

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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

The 226th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held January 15, 1935, at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

The speakers of the evening were, Dr. D. L. Tabern, Research Chemist, and H. C. Struth, Pharmacologist, of the Abbott Laboratories. They discussed "Recent Developments in Hypnotics."

Dr. Tabern gave a short history of the development of the barbiturates and their increased use. The barbiturates were classed as a veritable gold mine for the organic chemists. They are of interest to the physician and pharmacist; the speaker pointed out that they are being used so much to-day and there are many with different actions.

Lantern slides were shown and Dr. Tabern discussed the chemistry of such well-known barbiturates as Ipral, Allonal, Dial, Neonal, Amytal, Evipal, Nembutal, Pernocton, Ortal, Phenobarital and Barbital, showing the effects caused by changing and adding chemical groups to the basic formula. About 95% of these are given orally, others are given hypodermically or rectally.

Mention was made of combining the barbiturates with amidopyrine, of marketing them in cough syrups to take the place of codeine and used in conjunction with ephedrine.

Mr. Struth took up the discussion at this point and outlined the methods of calculating the sleep-producing power of barbiturates.

Albino rats are injected subcutaneously with the sodium salt of the compound. The minimum lethal dose and minimum effective dose is determined. Sleep in these experiments is taken as the stage where tickling in the ear with a small prod will produce no effect. These results are not taken as a clinical parallel, but only as a guide.

Albino rats were injected and the tests were run by Mr. Struth as a practical demonstration for the large group assembled.

Dr. Tabern resumed the discussion, showing charts giving a graphic comparison of the minimum lethal dose, minimum effective dose and safety margins of the popular barbiturates. The comparisons were made with barbital and a chart was also shown that compared the length of drug duration.

Mr. Struth took up the discussion and demonstration at this time and injected three rabbits intravenously with the sodium salts of barbital, evipal and nembutal.

A discussion relative to the elimination of the compounds showed that some are eliminated unchanged in the urine while others are detoxified in the liver. No damaging effects on the liver have been reported at this time.

At the close, the practical uses of the barbiturates were outlined. Phenobarbital was named a specific for epilepsy, a property peculiar unto itself. Other uses of the compounds mentioned were, as an antidote for strychnine poisoning, as an antidote for local anesthetics such as

cocaine, as a hypnotic, in rare cases as a general anesthetic and for pre-medication for a general anesthesia.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The January meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on the evening of January 14, 1935, in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. About thirty members and their guests attended.

The meeting was called to order by President Ballard and the report of the secretary was read and approved. The treasurer's report showed a balance.

The secretary reported that the application of Mr. Harry Kaye for membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had been forwarded to Secretary Kelly.

Chairman Schaefer, of the Committee for the Fischelis Dinner presented his report giving a complete outline of all disbursements and receipts. His report appears in the files of the secretary and showed a net surplus of \$2.79. Dr. Ballard thanked Dr. Schaefer on behalf of the New York Branch for the fine service he had rendered in managing so successful a testimonial dinner for Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. Dr. Bilhuber made a motion expressing the thanks of the Branch to Dr. Schaefer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Steiger.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, then reported the following:

"Beginning January 9, 1935, the National Industrial Recovery Board has been holding hearings on the question of 'Price Fixing' as exemplified in various Retail Codes. The outcome is awaited with great interest and anxiety, especially by the retail drug trade.

"The General Wholesale Code Authority started its meetings at the Mayflower Hotel on January 8, 1935, in reference to amendments to the codes and adoption of codes for industries not coded. The Wholesale Drug trade was not included in this hearing.

"The Federal Alcohol Control Administration is seriously considering the interpretation of the Distillers' Code which will have the effect of limiting the sale of alcohol to the retail druggists in glass containers not exceeding 1 gallon, such containers not to be used a second time. This is objected to by the representatives of the Retail Drug Trade, as it will add considerably to the cost, not only of the alcohol but of the preparations made therefrom, especially in New York State, where alcohol can only be sold to the public on a physician's prescription.

