

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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

Article III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meeting of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

### CHICAGO.

"About 125 members and friends of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were entertained by the girls of Gamma Chapter of Lambda Kappa Sigma Sorority on the evening of December 12th at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. The president of the chapter, Miss Mildred Schwaba, was introduced by President Hynes and the meeting turned over to her. The girls entertained with instrumental and vocal music, readings, tap dances and a clever play, 'Be a Little Cuckoo.' Following the play the meeting was turned back to President Hynes, who appointed two committees, the Nominating Committee, consisting of Dean Wm. B. Day, as chairman, and Wm. Gray and J. Harry Lindahl to select officers for the coming year, and a committee consisting of Clyde M. Snow and Secretary Martin to draw up resolutions of condolences to be sent to the press and to the family of the late M. A. Miner, one of the few members of the Chicago Branch to become a life member by paying yearly dues. Following these appointments, refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in on the first floor corridor of the main building."

LEWIS E. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

### CINCINNATI.

Dr. R. M. Peale spoke before the December meeting of the Cincinnati Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on

"The Pharmacist and the Doctor." He stated that a doctor should hesitate to prescribe drugs and preparations and designate the brand or manufacturer. The selection of the manufacturer and brand rests with the pharmacist. The layman should be told who are unethical physicians and pharmacists instead of being recommended to a certain one. This permits him to make his own selection which is usually to his satisfaction. It is also the duty of these in both professions to correct false impressions which spring out of nowhere and spread like wild-fire. Where there is evidence of unethical practices, steps should be taken to rid the profession of its leech.

The use of patent medicines should be discouraged, because each case of sickness is individual, while patents are designed to treat the condition as a group. Self-medication has led to thousands of deplorable conditions which might have been avoided with proper medical attention and advice. The physician should hesitate to accept all proprietary medicine with open arms. In doing so he admits an insult in permitting others, often not qualified, to prescribe for him. Prescribing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations will greatly cut down the inventory of the pharmacy and also thwart self-medication because many of these preparations are passed from person to person and used unhesitatingly because of the medical recommendation.

The refilling of prescriptions is another bad practice and should only be done with the consent of the physician. The greatest evil

in both professions is the dispensing physician and the counter-prescribing pharmacist. Neither is qualified to pursue these practices, and both professions would benefit greatly by the elimination of these conditions. The physician is qualified to diagnose and prescribe and the pharmacist has the right to dispense.

The officers for the 1930-1931 session are the following:

*President*, O. E. Kistner; *Vice-President*, Fred. V. Iglar; *Secretary*, Chas. F. Henke, Jr.; *Treasurer*, B. J. Kotte; *Trustees*: Frank F. Freericks (1934), Bertha M. Ott (1933), Mortimer Bye (1932), Nicholas J. Blank (1931).

CHAS. F. HENKE, JR., *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The December meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Thursday, December 11, 1930, in Y. M. C. A. Building. The dinner preceding was well attended, and a larger number were present when the meeting was called to order at 8:15 P.M. by President Webster. The minutes of the November meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Burniac, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported seven new members for the month. Mr. Webster complimented Mr. Burniac for his efforts in bringing in new members; his number now totals 30 for the year.

President Webster introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Robert L. Jones, of the Biological Department of Frederick Stearns & Co., who gave a most interesting and educational talk on "Vitamin Research and Vitamin Study from the Pharmacists' View Point." Dr. Jones said A and D vitamins are successfully assayed biologically; the most active vitamin D at present time is viosterol; the dose for children is 1 to 2 mg. He said the harmful dosage of viosterol has been largely exaggerated and explained that 1000 times the minimum curative dose daily was necessary to produce harmful results. Vitamin A is destroyed by sunlight, but staple under proper conditions. He showed that vitamins A and D prevent certain forms of disease by building up a resistance and vitamin B, most prevalent in yeast and wheat, aids digestion.

Dr. Jones showed many slides illustrating his talk. A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker. On motion of Leonard Seltzer,

seconded by J. H. Webster, it was unanimously voted to recommend J. Ed. Richardson to Governor-Elect Wilbur Brucker for re-appointment to the Michigan Board of Pharmacy.

J. H. Webster announced that the next N. A. R. D. Convention is to be held in Detroit, September 28 to October 2, 1931, and asked that the Detroit Branch cooperate with the D. R. D. A. to make this meeting an outstanding one. The motion was seconded by Leo J. LaCroix, and carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Seltzer reported the activities of the U. S. P. Revision Committee held in Philadelphia; he said splendid constructive work is being done by the pharmacists and physicians serving on this committee.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK.

