

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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 Faculty of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland received the members of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and their friends at the new building of the School of Pharmacy on Friday evening, March 28, 1930.

The visitors assembled in the spacious reading room of the library. Small groups of eight or ten were formed, and these groups were escorted through the building by the different members of the faculty.

The dispensing and manufacturing pharmacy laboratories were first inspected. The older graduates of the Maryland College of Pharmacy were especially interested in the electrically driven grinders, mixers, mills, collapsible tube filler, tablet machine, sugar coating pans, etc., in these laboratories, and made many references to the differences between the present-day equipment and the hand methods employed during their apprenticeship and college days.

Then the visitors were taken to the fifth floor and shown the zoölogy, bacteriology and pharmacological laboratories, with the latest improved equipment and accessories. Descending, the groups leisurely investigated the class rooms, the inorganic and organic chemistry laboratories, the pharmaceutical chemistry and research laboratories, as well as the physics laboratory. Of special interest was the new commercial pharmacy laboratory, with

its beautifully constructed drug store equipment. Here exhibits from the different manufacturers were displayed.

Next, President Frank L. Black, in true school manner, called the large class of the Baltimore Branch to order in one of the class rooms, admonished one or two who were tardy, and called on Dr. A. G. DuMez to deliver the lecture.

Dr. DuMez welcomed the visitors, and then made use of one of the new balopticons in presenting pictures of several unusual paintings, some on canvas and others on glass, idealizing the calling of pharmacy by depicting Christ as an Apothecary. Dr. DuMez explained the texts and symbols inscribed on each picture as presented, and called attention to the similarity in the treatment of the subject matter by the different artists. He stated that several of the paintings were executed centuries ago, and that two of the finest on glass are now exhibited in the National Apothecary Shop of the Swiss National Museum at Zurich.

Class was dismissed, and the guests were invited to enjoy the refreshments provided for the occasion.

The visiting members of the Baltimore branch included several of the older graduates of the Maryland College of Pharmacy: Robert S. McKinney, of Taneytown, Md., Class of 1882; Charles E. Sonnenburg, Class of 1890; Charles Morgan, Class of 1891; J. W. Dorman, Class of 1894; W. G. Boucsein, Class of 1895 and Judson H. Sencindiver, Class of 1897, and all

expressed pleasure in again attending class in the new college building.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

CHICAGO.

The 189th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, March 18th, President Hynes presiding. After a report of the attendance of the last meeting was read, H. M. Emig, instructor at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, gave a résumé of the January and February Journals. Following this, a welcome was extended to Dean Lofgren, Dr. Harwood and seven students from Valparaiso University who came to Chicago for the meeting. Dr. Bernard Fantus, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced, and he gave an interesting talk on U. S. P. and N. F. Revision.

U. S. P. AND N. F. REVISION.¹

"On the 13th of May at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., the delegates from the institutions who have a right to representation will meet for the Pharmacopœial Convention. Principles will be formulated for the guidance of the Revision Committee and the Nominating Committee will be formed. In the evening of the same day the Nominating Committee will meet in lively session to select the Revision Committee. An exciting meeting is expected, due to the differences in opinions between pharmacists and physicians on what shall be admitted into the U. S. P. History of former committees shows that the physicians seemed to know better what articles should be included, but after the sub-committee on scope, which included 17 physicians, had labored hard and long on deletions and admissions, the pharmacists present threw back into the U. S. P. all those articles deleted by the committee. Now the physicians demand the right to delete and admit articles, but this is not altogether satisfactory. We must be liberal enough and the physicians' demand for last word on scope should be withdrawn. In case of dispute, the matter should be submitted to the General Committee, where a two-thirds vote should be required to over-ride the work of the Committee on Scope. Nevertheless, the use of a substance should not dictate admission into the U. S. P. The effect of a drug is what interests the physician. He wants to know the *best*

