

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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.

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION began its 1931-1932 activities with an opening meeting at the Emerson Hotel, on Thursday, October 22, 1931.

The following interesting and comprehensive reports were submitted:

Dr. Howell W. Allen discoursed upon the salient features of the recent N. A. R. D. meeting at Detroit.

Dr. E. F. Kelly presented a résumé of the proceedings of the Miami meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, emphasizing the progress that has been made, and noting, that in spite of general adverse business conditions, Pharmacy appears to be holding her own.

Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., reporting upon the fall regional meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, set forth clearly the fact that our State Organization permits no phase of Pharmacy, whether scientific or commercial, to escape its careful scrutiny.

Dr. Charles L. Meyer, the principal speaker of the evening chose for his topic "Random Notes on Retail Pharmacy" and accompanied his address with quite a comprehensive and pertinent demonstration.

Dr. Meyer is a retail pharmacist of many years' experience and during the course of his professional career has developed many ingenious methods and created many clever devices as aids in the accurate, rapid and efficient compounding of prescriptions. These sub-

jects formed the basis of what proved to be a very entertaining and instructive lecture.

WILLIAM F. REINDOLLAR, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

CHICAGO.

The 199th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the gymnasium of the Professional Schools, Y. M. C. A., 1804 W. Congress St., Chicago, on the evening of Tuesday, October 20th, at 8 o'clock. The meeting was presided over by President Hynes.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. W. A. Evans, well-known physician and lecturer and conductor of the "How to Keep Well" column of the Chicago *Tribune*. His subject was "Weed, Plant Parasite and Insect Destroyers."

Dr. Evans began his discussion by calling to our attention the extent to which insect diseases were controlled during the World War. He stated that to know how to combat an insect we must know all of its habits. We must know where it likes to live, what it likes to eat, etc.

The mosquito has been conquered by man through use of screening, volatile oils in petroleum, drainage, use of oil on stagnant ponds, and by fish (larvicides).

Many weeds are more adapted to our gardens than those plants which we cultivate. Weeds have been controlled by cutting and pulling, and now weed poisoning by the use of chemicals is supplanting the older methods.

These chemical formulas can easily be secured by the public from the State Department

of Agriculture or the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Chemical formulas for the destruction of plant parasites can also be secured from the same department.

Dr. Evans suggested that this was an open field for the pharmacist inasmuch as most of these preparations are called for by the public in the drug stores.

In the discussion following Dr. Evans' address, Dr. Fantus suggested the inclusion of several formulas for the destruction of insects, plant parasites, weeds and insect-carrying animals in the Recipe Book of the National Formulary.

Following the discussion a rising vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Evans and the meeting was adjourned.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION opened the 1931-1932 season with a well-attended meeting, Thursday, October 22, 1931, held in the Y. M. C. A. Building. The session was preceded by a dinner which was enjoyed by a large number.

President James Liddell opened the meeting by outlining his plans for the ensuing year and requested that the student body give hearty cooperation, so that they may be deserving of the trust placed in them by the ASSOCIATION. The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

The first speaker of the evening was Dr. Wilbur L. Scoville. He gave a very interesting report of the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, held in Miami; 136 scientific papers were presented. The speaker said that the problem to-day is to put pharmacy on a more scientific basis. Pharmacy must find out why certain actions occur in different preparations and how to stabilize them. He mentioned several preparations that were discussed and given much thought and time in research laboratories to-day. He said Fluidextract of Ergot is rendered inert by heat; better methods of manufacture are necessary for a more stable product of this important drug. Tincture Digitalis is another example of the large amount of research that is necessary.

Mr. Scoville said that percolation was used away back in the dark ages; water, wine and vinegar were used for extracting the medicinal principles; alcohol was used for the purpose

about 400 years ago; he said that extraction methods need to be improved; exhaustion of a drug, to get the desired effect, is not always accomplished, as in the case of Rhubarb and Cinchona. The job for pharmacy is to find out why; only then will pharmacy be put on a scientific basis. Dr. Scoville defended the "gunshot" prescription, saying results are far easier to obtain than when a single drug is administered in most cases.

In defense of the formulas in the National Formulary, which physicians often refer to as "gunshots," Dr. Leonard A. Seltzer said the physician, in comparing N. F. preparations with proprietaries, did not realize that while the proprietary had one name, the formulas contained as many or more items to complete the preparation. Much consideration is being given to N. F. preparations in establishing palatability, color and effectiveness; to accomplish this it is often necessary to use a formula containing many items.