The December meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held, by invitation of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, at their College, the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy of Long Island University, on Monday, the 8th, President Gerstner presiding. There was an attendance of over 120.

President Gerstner thanked the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, Dean Anderson and the Trustees for their kind invitation to hold the meeting in their very beautiful new building, and congratulated them.

The minutes of the November meeting were read and approved. The treasurer reported on the financial standing of the Branch. A motion was made and carried thanking the treasurer for his report.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, presented the following resolutions in connection with the Capper-Kelly Bill:

The members of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in meeting assembled at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 600 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 8, 1930, have adopted the following resolutions.

"WHEREAS: The bulk of the merchandise offered for sale in the retail pharmacies and drug stores of the United States consists of goods marketed under a trade name or trade-mark, and

"WHEREAS: This condition also exists in most other lines of retail merchandising and

"WHEREAS: Competition has forced the sale of such merchandise at prices which show very little or no profit to the retail merchant, and

"WHEREAS: This method of merchandising is of little or no benefit to the public, as the cost of doing business and the profits must be obtained by asking and obtaining abnormally high prices on unidentified and non-trade-marked merchandise, and

"WHEREAS: This method of merchandising benefits only larger or chain establishments which usually carry a greater proportion of unidentified or non-trade-mark merchandise, for which the public is deluded into paying an unjustly high profit,

"*Therefore Be It Resolved:* That we the members of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION declare ourselves in favor of the enactment of the Capper-Kelly Bill (H. R. No. 11, Senate No. 1418) which permits the manufacturers and distributors of trade-marked merchandise to standardize the resale prices, thus ensuring a living profit to the merchants selling such goods and doing away with the temptation of demanding unusually high profits on unidentified and non-trade-marked goods, and *be it further,*

"*Resolved:* That we earnestly pray and request the representatives of the State of New York in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to vote favorably for the adoption of this bill (H. R. No. 11, Senate No. 1418) thereby insuring a square deal to the public, and to the retail merchant, a promise of an existence."

It was voted to adopt these resolutions and to send a copy to each of the members of this Congressional District and to the two Senators of New York State. Mr. Lehman also reported that the New York Pharmaceutical Conference and the Department of Health of the City were planning more satisfactory methods for the handling of hypnotics by physicians and pharmacists.

Dr. Mayer, for the Audit Committee, reported that he had approved of the bills which had been submitted to him.

Dr. Diner, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, reported progress on the arrangements for the coming joint meeting of the Branch and the Academy of Pharmacy.

The secretary submitted the following names for full membership in the Branch—Professors Lewis N. Brown and Jacob S. Dorfman, Miss Marguerite C. Dimler, and Messrs. Horace T. F. Givens and Rudolph Hauck, also the names of two students for Student Membership; these were approved by the meeting. Applications of Messrs. Edward P. Anzelmi and Domenick Fanelli were read by the secretary for membership in the Parent Organization, and Dr. Mayer reported that he was securing applications from two persons.

The secretary read a letter from Secretary E. F. Kelly in which he asked the Branch to aid in President Christensen's drive for increased membership.

The president appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Dr. Schaefer as chairman, Mr. Seely and Dr. Mayer, and asked them to bring in a report at the January meeting.

Chairman R. E. Dyer, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, read abstracts of papers on "Masking the Taste of Bitter Drugs," "A Licorice Substitute," "The Relation of Leaf-size and Vitamin A Content of Spinach," "The Relation of Magnesia in the Soil to the Prevention of Cancer," and "A New Formula for Tablets of Acetylsalicylic Acid."

President Gerstner introduced the Hon. William Schroeder, Jr., M.D., chairman of the Sanitary Commission of the city of New York, as the guest speaker of the evening. He told the audience that Dr. Schroeder was a graduate of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy of 1907, and for this reason it was a distinct pleasure to welcome him there.

Dr. Schroeder introduced his subject "Sanitation Problems of the City of New York" by reminding his hearers that his commission was only appointed a year ago. He stated that, owing to the fact that garbage has been dumped at sea and sewage has been emptying into the rivers and creeks immediately surrounding the city, these waters and even the water at the nearby beaches have had an extremely high bacterial count; sewage has not been taken care of in any modern way. He referred to the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee, where modern disposal plants had been in operation satisfactorily, but these only took care of a small proportion of the cities' waste; the country as a whole had made little advance in solving sanitation problems. The city of New York had paid millions of dollars to ensure for itself a pure water supply, bringing it from great distances, and the

