

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the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. *Please advise us of changes in Roster and mail reports promptly.*

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held its March meeting at the Emerson Hotel, March 25, 1936. On this occasion a joint meeting was arranged with the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association because of the mutual interest of members of both organizations in the subjects listed for discussion by guest speakers of the two groups.

An informal supper, which preceded the regular meeting, was tendered by the Baltimore Branch for visiting speakers. At this supper about twenty-five members of the two organizations joined in greeting Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, *Chairman* of the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, who was the guest of the Baltimore Branch for the evening. Herbert Levy, Counsel for the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, who was scheduled to appear as the guest of the Retail Druggists Association, was unable to attend either the supper or the meeting. The hotel chef provided an excellent supper, which was enjoyed by all those present. At the conclusion of the meal President Hewing called on several members of the Baltimore Branch, and on President Kronthal of the retail association to extend greetings to Dr. Cook.

The regular meeting was called to order at 8:30 P.M. by President Hewing. About sixty members and guests were present. The minutes of the previous meeting of the A. PH. A. Branch were read by the secretary, and approved. Communications to the Baltimore Branch from President Costello of the parent association, and from Dr. Ernest Little, of the Northern New Jersey Branch, were also read. Both of these communications urged redoubled efforts on the part of members, and the membership committee, in aiding the current drive to increase the membership and prestige of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. As time was not available for a proper discussion of this subject, no formal action was taken at this meeting.

President Hewing then introduced the guest speaker, Chairman E. Fullerton Cook, who spoke on the U. S. P. XI and on various phases of the work being carried on by the Committee on Revision. This address proved of exceptional interest to those present at the meeting. For the benefit of other members, a summary of some of the interesting points developed by the speaker will be reported. At the conclusion of his address Dr. Cook was offered a rising vote of thanks. Discussion of the address was somewhat limited due to lateness of the hour and the fact that a second speaker was scheduled to follow on the program for the evening.

At this point President Hewing of the Baltimore Branch called President Kronthal of the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association to the chair. President Kronthal offered an expression of appreciation from this group to Dr. Cook for his instructive address.

In the absence of Mr. Herbert Levy, who was scheduled to address the meeting on "The Importance of the California Supreme Court Decision to the Fair Trade Movement," Dr. Robert L. Swain was called on to present this subject. Dr. Swain stated that he had been requested by Mr. Levy to discuss this court decision at some length, but because of his extended editorial com-

ments on this subject, appearing in the March issue of *The Maryland Pharmacist*, he felt that a further lengthy discussion on his part would be superfluous. He preferred to discuss the matter very briefly.

In his comments on the decision of the Supreme Court of California which upheld the constitutionality of the "Fair Trade Law" of that State, Dr. Swain contrasted the method of presentation of this case in court, and the extended study given to legal questions involved by the California Court, with the basis of action and manner of presenting a case involving similar legal points in the courts of the State of New York. The adverse decision in the latter case, which robs the New York law of much of its effectiveness, was believed to be due both to the inadequacy of the points raised in defense of this law, and to the hasty manner in which facts were presented and a decision rendered. Some difference in phraseology of the constitutional provisions governing the cases presented in the two states existed, but such did not appear to be of sufficient importance to account for differences in the opinions rendered. It appeared from published accounts of this legal action that no serious attempt was made to prove that the appellant in the New York case had been actually damaged by the acts complained of; whereas in the California case such damage to the complaining manufacturer was made the principal cause of action, and that actual damage was proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have occurred.

The California court found that the State Legislature had the power to set up a standard of economic policy for that State, and that it also had the right to protect contractual relations within the State against detrimental influences, when such protection was essential to the general welfare.

It was pointed out that the California court had taken cognizance of the previous adverse decision of New York Courts which invalidated sections of a law which were practically identical with provisions of the California statute. After a thorough study, however, it was ruled that the incidental fixing of minimum resale prices in California contracts did not violate any constitutional or common-law rights of contracting parties in that State. The validity of this fair trade act in respect to its application to dealers who refuse to contract with a manufacturer to maintain minimum resale prices for his product was upheld.

This decision was rated by the speaker as a major victory for advocates of price stabilization in the retail drug field. He predicted that a renewed impetus would be given to efforts to have similar fair trade laws passed, and made effective, in other states.

At the conclusion of this summary by Dr. Swain, President Kronthal expressed the opinion that the decision noted would have an immediate beneficial effect in Maryland—efforts of the price-stabilization committee in Baltimore having necessarily been of an uncertain and wavering nature since the adverse decision affecting fair trade contracts in New York State had been rendered.