drug of any one type for a certain effect. There may be half a dozen drugs which are similar in action, but he wishes to select the *one* of that group. If the Committee on Scope furnishes that information, it yields invaluable service; otherwise its value as a committee is not great. For example—which of the strychnine salts official is the better, the sulphate or the nitrate? Both give the same general results, but if one is better, why have the other official? The pharmacist will immediately say that the sulphate is used a great deal, so it should be official even though the nitrate is the better salt. In all probability the sulphate is used so much because at one time it was the only official salt of strychnine. The Pharmacopœia's recognition of it makes for its use and does not help in the clarifying of that book. A line must be drawn somewhere. The question is, "Should that line be drawn from a liberal or more strict viewpoint?" Some say that if a physician prescribes brick dust, then that should be official. If literal action were taken in this case it would certainly detract from the utility of the U. S. P., both for physicians and pharmacists. While it is not a textbook, it is a book of guidance and is used for state board examinations to a great degree. The examiners think that if a thing is official the applicant for the examination should know all about it. Cut down the articles until each one is a true working tool of the physician. There are about fifty local anæsthetics. Why have so many? Cut down the number to a few, each one having a special mission. For example—when an anæsthetic is discovered to take the place of cocaine, drop cocaine from the U. S. P. It is one of the most terrible anæsthetics that we have, anyway, but at present there is nothing to take its place. We must have standards for medicines used, but why not do as the French do? In France, if an article is dropped, the last "Codex" in which that article was official still sets the standard for it. Thereby in a way, all things that were official at any time are still official. We could do the same with the U. S. P. If this is done, a more dignified guide to therapy will result and the U. S. P. will shine in the light of pure science.²

"There is a tendency to delete articles of a complex nature. This may or may not be a good thing. A preparation should be as simple

² Dr. Fantus then presented a list of articles which he thought should be considered for admission in the U. S. P. XI.

¹ An address by Bernard Fantus, M.D.

as possible, but if there is a real necessity for having several ingredients in it, good and well. The trouble with most complex mixtures is that they are not scientific, not elaborated, each ingredient has not been tested for its particular function. Is the proportion of each ingredient correct? Is the combination the best that can be had? Some relics that are examples of incorrect mixtures are Paregoric and Brown Mixture. If a complex mixture has the therapeutic action given and expected of it, then by all means admit it into the U. S. P. The pharmacists say that their needs dictate that standards for complex preparations must be met. Here is where the N. F. enters. It was designed for that purpose by a group of pharmacists who saw the necessity for having such a book of formulas. Place preparations in it and let the same suggestion about having the U. S. P. official in series apply to it also.

"Why not have modernized spelling in the U. S. P.? Why is the word *Pharmacopœia* spelled the way it is? Why not end it "pea"? Why must the name of an alkaloid end in the letter *e*? The modernizing of spelling must be a gradual advancement. The authority for spelling words should be vested in the body which uses those words mostly. In this particular case, if the Revision Committee accepts that spelling of a word, then we as pharmacists and physicians should accept that spelling as final. The word mixture, meaning a turbid mixture (as a class of preparations) is the wrong title to use. Why not call that class Suspensions? The British *Pharmacopœia* is now in the process of being revised and the Secretary of the Commission (which is a governmental body) has asked the U. S. P. Revision Committee to cooperate with them in naming the new articles admitted at this time.

"The improvements which are to be made may be divided into two classes: (1) those forced upon us and (2) those which we find by investigation. In the latter we will find a great deal of help by using colloidal chemistry. For instance—bichloride of mercury may be reduced to free mercury by the use of formaldehyde. If investigation shows that this is a better method for obtaining preparations containing free mercury, such as the ointment, make this method for preparation of the ointment official. It makes no difference whether or not this can be prepared in a drug store if a *better* ointment will be the result. Another thing which should be observed is to get the sameness of color for a preparation

when it is made at different times. Syrups, particularly Syrup of Orange, fall in this class. One time it will be almost water-white and another time it will be quite orange in color. Storing in amber-colored bottles may aid in bringing about this. Another suggestion—why not have our dilute acids *N/1* as advocated by the British? This latter is also applicable to solutions of NaOH and KOH.