Commissioner said that it was just as important to spend an adequate sum of money for the efficient disposal of the city's sewage and waste. A plant would soon be under construction which would take care of one-tenth of the population; this was to be built on Ward's Island at a cost of \$34,000,000. As such a plant requires about 50 acres of ground, if more are to be constructed, an artificial island will have to be made, since sufficient acreage for the purpose is not available in or near the city. Dr. Schroeder said that the Ward's Island plant would use an activated process, which was a bacterial method of disposal; the effluent would be 95% free of bacterial infection before being placed in the stream; it would be as safe to drink this as some drinking waters in country places. The plant would experiment in the making of fertilizer as a by-product. The Commissioner remarked that, though the Health Department waged campaigns against typhoid, diphtheria, etc., yet the city was nullifying much of its work by spreading disease in surrounding waters through the disposal of sewage in them. When the Commission was formed the street-cleaning apparatus was inspected and many pieces were found to be of a great age; these are to be replaced, and in the Spring of 1931 hundreds of covered trucks for the collection of refuse will be seen in the city's streets for the first time. More and more of the city's refuse would be burnt, and at the present time the Borough of Queens was burning 90% of the material collected. Dr. Schroeder, in conclusion, mentioned that his Department was sending out teachers to educate school children on health matters, so that they might teach their parents; he pleaded for the help of pharmacists, as scientific people, to help to make New York a healthy city.

The Commissioner was warmly applauded and President Gerstner thanked him heartily for his address, saying that he was amazed at the interesting facts and figures quoted; he assured Dr. Schroeder that he could rely on the cooperation of the pharmacists of the city in the dissemination of information regarding sanitation.

The meeting was opened for discussion and Drs. Diekman and Diner and Mr. Liberman asked questions to which Dr. Schroeder replied.

The president called upon Dr. William C. Anderson, dean of the Brooklyn College of

Pharmacy, as the "host of the evening," to address the meeting on the History of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and its College.

Dean Anderson told of the founding of the Society in February 1877 by the retail druggists of Kings County and its incorporation in the following December; since that time, from a few members it had grown to have a roll of over 350. The Society had always been intensely interested in legislation affecting pharmacy; moreover, it had cooperated in the production of the "New York and Brooklyn Formulary" which was the forerunner of the National Formulary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. For the past 25 years it had carried on propaganda work to promote the use of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations having, for a period, a special detail man to call upon physicians for this purpose, distributing samples of the official preparations made by members of the Society. At the present time the Society sends out to physicians formulas of reasonable preparations which they may find useful. One of the most important objects of the Society has been the promotion of pharmaceutical education, hence steps were taken early to start a college in Brooklyn and, as a foundation for this, a series of lectures and other instruction in the practice of pharmacy for the drug clerks in the city was first given in 1885.

A charter to enable the Society to establish a college was granted by the State Legislature in 1886, and on October 1, 1891 the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was opened at 399 Classon Avenue. In May 1892, nine students were graduated with the degree of Ph.G., the graduate to receive the first diploma being the speaker himself. In 1895 the College moved to 329 Franklin Avenue, and in 1903 a move was made to 265-271 Nostrand Avenue, where a building erected by the Society fulfilled all the needs of the College for many years; in 1909 the building was clear of all indebtedness and a celebration was held to burn the mortgage. The largest class the College has ever graduated was that of 1922, which numbered 226 students. The Alumni number over 4300. In September 1929, the College became a Department of Long Island University and in the fall of 1930 moved to its present capacious and well-equipped home at 600 Lafayette Avenue. This is a five-story building, the first floor being used for

administrative offices, library and two lecture rooms, the second devoted to the Department of Pharmacy, including a model drug store, the third to Chemistry and the fourth to *Materia Medica*. A large gymnasium occupies the fifth floor.

Dean Anderson cited the names of those who had been members of the Faculty and of the Board of Trustees and officers of the Society at various times; many well-known names were recognized. He concluded by inviting all present to partake of the refreshments provided by the Ladies Club in the Library, and thereafter to inspect the building under the guidance of the members of the Faculty and of the Board of Trustees.

The tour of the college was much enjoyed, the last groups leaving the building at midnight.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The December meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science on December 9, 1930. President Dunn called the meeting to order and suggested that the regular form of business be dispensed with in favor of the "Symposium on Digitalis." This suggestion met with favor from the members present.

Chairman E. Fullerton Cook presented an outline of what the U. S. P. Revision Committee recognized regarding Digitalis; he said that "the Committee welcomed any aid from all sources in standardizing Digitalis and its preparations." He also stated that "a new form of Digitalis is, however, desirable in the official list; this is a preparation for hypodermic use, and it is hoped that a satisfactory preparation of this character will be developed for inclusion in the U. S. P. XI."