The next speaker, J. H. Webster, referred to the 33rd Annual Convention of the N. A. R. D. held in Detroit as one of the most outstanding conventions ever held. With the opening, Mayor Frank Murphy's unusual address that reached the hearts of pharmacists throughout the country, the convention continued to be unusual throughout the entire program. The business sessions were crowded to standing room on several occasions. The entertainment, the exhibits, all were unusual in that not a single complaint was registered. The attendance was large, taking into consideration the condition of the business world. Mr. Webster said the pride that pharmacists have in the local and state associations helps to increase the attendance at N. A. R. D. conventions.

One of the outstanding speakers of the meeting was Hon. Clyde Kelly, who is the master of the price-cutting situation. He said the future of our country is impaired and the youth is robbed of the opportunity to establish himself in business to-day, owing to the ruinous price-cutting by the chain and department store. The Capper-Kelly Bill, which will be brought up this fall for action, will be the first step in stopping this unfair trade practice.

W. Bruce Philip, of California, held his audience for several hours, in reporting the results of the California Survey, compiled from 40,000 questionnaires.

Druggists were complimented by Dr. James M. Doran for the splendid manner in which

they conducted themselves in regard to alcohol records and regulations. Dr. Harry J. Anslinger, of the Narcotic Division also gave the druggists of the country a similar clean bill. Dr. Wilmer Krusen of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was one of a number of inspiring speakers.

A motion by Mr. Webster, was duly supported and approved—that the Detroit Branch go on record by sending a suitable resolution to Senator James Couzens, Congressman Clarence J. McLeod and Robert H. Clancy informing them of our stand on the Capper-Kelly Bill and asking their support.

President Liddell thanked the speakers in behalf of the Branch.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

The Pharmacy Week meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on Monday, October 12th, at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University; 69 members attended of whom a number were present at the Get-Together Dinner which preceded the meeting.

The chair was taken by the president, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, who called upon the secretary to read the minutes of the May meeting; these were approved.

Treasurer Curren's report was read and accepted.

Dr. Mayer, for the Audit Committee, reported that he had passed upon the bills presented to him.

Dean Dandreau submitted 43 applications from students of St. John's College of Pharmacy for Student Membership, Professor Canis 33 from the Fordham College of Pharmacy and the Secretary 33 from the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University. These were approved.

The applications of Messrs. Reginald C. Brown, Charles C. Caruso, J. J. Durrett and William J. Greenberg for membership in the parent organization were submitted, and the meeting approved the application of Mr. Carl Lipschitz for membership in the New York Branch.

President Fischelis requested that his resolutions which had been under consideration by a committee be withdrawn.

Mr. Lehman, as president of the Academy of Pharmacy, reported progress for the Joint Committee of the Academy and the New

York Branch in regard to Physician-Pharmacist meetings in New York.

Dr. Schaefer made a motion for the president to appoint a committee consisting of one member from each of the four local Colleges of Pharmacy and three other members, this committee to consider ways and means to entertain the delegates to the joint meeting of the Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy of District No. 2, in March 1932.

The President called the attention of members to the Remington Medal Dinner in honor of Prof. E. Fullerton Cook at Philadelphia on Monday, November 16th, and said he hoped that as many as possible would attend.

The Scientific Section was opened by the president introducing Dr. Charles W. Ballard to read his report on "Trends in Pharmaceutical Progress in Education."

Dr. Ballard said that he based his report on personal impressions at sessions of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the Section on Education and Legislation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The first sessions of the former were devoted to teachers' conferences dealing with chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy and pharmaceutical economics; one topic of discussion was the term "materia medica" as a title for a specific course in the pharmacy curriculum, it being considered by some to be too broad and other titles such as "pharmacology" and "pharmacognosy" were suggested. In the conference of teachers of pharmacy, a general weakness in simple arithmetic on the part of students entering college was reported as being country-wide. In the general sessions, the most important topic of discussion was the four-year course and the syllabus for that course.

In the Section on Education of the A. PH. A., eleven papers were read and discussed. The chairman of the Section reviewed the progress of pharmaceutical education in this country during the past 100 years. Dr. Ballard remarked that at the first meeting which he had attended of the A. PH. A. in 1914, he remembered pleas for the adoption by pharmacists for a greater respect for the practice of pharmacy and for more extensive educational requirements; advances have been and are being made but pharmacy still needs something to awaken respect for itself within itself.

