

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should 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. To maintain its activity and representation each Branch should see that at least three of its meetings during the year are reported in the JOURNAL.

DETROIT.

The opening meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1921-22 was called to order by President Crosby Washburne at 8:15 P.M. The meeting was preceded by the usual dinner, and the attendance was one of the largest in the history of the Branch. Owing to the illness of Secretary Moore, President Washburne appointed Mr. Bialk secretary pro tem.

Vice-president Guffin occupied the chair, while President Washburne made the opening address. The address was well received.

Mr. Seltzer moved that the address be given out for publication and was supported by all. Mr. Seltzer recommended writing the A. Ph. A. for permission to publish the address in our local Journal.

Owing to Mr. Crandall's illness, his paper was held over until the November meeting.

President Washburne took up the matter of the meeting place for the ensuing year.

It was decided to hold the meetings of the Branch in the rooms of the Wayne County Medical Society.

Mr. Hall was reappointed on the membership committee and complimented for his good work during the past year, not alone for getting new members, but adding dollars to the treasury.

Dr. Louis Klein, who presented an interesting paper at the March meeting, was introduced by President Washburne. His lecture on "Further Observation of Glandular Therapy" was very interesting and instructive, and was followed by stereopticon pictures of results obtained by gland treatment.

On motion Dr. Klein was given a rising vote of thanks.

The program for the November meeting was announced.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary pro tem.*

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CROSBY

B. WASHBURNE.

The opening meeting seems to be an opportune time to consider briefly, first in a general way, the activities of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and, second, more particularly, the object to be attained by your activities in this branch during the ensuing year.

Of all professional or scientific associations the American Pharmaceutical Association is perhaps the most catholic. This may be due to the dual aspect of Pharmacy, and that underlying the art is nearly every science known to man. The American Pharmaceutical Association appeals to educators, editors, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, employers, and employees, and considers problems of natural science, art, economics, and sociology.

Other associations confining their services to a particular class of men or a particular set of problems may seem to reach more definite and effective conclusions in their limited spheres, but it is on the forum of the parent association the coördination and harmonization of the conclusions of the various classes can be effected so as to avoid the clash of conflicting interests.

In our Local Branch there are many problems on which we might focus our efforts during the ensuing year. The one that seems to be paramount is that of enlisting the younger element, and especially the clerks in our retail stores.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is the only going concern in which our clerks can exercise their natural instinct of organization. Organization is the order of the day. It is likely to occur, and if it does, it will neither be under the influence and wise experience and in the atmosphere of high ideals

and lofty endeavor which is maintained in the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association or under conditions less favorable and perhaps even fatal to the advancement of pharmacy.

To the clerks let me say, you have much to learn—the American Pharmaceutical Association is called the post-graduate school of pharmacy. Are you expecting to make pharmacy your life work? Then remember that its future depends on the organizations supporting it, and begin now to learn organization methods.

At present what have you to sell? Your services—to whom? Some pharmacist. What pharmacist outside of your present employer knows you or your ability? I leave the question unanswered. Answer it yourself. You are indeed wise and conscientious if you cultivate your employer's customers by making yourself as agreeable and serviceable to them as possible. Keep it up; it is good practice, and one that will be valuable to you in later years. But the good-will created is for the most part lost to you when you change your position; therefore, in addition to the good-will created for the benefit of your employer, cultivate the acquaintance of other pharmacists, let them know who you are—let your light shine in association meetings so you are not unknown to the pharmacists in the community where you live.

To employers let me say that it is to your interests that your clerks be trained in association work. They will be better able to get your viewpoint, an attainment which is as rare as it is vital to both your interests.

Recently employers were considerably agitated over the intrusion into our vocation of the propaganda of labor unionism. Such propaganda could only take root in the narrow-minded, the uninformed and the unorganized clerks. But they are unorganized as matters now stand and this very condition is likely to produce or to continue the other two conditions. Under such conditions organization of an undesirable type is very likely to take place unless intelligently forestalled. Is it not worth your while to urge your clerks to attend our meetings and even go to the point of giving them an extra night off a month for that purpose? To demand that they devote one of their own nights off, which may not be very many as it is, is taking the stand that they are more alive to the importance

of the work than you are, which in view of your greater experience could only be predicated on the assumption of their having a larger degree of intelligence.