Dr. Githens spoke of the Guinea-Pig Method for standardizing of Digitalis preparations. He showed how well guinea pigs are adapted for this type of work and emphasized the fact that variations in technique did not alter results, as often happens when other animals are employed. A range of accuracy within ten per cent above or below standard strength is possible in using this method. He said that the gold fish method had been suggested by Dr. Pittenger several years ago, but was found unsatisfactory because of the presence of saponins in various drugs which interfered

with the gills of the fish and thus furnished unreliable end results.

The next speaker was Dr. Viehoever, who began his discussion and demonstration with a plea for the availability of a fluoroscope in every institution or laboratory where the effects of drug action could be observed from the organic action developed by the administration of a drug directly to the patient or subject. In the absence of a fluoroscope he suggests a test animal like daphnia, which is transparent and whose organic movements may be observed with the microscope. In verification of this statement, daphnia in active health were shown on the screen with the aid of a micro-projection apparatus. The results obtained in exposing daphnia to certain medicinal agents is fairly constant and the hope was expressed that a satisfactory method of standardization might be worked out for assaying Digitalis.

Dr. Munch responded to his share of the program by stating that during the past eight years he had critically reviewed all available literature on Digitalis and had studied at least 1000 representative assays. Out of this number, fourteen chemical methods are available. One of these, the Knudson-Dresbach method, lends itself very readily to the standardization of Strophanthus and is reasonably good for Digitalis, but for safety, a bio-assay is conducted. At least twenty methods using the frog are available, varying only in their method of injecting the preparations into the frog's body. He discussed methods utilizing paramecium, toads, turtles, pigeons, rats, cats and dogs.

From this extensive experience, Dr. Munch finds the One-Hour Frog Method yields results which most accurately approximate results obtained in treating human patients who require treatment with Digitalis preparations. Dr. Munch, as chairman of the A. P. H. A. Committee on Physiological Testing, and his associates have prepared two tinctures of Digitalis which are being studied from every angle and which results will be published at a later date.

During the discussion that followed many interesting questions were asked of and answered by the speakers. Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., who was in the audience, was called upon to add his contribution to the information by discussing the Lupine Method of Standardization.

A mixed audience of more than one hundred

physicians, pharmacists, pharmacologists and students of the allied sciences heard these interesting speakers and their discussions.

Before adjourning, President Dunn announced that the January meeting would be devoted to a mock trial involving a question of general interest to pharmacists.

WILLIAM J. STONEBACK, *Secretary, pro tem.*

#### PITTSBURGH.

The first meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for the school term 1930-1931 was held in the Biological Laboratory of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy on the evening of Tuesday, October 21st. The meeting was called to order by the president, John G. Rees. Owing to the absence of Secretary Frank S. McGinnis, the president appointed C. T. Van Meter to act as secretary *pro-tem.*

Prior to the scheduled feature of the evening, H. P. Meldrum, the district passenger agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, discussed the trip from Pittsburgh to Miami, Florida, where the next annual convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be held. He described the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and discussed the contemplated trip along the following points: the probable route, the time of departure and return and the various appealing side trips from Miami. In addition to this he gave historical and other attractive data connected with each of the larger cities *en route*, and he gave approximate estimates of the cost of the trips. At the conclusion of his talk he answered several questions asked by various members. Dr. O'Connell suggested that Mr. Meldrum get in touch with members of the faculty at the end of the school year in order that more definite and accurate information might be available to those who contemplate making the trip. Mr. Meldrum received a hearty vote of thanks.

Dr. Reif then gave an impromptu report on the work done so far on the weed *Galinsoga*. *The article follows at the end of this Section, hence the references made by the Secretary are omitted here.*

The work on this subject for the present year was outlined; it consists of repeating the biological experiments in an effort to obtain confirmatory results. In addition to this, the Chemistry of the plant is to be studied. The report proved quite fascinating and was received with interest.

Dr. Darbaker showed pictures he had taken during his travels last summer. The trip was made primarily in order to visit several biological institutions in northeastern United States and southeastern Canada, and covered approximately 4700 miles. Before the exhibition of the films, the speaker outlined the complete itinerary. The films were interesting and educational, and portrayed, besides biological institutions and scenery, much small animal life. The various peoples with whom he came in contact on the trip were pictured, together with some of their customs, manner of dress, mode of living and, in some instances, occupational pursuits. Dr. Darbaker's interesting account held the attention of those present.

#### NOVEMBER.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION met November 12th, at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.

President John G. Rees appointed C. T. Van Meter to serve as Secretary. The following Committee on Nominations was appointed: E. C. Reif, A. F. Judd and Louis Saalbach.