At this point in the meeting, owing to the fact that Dr. Newcomb had to leave early,

the other reports on "Trends in Pharmaceutical Progress" were held over until the latter part of the evening.

In beginning the Pharmacy Week program the President called upon all to rise in a moment's silence in respect for the memory of the late Dr. Robert J. Ruth, the Father of Pharmacy Week, who had addressed the Branch last year at this time.

The President welcomed to the platform Dr. E. L. Newcomb, acting chairman of the National Pharmacy Week Committee, who spoke on "Pharmacy Week Work Accomplished for 1931."

Dr. Newcomb spoke first of the origin of the idea of Pharmacy Week, telling how it came into existence and said that he wished to pay his personal tribute to the late Dr. Ruth who had lived for it day and night and died in its service. In taking over the work he had carried out Dr. Ruth's plans for this year, which were similar to those of previous years.

Dr. Newcomb read the President Hoover Proclamation on Pharmacy Week and said that it would be read over the two radio broadcast chains and published in newspapers throughout the country. He paid special tribute to the splendid work and coöperation of Editor Herbert R. Mayes of the *American Druggist* in securing full-page Pharmacy Week Messages in metropolitan dailies, and to Editor Jerry McQuade of *Drug Topics* who obtained a portion of the time of 40 broadcasts of pharmaceutical manufacturers' programs—this was nearly three times as many as last year. He read a list of titles of 18 Pharmacy Week messages that had been prepared by the National Pharmacy Week Committee as suitable for radio broadcasting, newspaper releases and for talks before Rotary Clubs and other organizations. He spoke of the award of a silver cup by the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association for the best professional window display in the country for Pharmacy Week. The speaker drew attention to the Pharmaceutical Educational Map prepared by the N. W. D. A., the window strip given jointly by the A. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D., the poster by Merck and Co., and the Pharmacy Week display material of the *American Druggist*. He said that 16,000 copies of the Map had been distributed, the purpose of which was to inform the public that 30,000,000 was invested in 75 colleges of pharmacy in the country and that nearly 10,000 students were enrolled in these institutions. He felt that

these facts could not but help make the public think more of pharmacists. Merck and Co. had distributed 20,000 copies of their poster called "Your Pharmacist" and a pamphlet containing suggestions for professional window displays prepared by Anton Hogstad, Jr., of their staff.

Dr. Newcomb concluded by saying that Pharmacy Week was being more fully and closely observed this year than ever before and that no pharmacist could afford to overlook it.

A discussion took place in which Dean Dandreaux, Dr. Lichtman, Mr. Lehman, Dr. Lascoff and the Secretary took part, and among other things it was suggested that the National Association Boards of Pharmacy carry out their registration of pharmacies during Pharmacy Week each year and draw the attention of pharmacists to the possibilities presented through its observance.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Newcomb by the meeting.

The President then resumed the program dealing with reports on "Pharmaceutical Progress as Revealed at Recent Pharmaceutical Conventions," and called upon Dr. Schaefer to report on the Professional Trend.

Dr. Schaefer showed, by a comparison of the papers presented before the A. Ph. A. conventions in 1918 and 1931 together with a tabulation of the number of papers for each classification, the trend that was taking place in retail and manufacturing pharmacy. A decided increase in the number of papers on pharmaceutical chemistry and biological assaying was noted, while there was a decrease in the number of papers presented on botany, practical pharmacy and dispensing.

Professor Bonisteel and Mr. Currens discussed the present-day position of botanical drugs.

Mr. Lehman was introduced by the President to speak on the Commercial Trend, and gave a comprehensive account of the commercial activities at the A. Ph. A. Annual Meeting and at the New York State Pharmaceutical Association Convention. He referred to the Bruce Philip survey of commercial conditions in California, the "National St. Louis Drug Survey" by the Department of Commerce, the reports on the "Average Price of Prescriptions in Columbus, Ohio and Buffalo, N. Y.," and the "Maryland Prescription Count," many other papers presented before the Section on Commercial Interests of the A. Ph. A.,

and resolutions approved at the general meeting. He made special mention of President Gesoalde's address at the State Convention, and the speech of the Hon. Clyde Kelly, author of the Capper-Kelley Bill; he also reported upon the resolutions approved by the ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Wimmer rose to state that he had recently attended a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association, at which it was resolved to reintroduce two bills which were not passed by the Legislature last year—(1) The wholesalers' liability with regard to the sale of proprietary remedies (those being poisonous, habit-forming or with deleterious ingredients) and their control by the State Board of Pharmacy; (2) Raising the experience limit for apprentices from 15 to 17 years of age for registration with the Board of Pharmacy. In conjunction with the N. Y. Independent Retail Merchants' Association, it was decided to introduce a State Capper-Kelly Bill as well as a Chain Store Tax Law.