"The psychic value of some substances retains their use for some time, but they are bound to have their ups and downs. An example of such a substance is yeast. While its value medicinally is not great, it does have some popularity for some time. Then it drops into disuse and again some time later it appears as something new in the treatment of illnesses. Advertising also plays an important part in the usage of a substance. The commissioners should investigate advertised preparations and, when the advertisements are discontinued, if the medicaments are of real value their use will continue, but if they are not efficient they will drop from the market.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

"The National Formulary should be as dignified and as useful as the U. S. P., but as yet it has not come into its own. In this book the admissions are dictated by use as it represents the pharmacist's point of view, not the idea of the physician which is represented by the U. S. P. where outstanding therapeutics and utility are the necessary qualifications for admission. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should set aside a sum of money for the study of the *use* of medicaments throughout the United States. This investigation should not be left to those who wish to work for the good of pharmacy, donating their time to that end, but it should be undertaken by a paid officer and staff who could investigate and statisticate the degree to which preparations are being used. This information should be available before the Revision Committee meets and would be a basis for their work on scope. The usage of things is not the only thing which should dictate admission into the N. F. There are many things, not official to the U. S. P., which *should* be used, but are not and the N. F. Revision Committee has the privilege to include this group when selecting articles. An example may be found in syrups and elixirs. These should be elegant preparations and a set of formulas along this line would be a revelation to the physicians. The best propa-

ganda along this line is to be found in convincing the teachers in the medical schools that the N. F. does contain this long-wished-for set of recipes. They, in turn, can broadcast this valuable information to their classes.

"Some of the N. F. preparations need 'debuncoizing.' Such preparations as Warburg's Tincture contain many ingredients not necessary to their therapeutic value. Such preparations should be investigated scientifically before allowing them to continue as articles in the N. F. and the suggestion is made that the wholesale manufacturers' organizations appoint a body to look into this matter, thus saving themselves money in the end."

Following the address, a general discussion took place, many present taking part, each one offering some suggestion on improvement in the U. S. P. XI.

President Hynes expressed his wish to see statements relative to the preservation of drugs from the attacks of insects contained in the information following the definitions of those drugs rather than a general statement in the front of the Pharmacopoeia where those uncertain instructions are seldom observed by the Pharmacist. Also in testing calomel, the U. S. P. X states that the precipitant used is nitric acid, which should be changed to silver nitrate solution. Objection is offered to the using of words (in the U. S. P.) which cannot be found in a good dictionary. Why is there not a test for "chlorides" as impurities of "iodides" and "bromides?" Sodium chloride is a logical, cheap adulterant which might be used in both classes of salts.

Mr. Gray objects to the change in strength of Lugol's Solution produced when the formula was changed from a weight to a volume preparation.

Dean Day approved Dr. Fantus' idea on modified spelling, but hesitated to agree that affiliation with the British, who use the spelling "labour," would aid in bringing about any simplification. He also stated that the U. S. P. Revision Committee has money from the publication of the U. S. P. which has yielded enough interest so that for the last four years about \$20,000 has been spent for research work. The N. F. is not so fortunate, but there is a smaller sum set aside for research work.

Professor Gathercoal stated that this year there will be \$1000 used for research work on N. F. problems.

Mr. Becker objects to the weight of water as stated in the U. S. P. where it is weighed at 4° C. *in vacuo*, and this weight used as a standard, although under ordinary circumstances we do not weigh or measure *in vacuo*. Mr. Webster pointed out that a correction is made for this, but why have the correction rather than the weight under the conditions that are practical?

Dean Lofgren expressed the pleasure of the Valparaiso group in being able to attend the meeting, especially so inasmuch as it has been several years since a representation from that school had attended a branch meeting in Chicago.

Mr. Webster objected to simplified spelling if it applies only to a part of the English used in the U. S. P. Why spell *sulphuric* with the letter "f" replacing the "ph" and not use the same logic in spelling phosphoric.

Mr. Rylands, of Armour Co., suggested that such additions as metaphen be considered as articles for the U. S. P. XI, and also referred to the work done by N. N. R.