The subject of the evening—"An Historical Sketch of Pharmacy" by Dr. Louis Saalbach, was illustrated by lantern slides, after which he directed the round table discussion.

The Branch agreed not to hold a meeting in December.

C. T. VAN METER, *Acting Secretary.*

#### WESTERN NEW YORK.

The October meeting of Western New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was planned for Thursday, October 16, 1930, in Foster Hall. This date was selected to bring the meeting during Pharmacy Week, and the feature of the meeting was the Open House celebration of the School of Pharmacy, held to stimulate public interest in Pharmacy during this period. The attendance being so unexpectedly large, no business meeting was held.

The following new members were introduced: James M. Cooke, William Whitehead, R. David Allen.

Mr. Freeman announced the appointment of the following committees:

*Professional Relations:* Dr. Willis G. Gregory, *Chairman;* Dr. Trotter, Dr. Squire.

*Entertainment:* George W. Fiero, *Chairman;* Leon M. Monell and Alexander Kovach, M. C. Swisher.

*Membership:* James M. Cooke, *Chairman*; Robert Davison, Albert Hock, Wilfred J. Bedworth, A. B. Lemon.

*Practical Pharmacy:* R. David Allen, Charles H. Gauger and Karl Smither.

The feature of the evening consisted of four reels of movies, some colored, accompanied by lectures, on the perfume industry of France. These were obtained through the *Compagnie Parento, Inc.*, whose secretary, Addington Doolittle, and chemist, Mr. Picciano, delivered the lectures. The talks and pictures included the following subjects—the collection of the flowers, the preparation of the oils and the manufacture and use of the synthetic perfume materials. L. D. LOCKIE, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHWESTERN.

The first joint meeting for 1931 of the Northwestern Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the Wulling Club was held in the main lecture room of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota on Thursday morning, January 8th, with Mr. Ragnar Almin, president of the Branch, in the Chair. More than a hundred attended the meeting, most of whom were students.

The chairman introduced Dean Wulling, who explained briefly the origin and history of the Wulling Club, saying that it had been patterned after the Prescott Club of the University of Michigan, that its membership is made up of undergraduate and graduate students, and that its aims and purposes are to arouse and maintain interest in the highest standards of scientific and professional pharmacy, and that it adopted long ago as its ideal the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and its activities. The aspirations of the Club have always been to be an informal student edition of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and to carry out as far as students can among themselves, the general principles and purposes expressed in its code of ethics. The Club was organized in 1892 or 1893 and has functioned successfully since with only a few interruptions. The speaker suggested a prospectus of Club activities for the remainder of the year.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a president of the Club to succeed former President Laska whose term of office had expired. The nominations for the office from the floor included students Gordon W. Wittich, Maynard N. Nelson, Donald B. Sweeney,

Lester Hagen. The ballot taken showed Mr. Sweeney to have had the largest number of votes, and the chairman declared him duly elected. Upon motion by Mr. Nelson, who received the next highest number of votes, the election was made unanimous. The next meeting of the Club will be held early in February.

The program that followed was devoted to the discussion of the value of graduate work in pharmacy. The discussion was opened by Prof. C. H. Rogers who emphasized the high place which graduate work in pharmacy has recently earned. He was followed by the three candidates for higher pharmaceutical degrees, Miss Laurine Jack and Mr. Carl Goldner who are candidates for the Master's degree, and Mr. Charles V. Netz who has completed most of the required work for the Ph.D. degree in the science fields of pharmacy. These graduate students stated briefly and interestingly the nature of the research work they are engaged in. This symposium was followed by the reading of a paper by Senior Jerome Lacher on "Many and Diverse Opportunities for Graduates in Pharmacy." The chairman then referred to the many opportunities which graduates in pharmacy have on the road to success. Among the list of unusually successful graduates of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota he mentioned especially Prof. Marvin Thompson, who graduated in 1926 and who had a phenomenal rise, culminating in October 1930 with the election to a full professorship in the University of Maryland College of Pharmacy.

The meeting was an enthusiastic and interesting one and upon motion to record the meeting in the minutes as a most successful one, the chairman announced adjournment.

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There is a growing certainty that the Capper-Kelly Bill will be called up very soon for debate and final action, hence, opponents are making strong effort to incite opposition by the press and seek to have the Bill amended. There is no reason why the Bill should be amended and at least some of the editorials appearing in the press indicate persuasion of opponents. The splendid efforts put forth by the sponsors and the resolutions, backed up by the organizations, both state and national, should induce every druggist to aid in bringing about final action on this desired legislation and inform the laity relative to the importance of this measure.