Dr. Lichtman of the Department of Health, said that the Department was making surveys of small syrup manufacturers and had found that some of them were engaged in bottling Tincture of Iodine, Sweet Spirit of Nitre and other pharmacopeial products without a pharmacist or chemist in charge; if pharmacists knew of such cases they should report them to the Health Department.

President Fischelis reported on the Legislative Trend in Pharmaceutical Progress, and reviewed what took place at the N. A. R. D. Convention. He said that the maintenance of prices for drug merchandise was everybody's uppermost thought; that one of the outstanding features of the Convention was the address by Bruce Philip on the survey he had made on commercial conditions; that the convention had planned to introduce a revised Capper-Kelly Bill on the original principles of the bill and would omit the amendments made to it at the last session of Congress. He stated that the California Junior Capper-Kelly Bill was in operation and that the Dr. Miles Medicine Company had established a special unit in California for the purpose of showing the pharmacists their desire to cooperate with them in accordance with the full intentions of the bill. Dr. Fischelis pointed out that automobile manufacturers were legally able to obtain fixed resale prices on the agency system and he saw no reason why the law

should not permit the sale of drug store merchandise in the same way. He felt that under the present business conditions it would be a good thing for the retail pharmacists to keep their clerks employed in turning out their own pharmaceuticals and packaging their own goods, rather than buying manufactured and packaged articles.

After a rising vote of thanks to all the speakers, the meeting adjourned and the Pharmacy Week window display material that had been sent to the Branch by the Chairman of the National Pharmacy Week Committee and by Merck and Co. was distributed to the members.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

PITTSBURGH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, October 20, 1931, at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. The meeting was called to order by President Stephen Wilson.

A report was submitted by Dr. C. L. O'Connell, who served as delegate to the House of Delegates at the Miami meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. He indicated that the spirit of Professional Pharmacy prevailed throughout the entire meeting, and seemed to be the primary point of discussion. He mentioned that Pharmacy was getting deserved consideration in relation to a place in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and strongly emphasized the need of centralized control during time of war, or an emergency.

The President then introduced Mr. B. F. Daubert of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Daubert presented a paper entitled "The History of Soap Making." This was followed by interesting discussion of work that has been accomplished with soaps, particularly the soft variety. There was much discussion concerning the value of soft soap as an ointment base. Mr. Daubert indicated that investigation would continue until something definite materializes. The members joined with the president in thanking the speaker for the informative presentation.

Officers for the current year: *President*, Stephen Wilson; *Vice-President*, Lester V. Moore; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Frank S. McGinnis; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, C. Leonard O'Connell; *Committee on Program*, Lester V. Moore, Robert W. Taylor, Clarence T. Van Meter.

Time of Meetings: Third Tuesday of each month, 8:00 P.M. at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, 1341 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK S. MCGINNIS, *Secretary.*

THE PITTSBURGH EXPERIMENT.

Representing a unique innovation in American Pharmacy during National Pharmacy Week by Merck & Co., Inc., in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy as held in the City of Pittsburgh during the 1931 National Pharmacy Week. The features were:

(1) Professional Pharmacy Demonstration in the lobby of the Jenkins Arcade Building embodying the following:

(a) *The Fine Art of the Apothecary:* Students of the University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy engaged in the fine art of the Apothecary at special type prescription desks to portray to the laity and to members of the medical profession that much skill and training are required in the preparation of well-rounded pills, neatly folded powder papers, etc., and that such work comprises much more than mere mixing as commonly thought.

(b) *Pharmacognostical Studies:* Students actually engaged in the macroscopical and microscopical examination of crude and powdered drugs.

(c) *Pharmaceutical Processes:* Percolation and other pharmaceutical processes conducted by students.

(d) *Chemical Experiments:* Qualitative chemical experiments such as existing conditions made possible.

(e) *Materia Medica Studies:* Students actually engaged in preparation of drug monographs, making use of extensive technical library proved for this purpose as well as for general literature citation work.

