

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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

### CHICAGO.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, April 21st. This was the last meeting of the Branch until the beginning of school in the Fall. Over one hundred members and their friends were present at the meeting which ended a very successful term of monthly meetings from the standpoint of speakers presented and attendance.

President Morrison opened the meeting with a brief summary of the activities of the Branch during the past school year.

Secretary Templeton presented a short financial report which showed the Branch in a very favorable financial condition as compared with recent years. Nineteen new members have been secured since September 1935.

Mention was made of the Convention to be held at Dallas, Texas, August 24th-29th and that many members from the Chicago territory are planning to attend.

President Morrison introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Hutton, past-president of the Chicago Medical Society and eminent physician. Dr. Hutton spoke on the subject of "Practical Endocrinology."

Dr. Hutton listed the hormones of the Anterior Pituitary as growth hormone, sex hormone, adrenotropic, thyrotropic, parathyrotropic, lactogenic and diabetogenic. The parathyrotropic hormone has been discussed but not agreed upon as to actual existence. The diabetogenic hormone has to do with fat and carbohydrate metabolism.

For a long time physicians have known that mothers afflicted with pituitary deficiency have been unable to nurse their babies and with present knowledge this is attributed to a deficiency of the lactogenic hormone.

In many cases where the sex hormone is over-functioning the growth hormone is found to be in deficiency and vice versa.

Names of some of the preparations of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland were mentioned as Thyrotropic, Adrenotropic, Prolactin, Polyansyn and Antuitrin.

Slides were shown depicting pituitary deficiency and, incidentally, it was mentioned by Dr. Hutton that measles is sometimes followed by a lack of pituitary secretion.

Preparations of the growth hormone of the pituitary were mentioned as Antuitrin G and Phylene. The sex hormone (also known as maturity or gonadotropic hormone) preparations were listed as Antuitrin S, Follutein, A. P. L., and Prephysin. The Antuitrin S and Follutein are obtained from pregnancy urine.

Sources of the gonadotropic principles are: Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, pregnancy urine and blood, menopause urine, castrate urine and placenta.

The gonadotropic principles are effective only where the ovaries are present while the estrogenic principles are effective when the gonads are absent.

Posterior Lobe preparations mentioned were: Pitressin, Pitocin and Pituitrin. Slides were shown of the effect of malfunction of the fat metabolism hormone present in the posterior lobe.

Estrogenic preparations mentioned were Amniotin, Theelin, Theelol, Progynon, Sistomensin, Agomensin, Progestin, Emmenin, Ovarian Substance and Ovarian Residue.

The ovary owes its impetus to growth to the anterior pituitary and later the ovary exerts an inhibitory action on the pituitary. Many times there is too fine a discrimination for the clinician, so then the whole gland should be used. These glandular disturbances are hereditary or caused by disease and there is need for long and thorough treatment with an understanding by the patient that results probably will not be immediate or may be negative.

Persons with pituitary disturbances are prone to severe headaches and this symptom is a guide in many cases to the physician.

The testicular hormone has been investigated and there is a question as to whether one or two hormones exist. Preparations of the testicular hormone were mentioned as Androsterone (from the testicle), Androsterone (synthetic), Testosterone, Androstine and Stanley's Material.

Tumors of the pineal gland give rise to excessive genital growth.

Hypertension and Diabetes are sometimes relieved by small doses of X-ray to the pituitary and adrenal glands.

Dr. Hutton ran a constant series of slides throughout his lecture that were very informative and gave a clear picture of the physical deformities caused by malfunction of the gland under discussion.

Questions were asked by members of the group and the meeting was closed by a standing expression of thanks to Dr. Hutton for his very clear discussion.

L. TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK.

The regular meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on Monday evening, April 13, 1936, at Columbia University, College of Pharmacy.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 P.M., President Schaefer presiding. The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Hauck, of the Committee on Membership, submitted the application for membership in the Branch of Raymond F. James; he was elected to membership.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported as follows:

*Federal Legislations.*—Robinson-Patman Bill: H. R. 8442, with amendments was reported to the House Judiciary Committee on March 31st. The amendment provides that "nothing in this bill shall prevent a coöperative association from returning to its members or a coöperative wholesale association from returning to its constituent retailer members—net earnings in proportion to their sales to, from and through such associations."

It is expected that the Copeland Bill S. 5 will be reported to the House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee. This is the new law to control the Food, Drug and Cosmetic industry, and is to supplant the present Pure Food and Drugs Act. It is hoped that its passage may be insured.

The Doughton Act, H. R. 11452, placing the control of the Secret Service Division, a Liquor Enforcement Section, a Counterfeiting Section, a Customs Section, a Section on Personnel and a Section on Narcotics, is now lying dormant, but renewed efforts are being made to secure its enactment, in spite of the opposition to the measure from influential sources. A joint committee composed of the representatives of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, the American Drug Manufacturers Association and Admiral R. P. Hobson of the World Narcotic Educational Association are drafting an amendment perpetuating the Bureau of Narcotics as a separate establishment of the Treasury Department.

*State Legislation.*—Twomey-Averill Bill. To amend the education law in relation to the definition of Chemist used in Article 51, has been reported out favorably.

Twomey-Averill bill to amend the education law in relation to the revocation of license to practice pharmacy, has been reported out favorably.

Dunckel-Milmoe bill which forbids the sale at wholesale of Poisonous, Habit-forming or Deleterious drugs to unlicensed dealers, has been killed in committee.

Twomey-Piper bill designed to limit the opening of new pharmacies and drug stores, has been killed in committee.

Senate 849, print 930, Feld, Assembly 1408, print 1567, Piper. This is a stop-loss provision measure, which forbids the sale of any drug store merchandise at a price below the manufacturer's list price per dozen, and its enforcement is confined to the retail drug business entirely. This bill has been favorably reported out of committee, and seems to have a good prospect of being passed.

The Livingston New York State Distributive Trades Commission Act, Senate 1355, print 1578, is being well received in many groups, provides for a formation of a commission, similar to the Federal Trade Commission, which will have control of the distribution of merchandise and which is to prevent unfair competition, etc. This provides for commissioners and a bureau, the funds for the support of which will be provided by taxation: proportionately to the income of each establishment. Efforts are being made to put this law through, but it may have to lay over till next session.

Mr. Schaefer reporting as a delegate to the New York Pharmaceutical Council said that the election of officers would take place on the first day of the N. Y. All City Fair Trade Convention and that it was necessary to increase the number of delegates to the full number permitted. He, therefore, announced that he had appointed the following as delegates:

<i>Delegates:</i>	F. C. A. Schaefer	<i>Alternates:</i>	John J. Corcoran
	Samuel C. Henry		George Christ
	Jacob Seley		Milton S. Malakoff
	H. H. Blomeier		Dr. F. A. Leslie
	Chas. Heimerzheim		George Decker
	Dr. Geo. C. Diekman		

and requested the approval of the Branch for his action:

Dr. Hugo Schaefer moved that the action of the president be endorsed. Motion seconded by Dr. Wimmer; carried.

Dr. Wimmer moved that the Branch instruct the delegates to cast their vote in support of the ticket presented in the report of the nominating committee. This was seconded by Mr. Lehman, and carried.

The secretary was instructed to write to the delegates and inform them of their instructions.

Secretary Schaefer, of the Remington Medal Committee, reported that Dr. Edmund N. Gathercoal will be the recipient of the Honor medal for 1936. He moved that the secretary write Dr. Gathercoal, congratulating him upon the honor and asking his pleasure with regard to the presentation. Dr. Wimmer seconded and the motion was carried.

As delegate to the House of Delegates, Dr. Schaefer stated that as it was customary for the convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to go to a different section of the country each year, it should return to the East in 1937. He suggested that a committee be appointed to study the question as to whether or not it would be feasible to invite the convention to come to New York at that time. Dr. Wimmer moved that Dr. Schaefer be appointed to act for the Branch. Motion was seconded and carried.

