phenol coefficient of 500. Methyolate and other resorcinol derivatives have increased in importance in the last five or six years. Those from the ethyl to butyl group were first used, but now, due to Leonard, hexyl Resorcinol is of benefit in urinary antiseptics and the destroying of *B. coli*.

"The Chewing of Coca leaves dates back hundreds of years, but it was not until 1860 that the alkaloid, cocaine was isolated and it was not used in surgery of the eye until 1884. Novocaine and procaine have replaced it to a more or less degree, but the latter cannot be used on the surface. Butyn has the advantage in that it can be used on external surfaces and also used in injection. Tutocain and apothesine are two other developments of the last few years.

"The treatment of worms is of no great importance to those of the northern states, but to the southerner this has assumed a matter which requires much attention. Each type, such as hookworm, tapeworm, etc., must have a special treatment. The ordinary hookworm hatches from the ova in the soil from where it enters the human body through abrasions on bare feet. It enters the blood stream, goes to the lungs and throat and finally attaches itself to the lining of the intestine. Oil of chenopodium and carbon tetrachloride have been used advantageously in the treatment of it as statistics from a mine will show. Many employees were infected and after a treatment was given the efficiency of the workmen was improved 50 per cent. Tetrachlor ethylene is also being used with good results.

"Taken all in all, only a start has been made in the treatment of infectious diseases for of the fifty known diseases treatment is known for but 25 per cent of them and there are 12 organisms that are not even known."

Following the lecture a general discussion of "New Remedies" was participated in by Mr. Gray, Miss Appelbaum and several other members and guests.

President Hynes then introduced the President-Elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and Secretary of the N. A. B. P., H. C. Christensen, who, in a few words, told of the job of interesting the retail pharmacist in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the hope that with the coöperation of friends and others interested in pharmacy the

relationship between the two might be brought closer during his term as President.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. F. H. Volwiler was then given a rising vote of thanks for his most interesting talk.

LEWIS E. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The February meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Thursday evening, February 13, 1930 in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Twenty members and friends enjoyed the dinner which preceded the meeting; this number was swelled three-fold when meeting was called to order. In the absence of President Koelzer, Vice-President John Webster of the University of Michigan presided. The minutes of the January meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

Chairman Burniac of the Membership Committee reported the number of new members at 23, but hoped to double before the May meeting. The secretary reported for Dean Lakey of the Program Committee. The March meeting is to be given over to (Student Night) the Pharmacy students of the University of Michigan, College of City of Detroit and the Institute of Technology who will present the students' views on the future of pharmacy.

Dean Kraus, of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Michigan, invited the branch to Ann Arbor for their "Annual Treat," the May meeting, to be held in the Chemistry Building of the University, preceded by dinner to be held in the new Women's League Building. Dr. D. L. Tabern is to be the speaker of the evening.

Vice-President Webster, proceeded with the program by presenting the speaker of the evening, Fred Ingram, who gave a most interesting talk entitled "Merge, Submerge or Immerge, Which?"

Mr. Ingram brought out the many possibilities of the independent druggist who thinks and does things. He spoke of the many opportunities for the individual taking advantage of the National pharmacy movements, such as First Aid Week and Pharmacy Week, whereby millions of dollars in publicity is given for the benefit of the individual druggist. The opportunity is there, but the individual must get the most out of these movements by coöperation.

Mr. Ingram said window displays with a personal touch will do it. He gave two splendid illustrations of "First Aid Week" windows,

that will pay big dividends, *the first*: Place a boy scout in the window demonstrating first aid. *The second*: Placing two medicine cabinets in the window, one the average untidy, unkept medicine cabinet and the second neat and complete in arrangement to meet every first aid need, with two central signs one reading "Does Your Medicine Cabinet Look Like This?" *Second*, "Your Medicine Cabinet Can Look Like This." The results are bound to be fruitful and worth the effort.