"On January 4th, Senator Copeland introduced S. 5, a bill superseding the Tugwell Bill S. 2800, and said to require formula disclosure or filing the formula with the Secretary of Agriculture. Therapeutic claims are to be substantiated by competent medical authorities in every particular; the bill empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to make regulations having the force and effect of law: in the case of habit-forming drugs it empowers the Secretary to determine what drugs are habit-forming. Cosmetics are included with articles of food and drugs in the bill.

"Representative Treadway will introduce early in the session a bill calling for a 2½% manufacturers sales tax. This tax will no doubt be passed on to the long suffering retailer in pyramided form, and should be opposed by the drug trade.

"The Bureau of Narcotics is endeavoring to have introduced in some thirty-six states the uniform Narcotic Law, similar to the Harrison Act and the New York State Narcotic law.

"The Retail Drug Code Budget has been approved, with appropriate provision for the federal and local authorities. In New York City collections have begun: \$1.00 for every registered person employed or non-registered if employed in the drug department for 60 hours or more weekly. Payment is mandatory.

"News from Albany indicates that a bill is to be introduced which will provide that all restaurants in drug stores must be enclosed in a separate room."

Mr. Lehman was then called upon to present his report as chairman of the Committee on Nominations. This report was as follows:

"To the members of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association—

"Your committee on nominations begs to submit the following nominees for office for the year 1935: President, Charles W. Ballard; Vice-President, Frederick C. A. Schaefer; Secretary, Rudolf O. Hauck; Treasurer, Turner F. Currens. Committee Chairman: On Audit, Ernst A.

Bilhuber; *Education and Legislation*, Robert S. Lehman; *Membership*, Cosmo Ligorio; *Professional Relations*, James H. Kidder; *Progress of Pharmacy*, Leonard W. Steiger; *Secretary, Remington Medal Committee and Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Hugo H. Schaefer.

(Signed) { ROBERT S. LEHMAN
ERNST A. BILHUBER
LEWIS N. BROWN.

Following the reading of this report, Dr. Schaefer moved that it be received; seconded. President Ballard then called upon Dr. Schaefer to take the chair during the election. Mr. Dworkin moved that the secretary cast one ballot unanimously electing the nominees; seconded and approved. The secretary cast the ballot accordingly.

Dr. Ballard then resumed charge of the meeting and expressed his thanks.

The application of Mr. Edward A. Wickam for membership in the New York Branch was received and approved.

Before introducing the speaker of the evening, President Ballard called attention to the unfortunate circumstance that midterm examinations were being held in the College of Pharmacy this week and that another meeting was to take place the following night. This combination of circumstances had adversely affected the usually good attendance and the president expressed regret to the speaker that more members were not present.

President Ballard then introduced William A. Lott of the Research Laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.

Mr. Lott spoke on the "Rational of Chemo-Physiological Research." He began by pointing out the intensive research conducted before a new chemo-therapeutic agent is put on the market. He called attention to the three prime requisites of a satisfactory product. *First*, that it have high activity; *secondly*, low toxicity, and *thirdly*, no pernicious or undesirable effects. From the theoretical viewpoint, he indicated that progress had been made in determining what chemical groups were responsible for particular physiological actions. In this regard considerable work had been done in the research laboratories. He then discussed some of the open chain hydrocarbons of both the saturated and unsaturated series and indicated how the narcotic power increased with increasing molecular weight.

He spoke of the influence of the substitutions of the OH—groups. Passing on to the compounds of the aromatic series; he explained the influence of the phenyl groups and aromatic amines, and closed with a presentation of a theory of narcotics which had been more recently developed.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded the speaker.

RUDOLF O. HAUCK, *Secretary*

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The regular January meeting of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, Newark, on Monday evening, January 21st, with President Ernest A. Little presiding.