Dr. Volwiler, of Abbott Laboratories, discussed the power of admitting articles that are sold as proprietaries, and preparations on which the patents had expired. He also suggested the following additions: Parathyroid, iodized or brominized oils, female sex hormone and antivennin.

Messrs. Webster and Becker agree that the proposed addition of sodium sulphocyanate may be taken care of by making official potassium sulphocyanate which is now "official" as a test solution.

Messrs. Handler and Dobin suggest that more care be used in selecting synonyms for the articles present, bringing special attention to the proposed addition of "sweet oil" as a synonym for olive oil and "Huxham's Tincture" for compound tincture of cinchona.

Dr. J. T. Sperl has several suggestions as additions for the new U. S. P. Give intravenous doses for the following: Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Emetine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Sodium Cacodylate, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$; Sodium Iodide, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$; Red Iodide of Mercury, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$; Glucose, dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$; and Sodium Salicylate gr. 15. He also suggests that Sodium Acid Phosphate (Mono-Sodium Orthophosphate) be added and given an average dose of dr. 1. He suggests further that cacao butter suppositories can be made more plastic and cohesive by using the following formula: Hydrus Wool Fat 1.0, Starch 4.0,

Cacao Butter *q.s.* 30.0. Rub together the wool fat and starch and then incorporate the cacao butter. He asks, "Should Syr. of Ferrous Iodide be kept in the light or dark?" Hyoscyamus should be from one-year old plants. Digitalis should be from the plant in flower during the second year. Under the description and physical properties of "Olsum Chenopodii" one should find that it darkens and thickens with age. Lastly he offers a Glycerite of Elm as a new preparation to be used as a vehicle for iodides and creosote.

Following this discussion a rising vote of thanks was given Dr. Fantus.

LEWIS E. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO BRANCH FURTHER POPULARIZES JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.

Realizing that many pharmacists—retail, manufacturing, and teachers—do not get all of the good reading out of the JOURNAL that is in it, the Chicago Branch has undertaken a means of pointing out to them the many interesting topics which might otherwise be overlooked. At the March meeting of the Chicago Branch, H. M. Emig, Instructor at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, gave a 20-minute résumé of the January and February JOURNALS. Inasmuch as two JOURNALS had to be covered at this meeting only the scientific articles were abstracted, but in future meetings the whole JOURNAL will be "gone over," the "high lights" being pointed out, so that the pharmacists can then read and digest the articles in detail. We hope that this will prove beneficial to A. PH. A. members and that they will be able to get even more out of the JOURNAL in the future.

LEWIS E. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The March meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Thursday, March 13th; dinner preceded the meeting. In the absence of President Koelzer, Vice-President Jack Webster, of the University of Michigan, called the meeting to order; about sixty pharmacy students were present from the University of Michigan, Detroit Technical Institute and the College of City of Detroit.

Leonard A. Seltzer was asked to preside in recognition of being the father of the "Student Night" idea. Dr. Seltzer thanked the students

for the honor, assuring them the Detroit Branch is glad to have them at all meetings.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Chairman Lakey, of the Program Committee, reported that the April meeting would be given over to a scientific subject of interest to Pharmacy, by L. W. Rowe.

The Student Program was opened by James Liddell of the College of City of Detroit. He presented a most interesting paper on "The Materia Medica of the American Indian."

J. B. Juntenen, of the Detroit Technical Institute, chose as his subject "U. S. P. Preparations and Their Use in Prescription Writing." He said physicians are becoming modernistic. George Stanley, of the Detroit Technical Institute, answered Mr. Juntenen in a well-written paper entitled "Opinion on Remedy for Modernistic Prescription Writing."

Olga Kravchell, of the College of City of Detroit, presented a most unusual and complete paper entitled "Pharmacists Awakening to the Necessity of Uplifting the Profession." Miss Kravchell deplored the present condition of many drug stores, enumerating the evils which tend to lower the profession; she stressed the necessity of education.