He said further that the independent druggist must stop worrying about yesterday and think of to-morrow; stop worrying about the chain stores; instead, profit by their experience and adopt modern methods of display and merchandising. Too many druggists think that in buying power there is strength, when in reality it is selling power that spells success. Mr. Ingram urged the members to practice salesmanship by suggestive selling, make companion sales, rather than be "Mere Robot." He asked, "Why pay clerks salary when a Robot will dispense the article needed, neatly wrapped, return the correct change and say thank you?" Some clerks don't even do that, but to be successful they must do more—be alert to the situation.

A general discussion followed led by Messrs. Webster, Kraus, Burniac and Weaver. This discussion brought out many points of interest regarding the future of the independent druggist. In fact, a successful future was predicted for the druggist who looks to the to-morrow and forgets yesterday.

The speaker was given a rising vote of thanks.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK.

The February meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday, the 10th, the chair being occupied by the President, Mr. Robert R. Gerstner.

Chairman Robert S. Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, presented his report. In regard to Federal Legislation he stated that the Capper-Kelly Bill, H. R. 11, was on January 27th favorably reported on by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and by unanimous vote the new title of the bill would be "Resale Price Bill." He reported that the Williamson Bill, H. R. 8574, had passed the House and was in the Senate. This bill transfers certain func-

tions of the prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. It is being opposed by the drug and chemical trade and the producers and users of industrial alcohol.

With reference to State Legislation he reported that the bill providing for the elimination of geographical limits for Licensed Druggists had been introduced the previous week in the Assembly and Senate. It is being strenuously opposed by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and all local pharmaceutical organizations. The suit to test the Pharmacy Ownership Act in Erie County has not as yet come to trial; it will be opposed by the New York State Board of Pharmacy as well as the New York State Pharmaceutical Association with the National Association of Retail Druggists acting as *amicus curiae*.

Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, having been requested at the previous meeting to submit his suggestions regarding Student Membership, read his resolutions which were voted upon and carried by the meeting.

Mr. Reginald Dyer, Chairman of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, read a list of some Newer Remedies and gave interesting abstracts of the following subject, "Dental Caries and Its Connection with the Calcium Content of the Saliva;" "Stability of Extracts of Ergot and Methods of Standardization of Ergot."

Max Bachrach was introduced by the president as the speaker of the evening.

The title of his paper was "The Application of Science to the Fur Industry." Mr. Bachrach began by tracing the history of the industry from its earliest days up to the present time; he then classified the fur-bearing animals zoologically, and with the aid of slides from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showed the different types of animals and furs obtained from them. He dealt with the application of the microscopy of fur fibers to the industry, showing how the development of this subject, upon which he has spent much time, will be of considerable help in the determination of the type of animal from which the fur has been obtained. Many slides were shown illustrating this subject. He then traced the production of fur garments from the trapping of animals, through the hands of the dresser and the dyer, to the furrier and from him to the wearer.

There was a good attendance at the meeting and an interesting discussion followed the

lecture. A rising vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bachrach.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At the thirty-first meeting of the University of North Carolina Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, held in Pharmacy Hall on January 29, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, L. G. Barefoot, Four Oaks; *First Vice-President*, B. B. Forrest, Hillsboro; *Second Vice-President*, C. B. Clark, Jr., Williamston; *Secretary-Treasurer*, H. M. Dellinger, Stanley.

The thirty-second meeting was held on February 12th. At this time Prof. J. G. Beard, of the University School of Pharmacy, assisted by Miss Alice Noble, gave an illustrated lecture on the "Men Who Have Contributed to the Origin, Development and Growth of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association." In his opening remarks the speaker outlined the events that led up to the formation of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association on August 11, 1880. He then showed a very interesting collection of lantern slides which included pictures of the past officers of the Association. As each picture was displayed the lecturer gave a brief statement of the service the officer had rendered to the organization and to North Carolina pharmacy.