No new business being presented to the meeting, a motion to adjourn was entertained, and carried.

ROBT. S. FUQUA, *Secretary*.

THE NEW PHARMACOPEIA AND ITS VALUE TO PHARMACISTS.*

BY E. FULLERTON COOK.

The speaker, who has been chairman of Revision Committees for both the tenth and eleventh revisions, first sketched the historical background of these revisions, and noted the changing attitude toward the use of drugs as therapeutic aids in the treatment of disease on the part of a majority of the prominent medical practitioners in recent years. He recalled the days of Osler, and others of that period in medical history when many prominent physicians were demanding both experimental and clinical proof of the value of all drugs used; when absolute proof was either lacking in many cases, or difficult to obtain. Some of these men voiced opinions that very few of the drugs available at the time were of any real value in combating disease. More recent years have found leaders of the medical profession re-discovering some of the old remedies, as well as many new ones, but to-day's acceptance is based largely on scientific evidence and clinical proof. Fortunately for the Pharmacopœia the extreme views held by various groups have never been de-

* Abstract prepared by Robert S. Fuqua of the address before Baltimore Branch, A. Ph. A., March 26, 1936.

termining factors in the revisions of this work. We are also fortunate in that the work of thousands of trained investigators is now available to aid the Committees of Revision in their efforts to improve the efficacy of standard remedial agents, and to provide others for which a real need exists. The point was stressed that during this period, as from the date of its inception, the U. S. Pharmacopœia has always kept pace with changing conditions and increasing knowledge in the medical and pharmaceutical field.

The present policy of the Committee is to provide an efficient medicine for every therapeutic need when such are known and are available. Unfortunately some of the newer important remedies must be omitted from the new U. S. P. XI because of the unwillingness of certain patentees to have their products included. The speaker referred to Insulin as one such item in which the question of dual control of standards was raised. The Insulin Committee will control this product until the patent expires in 1942, when both the product and the name Insulin will be available for inclusion in the Pharmacopœia.

The wisdom of the policy of interim revisions has been amply demonstrated during the life of the U. S. P. X. Such new products as assume importance in the treatment of disease can be included if a definite need for the inclusion exists. New remedies are constantly being brought forward, and confusion as to important drug constituents are gradually being cleared up. Mention was made of interim revisions of the standards for Cod Liver Oil, Ergot, Oil of Lemon and Milk of Magnesia: In the case of the latter item the omission of a stated process of manufacture by *interim revision* averted a threatened difficult situation for pharmacists and drug manufacturers. Revision of the standards for Oil of Lemon permits us to use a domestic oil of high quality which now offers strong competition to foreign material. The difficulty encountered in having the issuance of interim changes in tests, changes in nomenclature or correction of typographical and other errors which appear in published text, properly publicized was stressed by the speaker. It was stated that something like forty minor errors in the text of the eleventh revision have already been called to the attention of the Revision Committee. This, despite the numerous readings of all monographs and proof sheets by many different individuals before publication. It is proposed, in the case of the new Pharmacopœia, that annual supplements shall be issued in pamphlet form in which all changes or corrections made during a given year will be included. These will be available on requests sent to the Revision Committee. A suggested second edition of the U. S. P. XI, after five years have elapsed, would include all changes made up to that date.

Certain changes, additions and deletions, etc., occurring in the Eleventh Revision, were mentioned briefly. A detailed listing of these changes by Mr. Samuel Fox of Baltimore, which is now being published in *The Maryland Pharmacist*, is a service to pharmacists of the Maryland district which was touched on and the author complimented by the speaker; who also called to our attention the important contributions made to the huge task of pharmacopœial revision by Maryland pharmacists, research workers and teachers.