(2) Series of five (5) lectures covering various phases of present-day status of Professional Pharmacy to students of University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy by Anton Hogstad, Jr.

(a) "Man—A Custom-Built Institution."

(b) "Acres of Diamonds in Our Own Back Yards."

(c) "Personal Contact Relations with the Medical Profession."

(d) "A Five-Year Program of Preparation after Commencement."

(e) "Professional Windows That Click."

(3) Series of Professional Windows as prepared and installed by students of the University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy in local retail pharmacies.

(a) "The Story of Cinchona (Quinine Bark) 1630-1931."

(b) "Drugs of the Scriptures."

(c) "Some Quaint and Mysterious Drugs."

(d) "My Alma Mater."

(e) "Milestones in Medicine and Pharmacy."

(f) "Famous Discoveries by Famous Pharmacists."

(4) Faculty Meeting: Dr. C. L. O'Connell—*Chairman.* Dinner at Hotel Wm. Penn at which time the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy was entertained by Merck & Co., Inc.

Following the dinner Mr. Hogstad spoke on the subject: "The Present-Day Need for a Course in Professional Pharmacy." Discussion followed in which all present took an active part.

(5) National Pharmacy Week Banquet:

A gathering of the faculty, students and alumni of the University of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy together with other retail pharmacists, nationally-known American pharmacists and friends. Some 250 were present on this occasion.

Program as follows:

Toastmaster, Dr. C. Leonard O'Connell.

Address of Welcome, J. A. Koch.

"An Editor Looks at Pharmacy," Herbert Mayes.

"A Teacher Looks at Pharmacy," Louis Saalbach.

"A Pharmacist Looks at Pharmacy," Henry Brown.

"A Student Looks at Pharmacy," Melvin Green.

"A Physician Looks at Pharmacy," I. H. Alexander.

"Mighty Glad to Be a Pharmacist," Anton Hogstad, Jr.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY STUDENT BRANCH.

The November meeting was called to order at 7:30 P.M., Friday, November 13th, in Adelbert Hall.

This was a short business meeting, and after adjournment the student members attended a joint meeting with the Northern Ohio Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. F. W. von Oettingen, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, spoke on "The Effect of Physical Factors and Drugs on Intestinal Activity," illustrated by motion pictures.
 JOHN A. OBESTER, *Secretary*.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION.

The meeting of the Bureau of the International Pharmaceutical Federation convened at Budapest on October 26th. Propositions from various organizations belonging to the Federation were presented which were deemed of interest and value to the constituent bodies. Up to this time we have not had a report of the meeting, however, mention is made of a number of propositions which have come before that body. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has presented an invitation for the Federation to meet in the United States in 1933.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain suggests that a suitable subject for an inquiry by the International Federation is the extent of qualified and unqualified practice of pharmacy in the different countries represented by membership in the Federation and information is requested relative to the following:

1. Is the dispensing of medicines required by doctors confined to pharmacists?
2. Is the sale of medicinal specialties restricted to pharmacists?
3. Is the sale of substances such as insulin, vaccines, sera, etc., restricted to pharmacists?
4. How are those medicines which may be sold by unqualified people determined? Is it by means of a list of things they may sell, or a list of things which only pharmacists may sell?
5. What special restrictions apply to the sale of poisons for use in agriculture and horticulture, such as preparations containing arsenic for dipping sheep?

Another report in which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has had a part is represented by the report of the Committee on the Control and Examination of Medicines on Board of Ships. The following gives an outline which probably has received further consideration at the meeting in Budapest. Propositions that are submitted to the Bureau, if deemed of sufficient importance, receive consideration at the general meetings.

"The Eighth General Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation held at Stockholm, from the 16th to the 19th of July, 1930, requested the Commission which had reported upon the control and examination of medicines on board ship to prepare a formulary of compound medicaments used on board ships. The formulary was to indicate the composition of the medicines mentioned under special names and to employ Latin for the principal titles. From the information already in the possession of the Commission a draft formulary for the use of pharmacists supplying medicines to ships has been prepared. It covers eleven countries and is based upon the medicines required to be carried by the ships of these countries. For each country the formulary is divided into two parts. The first part is a glossary giving the name by which each medicine is known in the language of that country and an equivalent Latin name. The second part contains the formulae for any medicines for the composition of which there is no general international standard. The intention is that the formulary shall be used in the following way. If a Danish ship is in a French port, the Captain may send to a French pharmacist for further supplies of *Borsyre* and *Ojenvand*. The French pharmacist will refer to the Formulary and will find in the glossary for Denmark that *Borsyre* is *Acidum Boricum*. This he will be able to supply from his stock. He will find that the second one is *Gutta pro Oculis*. By reference to the pages giving the formulae of the Danish preparations he will find what is the formula for this and how it is to be prepared. The countries included in the formulary are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, Sweden, Portugal and the United States."