The thirty-third meeting of the branch was held in Pharmacy Hall on the evening of February 26th. Dr. W. C. Coker, head of the Department of Botany of the University, delivered an address on "Organic Evolution." He stated that the seven factors involved in the process of evolution are: time, variation, over-production, selection, struggle for existence, survival of the fittest and heredity. These factors were clearly illustrated with lantern slides showing progressive evolution in plant and animal life. Dr. Coker developed his lecture from the lowest form of plant and animal life to that of the highest, finishing his talk on the origin of man and a brief history of the work of Darwin.

#### NORTHERN OHIO.

The February meeting of the Northern Ohio Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President Benfield at a dinner meeting, held at Fenway Hall, February 14, 1930. Waldo M. Bowman, of Toledo, Ohio, was present as guest and speaker for the evening. The Council of the

Branch held an open meeting during the course of the dinner and heard the reports of committees. The Program Committee reported that Dr. K. K. Chen, of Eli Lilly and Company, had accepted their invitation to address the Branch on March 13th.

After adjournment of Council, Dean Spease introduced Mr. Bowman, who presented an interesting paper on Ethical Pharmacy.

Mr. Bowman outlined the evolution of the pharmacist from the time he was the source of supply for all types of drugs and medicines which he collected from all parts of the earth to the present day of intense commercialism in the drug trade. Little attention is paid to the professional side of pharmacy in the great majority of stores and in the opinion of Mr. Bowman modern pharmacy will resolve into two phases, the commercial phase and the ethical phase. Then, and not before, will professional pharmacy come into its own and its votaries be the successor indeed of "Ye Apothecary" of the olden time.

Mr. Bowman states that ethical pharmacy is the buffer between the physician and the public and that pharmacy which has the confidence of both physician and public is an asset to the community in which it exists. There is to-day in modern business a definite place for ethical pharmacy and a need for schools to train men along highly specialized lines to carry on its work.

In concluding his talk Mr. Bowman discussed in detail the items to be handled by the professional pharmacist, the value of proper advertising and his code of ethics.

The following officers were elected at the December meeting for the ensuing year:

*President*, H. F. Benfield, 15709 Clifton Boulevard; *Vice-President*, Edward Spease, 3051 Scarborough Road; *Secretary*, Franklin J. Bacon, 3550 Avalon Road; *Treasurer*, Paul R. Hudson, 3131 Washington Boulevard.

*Policy Committee, Chairman*, A. B. Ejbl, Edward Spease, F. J. Cermak, A. L. Flandermeyer, J. T. Matousek. *Program Committee, Chairman*, Edward Davy, L. P. Miller, A. E. Walleck. *Council Members—Term Expiring December, 1933*: Herbert Decker, Emil Peter-silge, Joseph Matousek, Andrew Walleck.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held in the P. A. R. D. Building, Tuesday evening, February

the eleventh. President Hoch occupied the chair.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was presented and accepted. President Hoch appointed an auditing committee and announced that the committee on nominations would be appointed later. He then stated the purpose of the meeting and presented the speaker of the evening, Professor E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman of the Committee on Revision, U. S. P. X.

Professor Cook first briefly outlined the history of the U. S. P. and explained the part played by the physicians and pharmacists in the revision of the U. S. P. VIII, U. S. P. IX, and U. S. P. X. Many very interesting details relative to the revision of the U. S. P. X were described, which gave the members an excellent idea how the various problems were studied and how conclusions were reached. He stated that some preparations were not admitted to the U. S. P. X because of complex formulas; others were not admitted because some other or better form was official. He stated that of the 376 titles deleted from the U. S. P. IX and U. S. P. X, 208 were admitted to the National Formulary.

During the past year Professor Cook has been actively engaged in making a scope survey with the hope of securing valuable data which may aid the coming Revision Committee. To secure this data hundreds of questionnaires have been mailed to physicians and pharmacists throughout the United States. The questionnaire contains a list of drugs, chemicals and preparations official in the U. S. P. VIII and U. S. P. IX but not admitted to the U. S. P. X. Physicians and pharmacists were asked to study the questionnaire very carefully and then indicate the number of times there was professional demand for the products named in the list. It was suggested that at least 300 prescriptions be studied but if possible 500 or 1000, in order that the results may be more conclusive. Professor Cook stated that a great number of these questionnaires have been returned by both physicians and pharmacists, but a complete check has not been made, because of the enormous amount of work involved in the study. Results, however, seem to indicate that there are a number of useful drugs and preparations commonly used which were not admitted to the U. S. P. X.