To both clerks and employers let me say that pharmacy on which you depend for a livelihood depends on the activity and influence of coöperation, and this can only be effected in association work. Let us therefore during the ensuing year both for our own good, for the good of each other, for the advancement of our calling, learn to exercise in the act of coöperation in this gymnasium of pharmaceutical endeavor, our Local Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

The opening session of the fall meetings of the Local Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on Tuesday evening, October 11, 1921, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and was a particularly enjoyable occasion.

E. G. Eberle delivered a paper entitled "A Chapter in the History of Proprietary Medicines," dealing mainly with the Federal Revenue stamps which had been collected by R. S. Lehman, of New York, author of the paper, over a long term of years. Lantern slide exhibits were shown of the stamps and a great many rare and interesting specimens exhibited. Attention was called to the origin of revenue stamps as having emanated from Holland in the seventeenth century, and a noteworthy feature of the perpetuation of the stamp tax idea was the fact that it was responsible for the rupture between England and the Colonies.

Another interesting phase of the presentation was the statistical data supplied in connection with the actual number of stamps procured by the proprietors of many of the patent medicines indicating the enormous sale which many of these nostrums enjoyed during their hectic career, in some instances running to several millions per year.

At the close of Mr. Eberle's paper, President J. W. England requested Mr. Peacock to act as Temporary Chairman while he delivered a brief paper on the subject of the proposed Alcohol Tax Legislation.

Mr. England in his paper made a startling announcement of the proposed rebate system of taxing non-beverage spirits, which would afford the Commissioner of Internal Revenue privileges and authority which practically

renders this officer the court of last appeal in matters pertaining to the eligibility to procure alcoholic fluids for legitimate purposes. As the speaker announced, the new bill would actually make a "Czar" out of this Commissioner, and seriously handicap the legitimate procuring of alcohol for both medicine and industries.

At the close of Mr. England's remarks, Ambrose Hunsberger offered a series of resolutions whereby the Local Branch, through a committee, could take action in connection with acquainting the Senators with the impracticability and futility of this bill. The Chairman named the following committee: Messrs. J. W. England, Miers Busch, Ambrose Hunsberger and Otto Krause. The matter was further discussed by Messrs. Busch, Krause, Hunsberger and Eberle.

The following resolutions were adopted and sent to the Senate Finance Committee.

WHEREAS it is proposed by the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate to increase the tax on distilled spirits used for preparing medicines from \$2.20 per proof gallon to \$6.40 per proof gallon; and

WHEREAS it is further proposed by the Committee that a portion of the said tax may be

refunded upon proof "satisfactory" to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that such distilled spirits were used for preparing medicines; and

WHEREAS it does not appear that the taxable resources of the U. S. have been reduced to such desperate straits that it becomes necessary to penalize the sick and infirm of the nation to provide funds to meet its expenditures; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that we enter our most emphatic protest against any increased taxation upon medicinal products in any form; and be it further

Resolved, that the proposed method of refunding a portion of the tax is unbusinesslike, impracticable and confusing; and be it further

Resolved, that we emphatically oppose the principle of imposing any form of taxation upon the sick and infirm of the nation.

As the secretary was unable to be present the Branch was honored by Dr. Ivor Griffith, our former President and Secretary, filling the vacancy.

Jos. W. E. HARRISON,

Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER, 6-9, 1921.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

All sessions of the Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association were held in the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La. The First General Session was convened by President C. Herbert Packard, Tuesday, September 6, at 2:30 P.M. (The list of those in attendance is printed in the September issue of the JOURNAL, A. Ph. A.)

The opening remarks of President Packard were in part as follows:

"It is thirty years since our Association met in this great center of the Southland. Many changes have taken place in these years, but none have changed the essential heart and spirit of the city whose guests we are to-day. So harmonious is the blending of the old and new life that the present magnificent development seems but a modern expression of an ancient glory. It is as if we stood in the presence of a beautiful hostess thoroughly equipped to take her place in the work of the world, yet still retaining the grace and charm which tradition would have us believe distinguished the woman of a past generation. No mere man, however sophisticated, can long resist the combination of old world charm and modern efficiency. My one hope is that our entire capitulation may not interfere with the deliberations of this convention."

Secretary Wm. B. Day read a letter from Honorary President John F. Hancock, who is also the oldest living ex-president of the Association. He sent greetings and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him. He spoke of many changes since his affiliation in 1863, and that September 9th marked his 87th anniversary. The Secretary was instructed to send congratulations to the veteran member in behalf of the Association.