Thelma Beaubien, of the City College, presented a most cheerful paper entitled "Yours Is the World and Everything That Is in It." Rex Green of the U. of M. gave an interesting talk on "The Future of Pharmacy." Fred Bessancon, of the Detroit Technical Institute, followed with a splendid paper, bringing out an entirely new phase of pharmacy of the future in a discussion of "The Manufacturer and Possibility of Experience." Harold Heyn, of the College of City of Detroit, presented a paper "What Is the Future of the Student Pharmacist?"

Jack Webster, of the University of Michigan, gave a splendid talk on "Meeting the Demands on Pharmacy To-day." He gave a very optimistic view to the students, suggesting they use education to better advantage by assisting the physician in his problems.

J. H. Webster complimented the students on their efforts in preparing such splendid papers, all with the same view—that is, raising the standard of the profession. He encouraged the students and assured them the future outlook in pharmacy is much brighter than the past.

The student program being completed, Mr. Seltzer turned the chair over to Vice-President

Webster, Jr. He announced the death of Harry B. Mason, one of the organizers of the Detroit Branch and the writer of the by-laws, and moved that a suitable resolution be drawn up and sent to the family of the deceased member; the motion was supported by Dean Lakey and carried.

Leonard A. Seltzer presented a paper, by title, which will appear in the *D. R. D. A. Journal*, "We Do Not Substitute—or Do We?"

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The March meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday, the 10th; over 80 members were present and the chair was taken by President Robert R. Gerstner.

In opening the meeting, the President announced that, owing to illness, the Secretary was unable to be present and so no minutes of the previous meeting would be read; he requested Dr. Schaefer to act as secretary.

The Treasurer submitted a report on the standing of the Branch finances; this was ordered accepted.

Dr. Schaefer presented the applications for membership, in the parent organization as well as the Branch, of Messrs. Harry F. Wagner, Edward Neimeth and Charles Doessereck. These applications were approved.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a sum of Fifty Dollars be appropriated for the use of the committee opposing the so-called Druggists' Bill. Also that three delegates be appointed to represent the Branch at the hearings in connection with this Bill. President Gerstner appointed for this purpose Messrs. Lehman, Miller and Walter.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported at length the present standing and chances of the Bill.

The President asked for an expression of opinion as to whether the dinners preceding the meeting should be continued or not. A large number of members present signified their desire to continue this feature but to invite the ladies also to attend.

Chairman Dyer, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, read a number of very interesting abstracts of current chemical literature.

President Gerstner then introduced the speaker of the evening, Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman of the U. S. P. X Revision

Committee, who delivered an address on pharmacopœial revision, taking as his title "The Pharmacopœia at Work."

This was followed by short talks by members of the U. S. P. Revision Committee, Messrs. Arny, Newcomb and Nitardy discussing various phases of U. S. P. revision. A general discussion then followed in which members Raubenheimer, Mayer, Currans, Bonisteel, Hessler and Schaefer participated.

A rising vote of thanks was given the speakers.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Acting Secretary*.

THE REMINGTON HONOR MEDALIST.

Dr. Edward Kremers, Director of the Course in Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, has been voted the Remington Honor Medal for 1930.

Among the services which have prompted the members of the Committee of Awards, consisting of the Ex-Presidents of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in making the selection, are the following:

For his distinguished services to pharmaceutical education, his attainments in research and his promotion of interest in the history of pharmacy; his research, including that of historical pharmacy and encouragement of others to engage in research; his work in connection with that of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Experiment Station; his constant watchfulness for the interests of pharmacy; for the splendid work he has done through many years for professional pharmacy and for the promotion of graduate work in pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Kremers was born in Milwaukee, February 23, 1865. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin, in 1886, and two years later earned the B.S. degree. He studied at the University of Goettingen and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1890. He was elected instructor in pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin in 1890, then professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and, in 1892, director of the Course in Pharmacy. For a number of years he was editor of the *Pharmaceutical Review*; co-editor of the "Standard National Dispensatory"; Author of the English edition of Gildemeister-Hoffmann-Kremers, "The Volatile Oils." He was member of the U. S. P. Revision Committee 1900-1910.

The Remington Honor Medal will be presented to Dr. Kremers at the banquet of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on the evening of May 6th in Baltimore.