Particular attention was directed to many interesting changes appearing in the General Notices section of the new U. S. P. Permission is now given to use drugs which differ from U. S. P. standards of strength for the extraction of alkaloids or other active principles, but it is directed that only drugs complying with official standards may be used in the manufacture of official pharmaceutical preparations. This provision will settle a question which has occasioned much controversy and differences of opinion in the past; particularly in the legal enforcement of Pharmacopœial standards by Governmental agencies. A second provision will provide safeguards against deterioration of several important drugs during shipment from foreign countries, or in interstate commerce. The new Pharmacopœia will require that digitalis and ergot must be preserved under all conditions of storage and transportation in waterproof and air-tight containers. Import shipments of these drugs which are not so packed after June 1st will not be admitted at U. S. ports, and interstate shipments will be illegal under the present Federal food and drugs act. This provision should result in a considerable improvement in the potency of imported stocks of the above-mentioned drugs offered for sale in American markets. Among other changes, the U. S. P. XI directs that distilled water shall be used in all official preparations. This provision is worthy of note; and was dictated by the fact that much variation in purity exists in the potable water of different sections of this country, and in its island possessions and territories. To secure greater uniformity in the dosage of potent medicines usually directed to be taken by drops, an official medicine dropper is defined in the new Pharmacopœia. Efforts are being made by the

Revision Committee to the end that an adequate supply of such droppers will be available to druggists when provisions of the eleventh revision become effective.

Regarding the quality and purity of all medicinal substances for which official standards are set up, the speaker stated that an honest effort had been made by the revision committees of both the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary to provide physicians and the public with medicines of superior and uniform quality and potency. Standards are designed to assure a maximum of potency, without necessitating the sometimes prohibitive cost of removing all traces of harmless impurities. Attention was called to the fact that, aside from standards of strength, the U. S. P. sets up minimum standards for purity rather than maximum. A recognized drug of official strength but exceeding minimum requirements as to purity will still be a U. S. P. product. The speaker deplored the fact that some firms offer trade-marked official products to physicians with the statement that these are of superior purity or potency to other standard brands carrying the U. S. P. designation on labels. Such a practice tends to discredit U. S. P. products in the minds of physicians, while offering no therapeutic advantage to patients. Mention was made of the efforts of the present revision committees which have been directed to the problem of providing a greater variety of palatable official vehicles for the administration of nauseous medicines, and to the improvement in this respect of old established formulas.

The speaker also disapproved of the idea of promoting the use of U. S. P. or N. F. products by advising physicians that prescriptions for these medicines can be filled by pharmacists at much lower costs to patients than prices charged for proprietary remedies. In the first place many official drugs are costly items, and secondly, overhead and service costs are approximately the same regardless of the products dispensed. Usually the difference in costs of materials used is not sufficiently great to result in any decided lowering of prices for finished prescriptions. Emphasizing the fact that U. S. P. or N. F. items are cheaper may convey to physicians the idea that possibly these products are inferior to others on the market. He advocated instead a policy of instilling in physicians the thought that U. S. P. and N. F. drugs and preparations offer highly standardized and therapeutically effective medication. This policy was advanced as offering an ethical, and in the long run more effective way of promoting the use of these standard drugs and preparations in prescriptions.

Many changes are incorporated in the monographs on drugs and chemicals in the eleventh revision. Various tests have been revised in the interest of greater accuracy or uniformity of results. Both minimum and maximum standards of strength are included in some cases where only one has previously appeared. Strengths of some of the concentrated mineral acids are increased. The strength of some important chemicals is increased by reducing the amount of water of hydration. So many changes of this character have occurred that a thorough perusal and check-up of the new edition should be made by all pharmacists. Preparations made up according to new formulas with U. S. P. X chemicals and drugs may require revision as to quantities used, and in filling prescriptions variations as to dosage may be necessary. Physicians should be acquainted with any important changes in strengths of preparations customarily prescribed.

Several new departures in the procedure and activities of the U. S. P. Revision Committee are now in effect. Due to difficulties encountered in setting up satisfactory standards for certain new medicinal products, work is to be continued by the committee along several lines requiring further investigation. Two Pharmacopœial Advisory Boards, composed of expert investigators, have been set up. One of these will continue the study of vitamin products; while the second will work out methods of standardization of anti-anemia remedies. Another study which will continue for several years will deal with digitalis. This latter study is of an international character, and engages experts in several countries.

A new, and perhaps very significant, activity of the Revision Committee will be the sponsorship, in coöperation with officials of the American Medical Association, of a series of articles dealing with the use of official drugs and preparations in the treatment of various diseases. These articles will be written by outstanding physicians, and will be published each two weeks during a year in the *Journal of the A. M. A.* It is proposed to also publish this set of articles in the pharmaceutical journals for the information of interested pharmacists.

The new Pharmacopœia is now being translated into the Spanish language for use in Cuba and Puerto Rico where it is the official standard; and also to permit the use of this volume in certain South American Countries which have no national Pharmacopœias at this time.

CHICAGO.