Chairman Steiger, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, reported as follows:

"A patent assigned to Chemische Fabrik. Sandoz describes the separation of Ergot alkaloids by chromatographic absorption according to the method of Tawett. The crude extracts of the alkaloids are dissolved in indifferent solvents such as benzene or its homologs, and the solutions are passed into a column containing absorbents insoluble in the solvents used, *e. g.*, sugar, lime, etc. By diffusion of the solution in the absorbent column there appears a chromatogram visible to ultraviolet light. Examples are given of the separation of ergotamine and ergotaminine, ergotoxin and ergotinine (*C. A.*, Vol. 30, No. 6)."

The *Chemist & Druggist* (London 2/15/36) comments on an article on "Oral Vaccine for Colds" in *The British Medical Journal*. Five strains of Pfeiffer's bacillus along with a strain of *A. bronchitica* are grown together in bacterial symbiosis, in blood agar broth flasks for seven days. The culture is killed with 1% phenol over night. It is then diluted with an equal amount of sterile saline so as to reduce the phenol content to 1/2% and tested for sterility. By a process of trial and error the optimal dose was determined. The results obtained since September are

distinctly encouraging, indicating that specific agglutinins to Pfeiffer's bacillus are formed, and that antitoxins appear in the blood after oral administration of the broth culture described.

*Drug Trade News* (3/16/36) tells of a patent assigned to Winthrop Chemical Co., for Vitamin D solutions in glycols. These higher glycol derivatives permit Vitamin D to be administered to infants in water-soluble form.

President Schaefer called for a discussion on ways to increase attendance at regular meetings. After considerable discussion it was moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the subject. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Schaefer then introduced the guest speaker, Prof. George C. Schicks, who addressed the Branch on the subject of "The Challenge of Dentistry to Scientific Pharmacy."

The speaker stated that a real challenge existed in the relations between dentists and pharmacists. The dentists are an enthusiastic group with which to work. They are willing to listen and to learn what the pharmacist has to teach. The dentist does not know of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations which he can obtain from the pharmacist and it is the pharmacist's job to give him the information. The dentist, perhaps without even knowing it, needs the professional services of the pharmacist.

If the pharmacists will prepare correctly the official preparation which may be used by the dentist, and will detail the dentist with these preparations, they will be amply rewarded for their trouble. The dentist will pay good prices for what he gets. He is used to it.

The speaker distributed a pamphlet of "Dental Prescriptions for Office and Patient's Use." This contained a number of official and unofficial preparations of proved value.

After considerable discussion, a rising vote of thanks was accorded the speaker and the meeting adjourned.

HORACE T. F. GIVENS, *Secretary*.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was called to order at 8:15 P.M., April 15th, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, by President Lawrence L. Miller.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

Dr. James C. Munch, of the membership committee, presented the following applications for membership in the local branch: Martin Ulan, Wilton Kimmer, Albert Chiola, Nathan Zonies, Dr. Thomas M. Logan, Prof. Neal Bowman. The applicants were duly elected to membership and the secretary was instructed to place their names on the official files upon presentation of the usual fee of one dollar.

President Miller announced the following committees to serve for the year 1936-1937:

*Program Chairman*, James C. Munch, Frank H. Eby, E. H. MacLaughlin, Alfred Barol, H. Evert Kendig.

*Membership Chairman*, S. H. Kerlin, Frank Law, James C. Munch, E. H. MacLaughlin, N. A. Simpson, Harry M. Mantz, Elwood S. Paisley.

*Professional Relations Chairman*, W. A. Pearson, H. Evert Kendig, Wilmer Krusen.

*Entertainment Chairman*, Adley B. Nichols, Marin S. Dunn, Arthur K. Leberknight.

*Practical Pharmacy Chairman*, Ambrose Hunsberger, E. T. Hahn, Theodore Campbell, Jr.