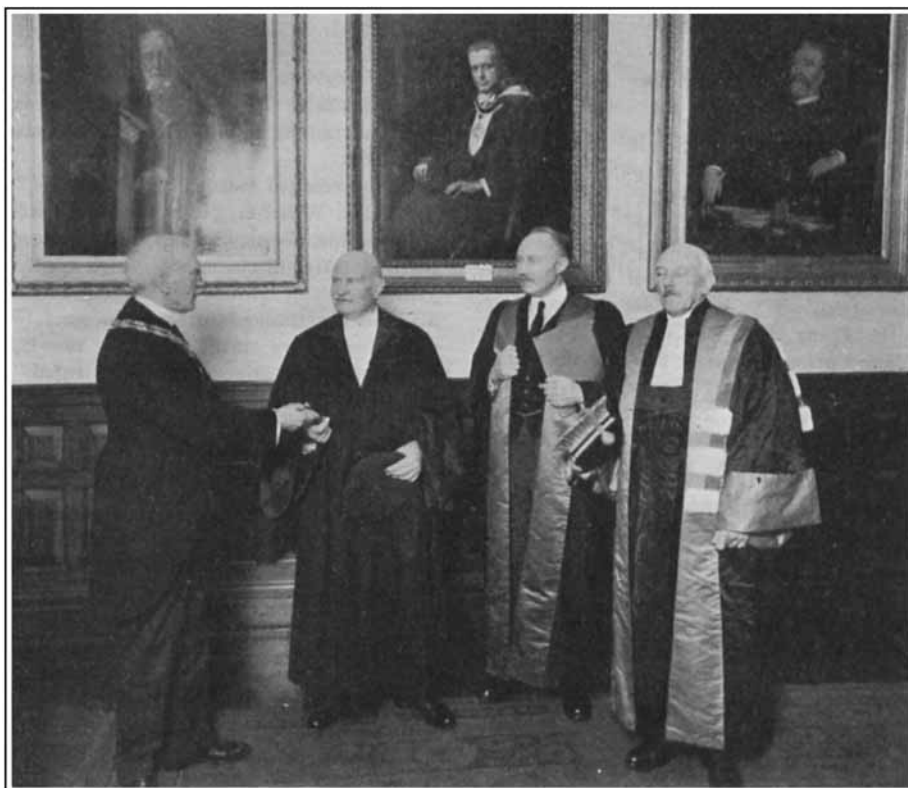
DR. HERMANN THOMS AWARDED THE HANBURY MEDAL FOR 1931.

Dr. Hermann Thoms, of Berlin, is an honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and is the twenty-third recipient of this honor. Three American pharmacists have thus been honored: Prof. John M. Maisch, Dr. Frederick B. Power, Dr. H. H. Rusby.

It is somewhat difficult to speak of Dr. Thoms' outstanding activities; the most recent is his monumental work "Handbuch der praktischen und wissenschaftlichen Pharmazie." He

was the founder of the Pharmaceutical Institute at Berlin of the German Pharmaceutical Society and is the editor-in-chief of the *Archiv der Pharmazie* and the *Berichte*. A sketch by Dr. Edward Kremers will be found in the July JOURNAL for 1923, page 569. President A. R. Melhuish, of the British Pharmaceutical Society, in presenting the medal spoke in highest terms of his accomplishment and paid deserved tribute to the indefatigable worker, who had well earned the recognition of the memorial, founded in honor of one of Great Britain's foremost pharmacists, Daniel Hanbury. The proposal that the memory of the latter should be perpetuated is due largely to Mr. Thomas Greenish and Professor Dragendorff; the first recipient was Dr. Flückiger.

Professor Thoms, after a brief expression of thanks in German, said in part: "It is evidence of a high state of culture and noble sentiments when a nation keeps the memory of its great sons alive. In this respect England has always been an example to all other countries. Daniel Hanbury belongs to those great men who have contributed in the highest degree to the scientific knowledge, not only of their own country, but of the whole world. When that classical volume, 'Pharmacographia,' the work of Hanbury in collaboration with his friend Flückiger, appeared, it was recognized in all civilized countries that in Hanbury an earnest and able investigator had



Courtesy of the Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist.