The 236th monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, March 17th, at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Ralston, of the Research Department of Parke, Davis & Company spoke on the subject of "Hormones and Endocrines." He opened the discussion with a general outline of the subject and mentioned that for a comprehensive study of Endocrines the physiologic, chemical and medicinal aspects should be considered.

In order to present the subject, compromise between the physiologist and the biochemist has been effected, as will be noted in the following table in which the endocrine glands and their hormones have been arranged into five groups, the position assigned to a given hormone being dependent upon the progress that has been made in its physiological and chemical study. The following table presents the 1935 status of Endocrine Research:

1. *Predemonstration Phase*, which consists of those endocrine glands in which the presence of an active principle has not yet been conclusively demonstrated. An example is the pineal gland.

2. *Demonstration Phase*, which consists of those in which the presence of a hormone has been demonstrated by means of animal experimentation, usually through the medium of replacement therapy. Examples are: Thymus, Intestinal Tract and Anterior Pituitary.

3. *Concentration Phase* is made up of those endocrine glands the active principle of which has been extracted and concentrated and thus obtained in a considerably more potent form than occurs in the gland itself. Examples are: Parathyroid, Suprarenal, Cortex and Anterior Pituitary (the Gonadotropic, Thyreotropic, Lactogenic and Growth-promoting Hormones). It will be noted that Anterior Pituitary also occurs in Group 2. This is in reference to the Adrenaltropic, Fat Metabolizing, Pancreatropic, Parathyreotropic and Diabetogenic principles that have been claimed.

4. *Isolation and Analysis Phase*, which contains those hormones which have been isolated in substantially pure form or from which multiple hormones have been efficiently separated from one another. This group includes Pancreas (Insulin), Intestinal Tract (Secretin), Posterior Pituitary (Alpha-hypophamine, Beta-hypophamine, Theelin and related principles), Ovary and Testis.

5. *Synthetic Phase*, which contains hormones which have passed through the preceding stages and, in addition, have been duplicated by chemical synthesis. In this group will be found Corpus Luteum, Thyroid and Epinephrine.

Slides were shown at this point showing the advancement of Endocrinology.

Dr. Ralston pointed out the interrelationship between the endocrine glands. The active principles secreted by a given gland may markedly influence certain other endocrine glands. Glandular therapy cannot offer a cure for conditions due to a natural deficiency; it is replacement therapy only, and at best can give only temporary relief. An example of this is the use of Insulin.

The Pituitary Gland seems to have a multiplicity of functions. Instead of exerting a specific effect on one particular organ or on one type of cell, it appears to be the headquarters for chemical messengers which stimulate most of the other endocrine glands, and hence, indirectly, almost every cell in the body. Pressor and oxytocic hormones have been isolated from the Posterior Lobe. Many developments have occurred recently in the Anterior Pituitary field.

The Anterior Lobe has been found to supply a growth promoting hormone (Antuitrin-G) and a general sex hormone or gonad stimulating hormone. The urine of pregnant women contains a gonad stimulating principle possessing Anterior Pituitary-like activity. It is available under the name of Antuitrin-S. Whether or not this pregnancy urine principle is of Pituitary origin has been a matter of controversy. Recent work has led to this belief.

The observation that menstruation does not occur in castrated women is attributed to Negrier (1831). From that time until the beginning of the present century many theories as to the cause of the menstrual cycle were evolved. Fundamental studies which have now established

menstruation as an endocrine phenomenon can be only briefly mentioned. Observations on the function of corpus luteum; effect of ovarian transplants; periodic endometrial changes; the estrus cycle of laboratory animals; correlation of ovarian and endometrial cycles; and finally the recognition of an ovary-stimulating hormone of the anterior hypophysis have been landmarks of progress. These combined with the isolation and study of the ovarian follicular, estrus-producing hormone theelin, and the corpus luteum hormone progesterin justify our present concept of the physiology of the menses.

Under the influence of gonadotropic hormone secreted by the anterior lobe of the Pituitary body, a primordial cell of the ovary becomes a mature graafian follicle, with subsequent ripening of the ovum. The follicle elaborates the ovarian follicular hormone, estrin or theelin, which stimulates proliferation and growth of uterine endometrium. The production of theelin continues up to and beyond the time when the ovum is released by rupture of the follicle about the 14th to 16th day of the menstrual cycle, at which time the endometrium stimulated by theelin has attained its optimal growth. Following ovulation, or discharge of the ovum, the granulosa and theca internal cells of the follicle, due to continued influence of the anterior hypophysis, undergo characteristic changes to form nature corpus luteum. This body begins to elaborate its own hormone, progesterin. The corpus luteum continues to produce estrin in increasing amounts, as well as progesterin which prepares the endometrium for nidation of the ovum that is traversing the fallopian tube. The endometrium becomes more vascular; the glands distend, become tortuous and filled with secretion.