It was a pleasure to have two guest speakers on this occasion: J. Leon Lascoff, *First Vice-President* (elect) of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, member of the New York Board of Pharmacy and an outstanding retail pharmacist spoke on, "Problems in Pharmacy, and How to Solve Them." J. B. Pilchard, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and an ardent worker in pharmaceutical circles spoke on "Looking Ahead in Pharmacy."

These eminent speakers made this meeting one of the outstanding meetings of the Branch. Dr. Lascoff tabulated and spoke on nine of the major problems that face the retail pharmacist. These problems were well planned and thoroughly discussed and analyzed. Dr. Lascoff presented some twenty prescriptions that frequently trouble the compounding pharmacist. He spoke on and illustrated the right and the wrong way to compound these prescriptions. The members of the Branch were pleased with the masterful way in which Dr. Lascoff handled these difficult incompatibilities. Many questions were asked by the membership.

Secretary Pilchard emphasized and evaluated the need of organization in the profession.

The local branch is in accord with Mr. Pilchard's remark that "complete organization is one method of solving many of our problems." As he stated, "Our aim is to get those pharmacists who do not attend to attend, for we who do attend, already realize the need, hence we are here." Mr. Pilchard spoke of the value of the pharmacist and the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association in those sections of Pennsylvania which were inundated during the floods.

A rising vote of thanks was given the speakers for their excellent presentations.

GEORGE E. BYERS, *Secretary*.

#### MAY.

The May meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held at Sharp and Dohme Laboratories, Glen Olden, Penna., Tuesday night, May 12, 1936. The meeting was called to order by President L. L. Miller. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Branch was favored by two excellent speakers: Dr. J. E. Schneider of Sharp and Dohme presented a most learned dissertation on "Rabies." Dr. Thomas S. Githens, also of Sharp and Dohme, presented the ever-popular "Snakes and Antivenin."

Dr. Schneider pointed out that if an individual was bitten by a dog, the animal should immediately be placed in quarantine, under competent supervisors, and the individual be given Rabies treatment at once. If at the end of seven days the animal is found to be not rabid, he could be released and the person's treatments could be discontinued. He stated that seasons had little to do with the prevalence of the infection. He discussed in detail the preparation of Rabies Vaccine and its use. This pertinent subject brought forth many interesting questions from the group.

Dr. Githens' subject, as always, was well presented and again the interest and fascination in snakes was demonstrated by the variety of questions it called forth. The audience was pleased with the demonstration of the value of Antivenin. Dr. Githens injected two pigeons; one with venom and the other with venom and antivenin; in a very short time the results were in evidence. The movie on how snake venom is collected was well received. Of unusual interest was the demonstration of "The Black Widow" Spider. The hearers were glad to learn that science has succeeded in securing therapeutic treatment against this deadly bite.

A rising vote of thanks was given the speakers for their cooperation in making this meeting a success.

Chairman Kerlin, of the Membership Committee, presented the following applications for the Local Branch: Robert Reubush, Paul B. Robinson, Frederick Scholl.

Applications for the Parent Body: J. W. Jester, Sr., David Phillips.

The applicants were elected to membership in the Local Branch.

The business meeting was preceded by a dinner at Sharp and Dohme's. This was attended by forty-two guests.

GEORGE E. BYERS, *Secretary*.

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#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON THE NEW ERGOT ALKALOID.

The Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has made the following report on the new ergot alkaloid:

During the past year, communications from four laboratories have been published reporting the isolation of a new oxytocic alkaloid from ergot. Until recently there has been doubt as

to whether or not the principles reported by these laboratories were identical (termed "Ergotocin" by Kharasch, "Ergometrine" by Dudley and Moir, "Ergobasine" by Stoll and "Ergostetrine" by Thompson). In a jointly signed statement (*Science*, February 28th) Kharasch, King (acting for Dudley), Stoll and Thompson say there is "no doubt that the alkaloid obtained in the four different laboratories was the same substance. . . ."—*Science*, March 27, 1936.

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