At the conclusion of Professor Cook's discussion and valuable presentation of statistics the members joined in a discussion of the

various pharmacopœial problems. The question of how the Pharmacopœia can be made more useful to the physician was discussed at length. Various ideas were expressed relative to how the physician can learn of the therapeutic usefulness of many U. S. P. products. In the expressions of opinions the members agreed that in general physicians know little about the U. S. P. and the therapeutic properties of its many useful preparations. This is a serious problem and some way should be devised to correct it if the Pharmacopœia is to retain its usefulness.

FRANK H. EBY, *Secretary.*

#### NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The February meeting of the Northeast Mississippi Druggists' Association was held at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Mississippi on February 18th. The program began at 10:00 A.M. when the druggists assembled at the Chemistry-Pharmacy Building to start on a tour of the campus, including the new buildings.

Having completed the tour of the campus the druggists were shown a number of specially arranged exhibits, among these being an exhibit illustrating how glass bottles are made, where cork comes from and how it is prepared, and some of the products made from the bi-products in the manufacture of cork stoppers. In addition an exhibit of the various pharmaceutical journals and an exhibit of plans and equipment for the modern drug store were shown. Apparatus recently obtained for the pharmacy laboratory was on exhibit and included an emulsion machine, and an ointment mill which was in operation making sulphur ointment.

Prof. J. R. Simms, Jr., gave an interesting lecture on "Glandular Products Used in the Treatment of Disease," and Prof. W. W. Barkley showed an interesting collection of medicinal plants native to Mississippi which have been collected by the classes in pharmaceutical botany.

At 12:30 an excellent dinner was served at the Blue Goose Café in Oxford where several local physicians joined the pharmacists of Oxford and the visiting druggists and their wives. During the dinner members of the University High School Glee Club entertained with solos and other selections. Chancellor Hume extended a corial welcome to the visiting druggists in behalf of the University of Mississippi in a

speech in which he briefly reviewed the history of the University and told about its present development and of its expected future growth. Brief remarks were also made by Dr. P. W. Rowland, professor of Materia Medica, and Dr. J. N. Swan, head of the Department of Chemistry.

After dinner the druggists inspected the laboratories of bacteriology and physiology where numerous exhibits consisting of bacterial cultures and microscopic slides were on display. Immediately following this a business meeting was held which was presided over by the president of the association, Mr. F. W. Duckworth, of Booneville. Several new members joined the organization at this time. In regard to the proposed nuisance taxes being considered by the Legislature the many pharmacists present were unanimous in expressing the thought "Don't make us the goat—we don't mind just taxation, but don't make us tax collectors and stamp lickens." Among other resolutions passed was one favoring the establishment of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army. The secretary was instructed to forward this resolution to each member of the committee on Military Affairs of the

United States Senate and House of Representatives, and recommending favorable action.

Following the business meeting Dr. Charles E. Wilson of Corinth, president of the Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association, spoke on "What the State Organization Is Doing."

The meeting was concluded with an address by Prof. Elmer L. Hammond, Dean of the "Ole Miss" School of Pharmacy, "On a Trip to the Black Hills of South Dakota," which was illustrated by more than forty beautiful views projected by the school's recently acquired balopticon. Professor Hammond was a member of the House of delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and represented the Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association at the annual meeting held last August in the Black Hills. Both Dr. Wilson and Professor Hammond discussed the approaching meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to be held at Baltimore, and the coming revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, the convention for which is to be held at Washington, D. C.

The March meeting of the Northeast Mississippi Druggists' Association will be held at New Albany on March 18th.



Roach Prescription Shop, Oklahoma City.—See October JOURNAL, 1929, page 1014.

**For Tentative Program A. P. H. A. Meeting, Baltimore, see page 298.**