If the ovum has not been fertilized the corpus luteum undergoes degeneration, with consequent cessation of hormone production. The luxuriant uterine mucosa without the support of the luteal hormones undergoes rapid degeneration. Its discharge from the uterus accompanied by a bloody flow about the twenty-eighth day constitutes the objective manifestation signifying completion of the cycle. With the onset of flow another follicle starts on a similar course and the epoch is repeated. The normal menstrual cycle depends therefore, on properly developed and matured gonads that respond to the cyclic stimulation of a normally functioning Pituitary Body.

The discovery of a gonad-stimulating hormone in pregnancy urine by Zondek and Aschheim in 1928, along with the crystallization of theelin by Doisy in 1930, opened the way for clinical application of many facts established in the laboratory. Implantation or injection of certain extracts of anterior hypophyseal tissues have been shown to induce follicle formation and follicle luteinization in the ovaries of laboratory animals; injections of Antuitrin-S, or the anterior pituitary-like hormone of pregnancy urine, produce the same effect except for recognized fundamental differences in the mode of action.

Clinical Application—Antuitrin-S (the Anterior Pituitary-like Sex Hormone) may be used by hypodermic injection in females in the treatment of functional uterine bleeding, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and hyperthyroidism. In males for the treatment of undescended testes, eunuchoidism, aspermia and impotence.

Theelin (the crystalline estrogenic hormone, keto-hydroxy-estin) may be used in the treatment of menopausal disturbances, menstrual disturbances, senile affections, endocrine deficiency, retarded sexual development. This must be administered by hypo.

Theelol—(the crystalline estrogenic hormone known chemically as tri-hydroxy-estin). This is given for the same conditions as those in which Theelin is used but is effective only in oral administration.

The lateness of the hour prevented Dr. Ralston from continuing with the discussion of the hormones, elaborated by the endocrines.

An exceptionally large audience was present. Many of those present took advantage of the opportunity to clarify opinions held by asking Dr. Ralston questions pertaining to his discussion and general questions on endocrinology.

L. TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Chicago Branch, A. P. H. A., elected at the January meeting for 1936 are: *President*, S. W. Morrison; *First Vice-President*, H. M. Emig; *Second Vice-President*, R. A. G. Linke; *Third Vice-President*, O. U. Sisson; *Secretary-Treasurer*, L. Templeton; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. Templeton.

Committee Chairmen: *Membership*, Thomas F. Rylands; *Legislation*, J. Riemenschneider; *Practice*, I. A. Becker; *Medical Relations*, Dr. Bernard Fantus; *Publicity*, A. E. Ormes.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

NEW YORK.

The March meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held March 9, 1936, at Columbia University, College of Pharmacy.

The meeting was called to order by Past-President Charles W. Ballard, acting for President Schaefer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of Treasurer Currens was presented.

Chairman Hauck, of the Committee on Membership, reported progress and presented the application of Walter Franklyn Riker, Jr., for membership in the parent organization.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Legislation and Education, read his report as follows:

"An attempt will be made to pass the Robinson-Patman Bill in the Senate immediately after it is passed by the House.

"It is stated that the Senators from the State of New York are not favorably disposed to above bill: it would be advisable to communicate with Senators Copeland and Wagner, asking them to give their support to the measure, S. 3154 (H. R. 8442).

"It is to be hoped that the same amount of energy will be put behind the Tydings Bill (Fair Trade) S. 3822, which legalizes price contracts between manufacturers and distributors in such states where such contracts are legal.

"The Doughton Bill H. R. 11452 proposes to abolish the Bureau of Narcotic Control and place its functions under the Secret Service together with the Alcohol Tax Unit. This legislation is opposed by the pharmaceutical interests. The bill is now before the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

"*State Legislation.*—A bill to eliminate fraudulent, deceptive and misleading selling and advertising practices in retail and wholesale trades, and creating a 'State Distributive Commission' of three members to enforce the provisions of the law, has been introduced in the New York State Legislature by Senator Jacob A. Livingston of Brooklyn, a Democrat. The bill will outlaw Loss Leaders and other price demoralizing methods.