PRESENTATION OF THE HANBURY MEDAL TO DR. HERMANN THOMS.

In the picture are shown, left to right, President A. R. Melhuish, of the British Pharmaceutical Society; Dr. Hermann Thoms, Hanbury Medallist; Prof. G. E. Gask, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of London; Prof. H. G. Greenish, dean of the School of Pharmacy.

The portraits above the group are as follows: Left to right, John Williams, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, 1878-1879; Edward White, president, 1913-1918; Michael Carteighe, president, 1882-1896.

arisen who had raised the knowledge of drugs to a science, and had made pharmacognosy an important member of the group of natural sciences. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in whose School of Pharmacy Hanbury was a student, may count it a high honor that Hanbury, who soon attracted the attention of learned societies, was one of their members. When the Pharmaceutical Society celebrated its jubilee in 1891, I had the honor to take part in the meeting, as representative of the German Pharmaceutical Society. On that occasion the Hanbury gold medal was presented to Dr. O. Hesse, of Feuerbach, for his scientific services in the investigation of alkaloids, and I shall never forget that solemn and impressive ceremony. I, myself, have now the honor of standing in the same place and of receiving from you, Mr. President, in the name of the Pharmaceutical Society, the coveted Hanbury medal. I beg of you to accept my sincerest thanks for this high distinction which is the source of the greatest satisfaction, not only to me personally, but to my country, and gives the most definite proof that science knows no bounds but is the common property of all nations.

"Your Society has always shown itself ready to work in friendly collaboration with my country for the advancement of science. For that also, Gentlemen, I must offer you my heartiest thanks. May the scientific efforts of your Society be crowned with success in the future as in the past, and may they continue to contribute to raising the status of pharmacy of all civilized countries."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Twenty-six or more scientific societies have signified their intentions of meeting with the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its New Orleans meeting, from December 28, 1931 to January 2, 1932. This meeting, the eighty-ninth of the American Association, will be held under the presidency of Dr. Franz Boas, of Columbia University. Tulane University will be the host institution. Prof. D. S. Elliott, is chairman of the local committee for the New Orleans meeting. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is affiliated with the A. A. A. Sc.

FEDERAL INSPECTORS DETAIN ONLY 3 PER CENT OF DRUGS IMPORTED IN 1931.

Officials of the Federal Food and Drug Administration's eastern district examined 3677 shipments, aggregating about 40,000,000 pounds, of crude drugs in the year which ended July 31, 1931, according to W. R. M. Wharton, chief of the district. The lots included some 250 varieties and were inspected for conditions which might preclude their entry, under the Federal food and drugs act, into this country. Two hundred eighteen shipments, amounting to 1,271,367 pounds, or three per cent of the total quantity of drugs examined, were detained for violation of the law. Figures for quantities of shipments and detentions do not include licorice root and castor seed, inasmuch as only a small quantity of these products are used for medicinal purposes, says Mr. Wharton.

In the previous year, the district examined approximately 61,000,000 pounds of crude drugs, detaining about 5,500,000 pounds, or 9 per cent.

"The principal reasons for detentions," declares Mr. Wharton, "were moldiness, worminess and low potency in some drugs; excessive foreign matter in chamomile; high content of yellow styles in saffron; excessive ash and low alkaloid in stramonium; and in sandalwood detentions were made because non-U. S. Pharmacopœia varieties were substituted."

DISPENSING CALOMEL AND POTASSIUM BROMIDE IN POWDERS.

The mixture in powder form as prescribed in the following prescription is found to turn grey, and is obviously incompatible: Calomel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains; potassium bromide, $2\frac{1}{3}$ grains; sugar of milk, 2 grains. If the powders are perfectly dry, the calomel is mixed with half the lactose, the bromide with the other half, and the two powders are mixed, no reaction will occur for months, provided no trace of moisture gains access to the mixture. In presence of moisture, the powder turns grey due to liberation of metallic mercury and formation of mercuric bromide, a highly toxic salt. The prescription is therefore dangerous. The dose of mercuric bromide is $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain for an adult. The above prescription might result in the formation of over 1 grain of mercuric bromide.—*Chem. and Drugg.*, 114 (1931), 58; through *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy*, 4 (1931), 265.