William L. Sampson, assistant professor of Biochemistry, Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, and member of the staff of the Merck Institute of Therapeutic Research, addressed the members of the branch on the subject of ascorbic acid. The speaker traced the early history of the disease of scurvy among sailors on long sea voyages, soldiers campaigning in foreign lands, prisoners confined in jails, and even the populace of the larger cities of the world. He told how investigators as early as 1752 found that scurvy was due to a dietary deficiency and could only be cured by the addition of fresh vegetables and fruits to the diet. Bringing the study down to the present day, Professor Sampson outlined the research which led to the isolation of the principle contained in fresh vegetables and fruits which cured scurvy and its natural and synthetic production in suitable form for medicinal use.

Professor George C. Schicks presented the report of the Committee on Professional Relations in which he outlined the work being carried on by a joint committee composed of the Committee on Medical Practice of the Medical Society of New Jersey and the Committee on Professional Relations of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association which has as its goal the publication of a New Jersey Formulary.

The meeting was well attended and members joined in the discussion of the committee reports and the address of Professor Sampson.

C. L. Cox, *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 Tuesday evening, December 11, 1934.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and President Barol introduced Dr. Arno Viehoever, Research Professor of Biology at the College, as the speaker.

His topic concerned the action of organic cathartics and recent developments in standardizing their activity. A micro-projection of a living daphnia was shown with the intestine and glands impregnated with a vital stain, facilitating the study of these organs.

Graphic formulas for substances such as Emodin, chrysophanic acid and aloë-emodin were placed on the blackboard, and an explanation made concerning the difficulty of chemical analysis of them. Dr. Viehoever then presented a series of graphs showing quantitatively the effect of aloin and aloin residue on the intestinal activity of the daphnia, stating that positive quantitative results were obtained. A moving picture of the progressive activity of a solution of cascara sagrada showed the laxative effect on the daphnia.

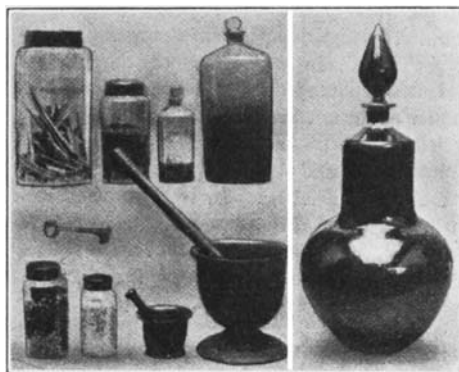
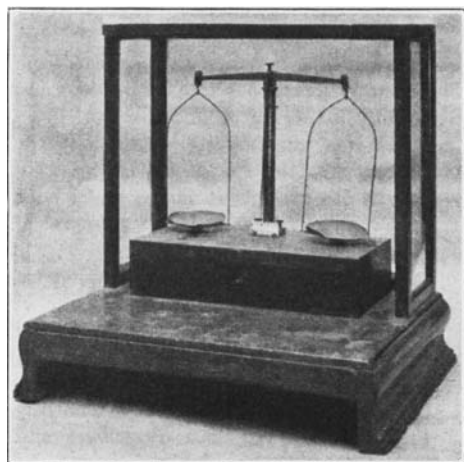
Dr. Viehoever gave brief explanations of the effects on dogs and daphnia of the following drugs: Aloin, cascara, senna, rhubarb and podophyllum. The effect of the toxic substances in podophyllum was demonstrated.

Experiments showing the relative amounts of mucilage released from cathartic drugs, such as psyllium seeds and certain patented mucilaginous cathartics, were performed.

At the close of the lecture Dr. Viehoever showed lantern slides of former workers in biological subjects and suggested that their work should be checked and verified instead of taking their discoveries as facts.

E. H. MacLAUGHLIN, *Secretary*.

Pharmacist John Cameron, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, favored us with a copy of the Formulary published by the Committee on the Hospital of the Peiping Union Medical College. The Formulary consists for the most part of drugs and preparations official in the Chinese Pharmacopœia or contained in the "New and Nonofficial Remedies." It is a book of 70 pages.



Left—Prescription balance; Right—containers, mortars, show globe, from Apothecaries Hall, New Haven, Conn.