"The Anti-discrimination bill sponsored by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association was introduced in the State Senate by Senator Feld, and has been referred to the Committee on Codes. It prohibits the owners of retail drug businesses or of stores which have a drug department from selling or advertising for sale any drug, cosmetic, toilet preparation or drug sundry at a price below the manufacturer's list price per dozen. This is a measure similar to the Connecticut Law.

"The California Fair Trade Law was upheld by the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Max Factor against Kunsman based on Section 1½ which forbids the sale of a commodity for less than the price stipulated in any contract, even if the seller is not a party to the contract. This is the section that was declared unconstitutional by the New York Courts.

"*Local Legislation.*—The Department of Health is again proposing an amendment to Section 115 of the Sanitary Code, which requires annual registration of all patent and proprietary medicines and the payment of a fee for each annual registration. This proposal had been made last fall, but was withdrawn with the understanding that the Copeland Food and Drug Bill would be enacted by Congress. As this does not appear to be the case, the matter of control by registration has been brought up again, and is protested by drug interests."

Under communications: A very interesting letter from Patrick H. Costello, president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was read.

Chairman Ballard then introduced the guest speaker of the evening, Joseph J. Hammer, who spoke on the "First Pharmaceutical Credit Union in America."

Mr. Hammer's talk explained the difficulties encountered in getting the charter from the federal government. He explained the nature of the credit union, its objects to inculcate systematic savings and to lend money to its members for useful purposes.

He explained the method of borrowing money, forms of security accepted, interest rates and

other charges. He pointed out that membership is limited to registered pharmacists who are members of the New York State Association.

Mr. Hammer also expressed the wish that manufacturers and wholesalers would become members of the union. He assured them that they would have representation on the Credit Committee, that they would have a fair return on the money invested and that the money borrowed would in large part return directly to them.

After the discussion in which several members took part a rising vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

HORACE T. F. GIVENS, *Secretary*.

NORTH PACIFIC.

The North Pacific Branch of AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held a meeting on December 17, 1935, at 8:00 P.M. at North Pacific College. Thirty-five were present.

The meeting was called to order by Dean A. O. Mickelsen. A paper was read by Mr. M. Frederick Grill on the changes in the U. S. P. XI. He discussed the important changes and gave his opinion regarding them. Harvey J. Donnell gave a talk on benzoinated lard.

Dean A. O. Mickelsen announced that officers for the ensuing year would be elected at the meeting on January 14, 1936.

Fred Felter moved that a nominating committee be appointed from the chair; seconded by Frank Nau.

The following committee was appointed: *Chairman*, Walter Rhodes, Fred Felter and Fred Geue.

An open discussion followed on unfinished business.

President, Dean A. O. Mickelsen announced that the next meeting would be held at North Pacific College on January 14, 1936, and would be in charge of the Committee on Education and Legislation.

HARVEY J. DONNELL, *Secretary*.

JANUARY.

The monthly meeting and annual election of officers of the North Pacific Branch of the A. PH. A. was held January 14, 1936, at the North Pacific College. Thirty-seven members were present.

Frank Nau discussed Fair Trade Legislation, State and National, and reviewed legislative matters which affect the pharmacist.

J. J. Lynch, Manager of the O. S. P. A., discussed the Sales Tax and explained how it would be a burden on retail pharmacy.

Professor Ernest T. Stuhr, of the Oregon State College School of Pharmacy, presented a paper on the "Education of a Pharmacist," which was read by Fred Felter, due to the absence of Professor Stuhr.

Chairman Walter Rhodes, of the Nominating Committee, reported the following nominations for offices for the year 1936: *President*, Fred A. Geue; *First Vice-President*, George Haack; *Second Vice-President*, M. Frederick Grill; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Harvey Donnell.

It was moved by Fred Felter and seconded by Frank Nau that the report of the nominating committee be accepted, and the secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the election of these officers. The motion was carried.

The new officers were installed by Dean A. O. Mickelsen, who presented President Fred A. Geue, with a sturdy gavel which Dean Mickelsen had made of Oregon Myrtle and Yew wood, and expressed his gratification to the members for their loyal support during the past year, as president.

President Geue then made a few remarks of appreciation and urged continued support of the good work done by Dean Mickelsen.

HARVEY J. DONNELL, *Secretary*.

FEBRUARY.

The monthly meeting of the North Pacific Branch of the A. PH. A. was held at North Pacific College on February 11th. Thirty-three members were present. Earl Gunther was chairman of the day and demonstrated his ability to put over a real program. Dr. Frank Kirby,

educational director of The Abbott Laboratories, discussed different ways and means to stimulate professional pharmacy.

Dr. E. E. Chase, city veterinarian, gave an instructive talk on rabies. He discussed at length the prevention and control, as well as giving an accurate account of the present rabies epidemic.

HARVEY J. DONNELL, *Secretary*.

MARCH.

A regular meeting of the North Pacific Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order in the library of the North Pacific College at 8:00 P.M. by President F. A. Geue.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Nau read letters from President P. H. Costello, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Dean Ernest Little of Rutgers College of Pharmacy. All of these letters concerned the problem of membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. A general discussion of these letters followed.

A Junior Membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for pharmacy students was brought up and discussed, this membership to apply to those regularly enrolled in pharmacy as college students.

The membership committee reported work and plans for increased membership and will give a more detailed plan and program at the next meeting.

President Geue discussed programs for the regular meetings in April and May. Unless otherwise notified, the April meeting is to be in charge of the Committee on Professional Interests, Walter Rhodes, *Chairman*, and will be held on April 7, 1936, to accommodate the speaker of the evening. The May meeting will be in charge of the Committee on the Scientific Section, E. A. Kelly, *Chairman*.

A tentative program for the North Pacific Branch to be given at the annual meeting of the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association was outlined, A. O. Mickelsen and Frederick Grill to talk on the application of mineral oil in pharmacy and changes in the U. S. P. and N. F., respectively.

HARVEY J. DONNELL, *Secretary*.

NORTHWEST.

The Northwest Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in conjunction with the Scientific and Practical Section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association held two meetings at which a total of 16 papers, 13 committee reports and 2 addresses were given.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, CURTIS HOTEL, MINNEAPOLIS.

Chairman's Address, Dean F. J. Wulling.

REPORTS.

1. Committee on Adulterations, Ragnar Almin.
2. Committee on the College of Pharmacy, James B. Dargavel.
3. Committee on National Pharmacy Week, Frank M. McCabe.
4. Committee on Practical Pharmacy, F. A. U. Smith.
5. Committee on Public Health, George T. Kermott.
6. Committee on Research, Chas. V. Netz.
7. Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Revision, Gustav Bachman.
8. Committee on Drug Plant Culture, Earl B. Fischer.
9. Committee on Education, Oscar Nordrum.
10. Committee on the M. S. Ph. A. Fellowship, Charles T. Heller.
11. Committee on Hospital Pharmacists, Miss Hallie Bruce.
12. Historical Committee, Dean F. J. Wulling.
13. Committee on Professional Standards, Jesse B. Slocumb.

PAPERS.

1. "Some Poisonous Plants," Gustave J. DeMars.
2. "College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota," Historical—1934—1935, Dean F. J. Wulling.

3. "U. S. P. XI Test for Ergot," F. A. U. Smith.
4. "The Mechanism and Treatment of Poisoning by Mercury Cyanide and Carbon Monoxide," Edward A. Brecht.
5. "The Selection of Students for the Study of Pharmacy," Carl R. Douglass and Dean F. J. Wulling.
6. "Improve the Prescription Practice," Jos. Vadheim.
7. "Our Professional Attitude," H. O. Teigen.
8. "A Study of the Mechanism of the Reaction of Mayer's Reagent for Alkaloids," Gerald Postvedt.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, CURTIS HOTEL, MINNEAPOLIS.

9. "A brief Report on the Progress of Aconite Research," Edward A. Brecht, co-holder of M. S. Ph. A. Fellowship.
10. "Hospital Pharmacy," Sister St. George.
11. "A Comment upon the Knudson-Dresback Colorimetric Assay for Digitalis," Earl B. Fischer.
12. "The Relationship of the Chemical Constitution of Morphine to Its Therapeutic Action (Illustrated)," Chas. V. Netz.
13. "The Determination of Bile Salts in Proprietary Preparations," Chas. H. Rogers.
14. "Modern Alchemy," George E. Crossen.
15. "The Chemical Constitution of Plant and Insect Waxes (Illustrated)," Ole Gisvold.
16. "Water N. F. VI," Karl Goldner.

Address: John W. Dargavel, Executive Secretary of the N. A. R. D.

Address: Lotus D. Coffman, President of the University of Minnesota.

Dean F. J. Wulling presided and was assisted by Ragnar Almin, chairman of the Northwest Branch.

All reports, papers and addresses will be printed in full in the "Proceedings of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association for 1936."

CHAS. V. NETZ, *Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY.

The third meeting of St. John's University Branch, A. Ph. A., was held March 9, 1936, Mr. Asnis presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Prof. J. J. Corcoran introduced Dr. Reiser as the first speaker of the evening.

Dr. Reiser discussed the training necessary in Germany before a degree is conferred. He emphasized that a student must be in love with his work. He gave experiences from his own life in the course of his remarks. Professor Corcoran introduced Dr. Blass as the next speaker of the evening. The speaker stated that although Pharmacy was not a flaming torch for his later career, it certainly was not a hindrance. He said that the pharmacist should cooperate with the dentist to make him a better practitioner; he referred to prescription writing as a means to lessen self-medication. The pharmacist should make medicines palatable; if anything appears doubtful on the prescription, the pharmacist should consult the prescriber. The pharmacist should encourage the prescribing of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. Dr. Blass then presented to the group several pictures of diseases of the mouth and how self-medication frequently aids in destroying tissues of the mouth and increases susceptibility to germs. The speakers were given a vote of thanks.

ISABELLE SEISMANN, *Secretary*.

STUDENT BRANCH OF PHARMACY.

The first meeting of the Louisville College of Pharmacy Student Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order on February 11, 1936, by Dean G. L. Curry who presided until after the following officers were duly elected:

President, William J. Walsh; *Vice-President*, Fred P. Kranz, Jr.; *Secretary*, Joe Black; *Treasurer*, John M. Burton; *Dean* G. L. Curry, *Faculty Adviser*.

After the installation of officers, Dean Curry retired and President Walsh took the chair.

The following standing committees were named by President Walsh:

Program Committee: *Chairman*, Horace Hannon; Sister Crescentia Wise; Henry J. Zurlage.

Student Activities Committee: *Chairman*, Claude M. Lloyd; Sister Margaret Ann Schwering, Edward E. Krebs.

Membership Committee: *Chairman*, Fred P. Kranz, Jr.; Hal F. Acuff, Joe P. Forgy, Jr.

FEBRUARY 19, 1936.

The second meeting of the Student Branch of the A. PH. A. was called to order on February 19th, with President Walsh presiding.

In order that the students may become acquainted, the president introduced each member.

The secretary read a letter of February 17th from Secretary E. F. Kelly, A. PH. A., to Dean Curry acknowledging the receipt of the application of this Branch.

Chairman Horace E. Hannon, of the Program Committee, announced that Mr. Arthur P. Markendorf, member of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, would be the speaker for the next meeting.

A motion was made by Sister Anne, seconded by Sister Crescentia, that the meetings be held on the first Wednesday of each month. Motion carried unanimously.

The roll call followed, all members present except James R. Burgess.

MARCH 4, 1936.

The third meeting of the student branch, Louisville College of Pharmacy, was called to order by President Wm. J. Walsh. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dean Curry introduced Arthur P. Markendorf, member of the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, who gave a most interesting address on "The Ethics of Pharmacy."

A letter under date of March 2nd from Secretary E. F. Kelly was read, notifying the approval of this branch by the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reports from committees as follows:

There were no reports from the Student Activities and the Membership Committees.

Chairman Horace Hannon of the Program Committee announced that the program for the April meeting would consist of a talk on "Phenol" by Fred P. Kranz, Jr., and also a talk on "Official Remedies for Burns" by Claude M. Lloyd.

Motion was made by Horace E. Hannon that all members of the A. PH. A. in Louisville be notified of the organization of the Student Branch in the Louisville College of Pharmacy and invited to attend all future meetings. The motion was unanimously carried.

All members were present.

JOE BLACK, *Secretary*.

TENNESSEE PHARMACY STUDENTS.

State Teachers' College, in keeping with authority recently granted by the Tennessee Board of Education, will cooperate in future with the University of Tennessee in providing a partial liberal arts course for pharmaceutical students entering the university with only a high school education. This order was subject to approval by the Board of Trustees.

Under the plan, pharmaceutical students would not be required to have two years of

college training before entering the School of Pharmacy, but would receive the necessary prerequisite schooling at the University.

NATIONAL FIRST AID WEEK.

Dates have been set for the National First Aid Week, May 17th-23rd. This announcement has been given by the National Association of Retail Druggists. They state that this change has been made so as to avoid conflict with Mothers Day on May 10th.