

## 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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the Consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the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 meetings of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

### BALTIMORE.

At the meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at the Emerson Hotel on April 29, 1927, a motion picture, "How Biologicals Are Made," was shown by Mr. Charles Stevens of the Department of Experimental Medicine, of Parke, Davis & Co.

The picture was in two reels—a total of 2000 feet, and portrayed the story in consecutive fashion. Diphtheria Antitoxin was used to illustrate the manufacture of Antitoxins and Serums and the scenes showed the collection of bacteria from a patient having Diphtheria, plating to obtain a pure culture, the planting of the bouillon with this pure culture, filtration of the bouillon after the diphtheria bacilli have been grown in it to obtain the toxin, determining strength of toxin by testing on the guinea-pigs, inoculation of toxin into the horse, bleeding of the animal, the collection of the serum, the use of the guinea-pigs for the testing of the serum for its antitoxic power, and concentration of the serum and testing for purity and potency.

Typhoid Vaccine was used to illustrate the manufacture of all Vaccines and the scenes shown gave a very clear picture of the method of preparing Bacterial Vaccines. Small Pox Vaccine showed the inspection of heifers by veterinarians, the testing of heifers with tuberculin, the preparation of the animal for inoculation, the inoculation process, the propagation period and removal of the vaccine pulp.

Other interesting scenes were the growing of Cannabis and Digitalis at Parkedale, the standardization of serums, bacterial vaccines and vaccine virus, the injection of antimeningococcal serum directly into the spinal canal of a patient and an old photograph injecting the first horse with diphtheria toxin in 1894.

Before the film was shown there was a short introductory talk, explaining briefly and concisely the difference between antitoxins and serums and what bacterial vaccines are.

Continuing the excellent musical programs which were instituted some time ago, the soloist was Miss Helen Rouse, who pleasingly entertained the members and guests with several well chosen vocal selections.

Vice-President Frank L. Black presided at the meeting.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

### CHICAGO.

The 166th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Friday evening, April 8, 1927, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, President Gathercoal presiding.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. P. J. Kolb, who presented an interesting talk on the "History of Mechanical Refrigeration." He traced the development from the first records of the use of snow and ice to artificial ice and mechanical refrigeration of to-day. In the ancient times snow was first used to cool the wines, the snow being stored in great

trenches. The ancient Egyptians knew the secret of cooling by evaporation, filling porous vessels with water and exposing to the night winds. Frozen ices and desserts first became popular during the time of Richard the Lion Hearted.

The first record of ice delivery in America dates back to 1805 when it was sent to Martinique to stay the ravages of yellow fever.

He told of the discovery of producing cold by the evaporation of liquefied ammonia by Faraday. The first ice machine was invented in 1775. In 1875 the first ammonia compression machine was introduced in the United States by Dr. Linde. Many gases have been used to produce a lowering of temperature, among which are ammonia, sulphur dioxide, methyl chloride and carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide was not suitable because of the high pressure necessary to liquefy the gas. Methyl chloride has not proved to be satisfactory because of its great diffusibility. Ammonia is now used in most of the larger refrigeration plants to cool the brine solution and is easily compressed but is not the ideal gas for small refrigeration plants as it loses its strength through contact with the lubricants. Sulphur dioxide appears to be the best gas for use in the smaller refrigeration systems. It is easily compressed and, because of its affinity for oil, aids lubrication. Difficulties were first encountered because the gases were not dry but this has been overcome by completely drying the gas and the machine itself.

Mr. Hyde of the Frigidaire Company gave a demonstration of the mechanical refrigeration and explained in detail the principles and way in which cooling effect is obtained and the temperature regulated. The gas is compressed in a chamber, passes through cooling coils, is then expanded or vaporized in vacuum, passing through coils when it absorbs the heat and is then compressed again by the machine. The practical use for mechanical refrigeration was emphasized. It is being used in iceless soda fountains and refrigerators where several different temperatures may be maintained by the same cooling machine. It can thus be regulated for syrups, ice cream, biologicals, etc., which require different temperatures. The cost of upkeep is less than for ice.

Mr. Munson of the Bishop-Babcock Company presented the use of mechanical refrigeration in soda fountains. They are more economical to operate although the initial

cost is higher. Shrinkage in ice cream which is usually about 25% of the total may be reduced one half because the ice cream may be kept hard at all times and in perfect condition.

Mr. Kramer of the Guaranty Soda Fountain Company spoke on the value of the fountain to the present day pharmacist. According to statistics the soda fountain contributes 14% of the total sales in drug stores.

A general discussion followed and a rising vote of thanks was tendered the speakers of the evening.

S. W. MORRISON, *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The April meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held April 12th in the headquarters of the Wayne County Medical Society. Dinner was served prior to the meeting. President Rowe presided; the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Seltzer, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following nominees:

*President*, A. A. Wheeler.

*First Vice-President*, R. H. Blair.

*Second Vice-President*, Justin L. Rodgers.

*Secretary*, Bernard A. Bialk.

*Chairman, Program Committee*, R. T. Lakey.

*Treasurer*, F. F. Ingram, Jr.

E. K. Field moved the report of the committee be accepted, seconded by William A. Hall—Carried.

President Rowe then introduced the speakers of the evening, Messrs. A. E. Moyer and Walter E. Meyer. They represented the clerks on the Program, this being Clerks' Night. Mr. Moyer, the first speaker, gave a most interesting and complete paper on "Treatise on Narcotic Records." His paper emphasized the necessity of making accurate reports of narcotics to comply with the Harrison Law. Mr. Moyer told how these reports and records were handled at the store where he is responsible for the narcotics.

Mr. Meyer followed with an excellent paper entitled "The Drug Clerk's Problems and Answers." He said the Prescription Department is the backbone of the drug store and not the numerous side-lines as is the general thought, for there it is that a real public service is rendered. He stressed the responsibilities and duties of the drug clerks who would be the proprietors of to-morrow and owe their employers the best efforts possible

in maintaining and upholding the reputation established by the stores where they are employed.

A general discussion followed. Mr. Field told of a scheme employed by them in marking the price of prescriptions on the label, enabling the clerk to tell the customer the price on refills without any trouble. Mr. Hall answered a question raised by Mr. Meyer in regard to the proper reply to a patient's inquiry as to the benefits of a prescription. He said the further we keep away from commenting on the prescription the better. Mr. Seltzer, however, said it was not wise to give the impression that the information was being withheld nor that we did not know. He also expressed his appreciation of both papers; he said they were wonderfully beneficial to both the proprietor and the clerk.

Dr. Dykema, manager of the Mutual Drug Co. of Detroit, cited several examples of narcotic difficulties, proving the necessity of the Government's requirement that a strict record of all narcotics must be made.

Mr. Lakey commented on the Clerks' program which he said was a good beginning. He said the clerk of to-day is undersold on Pharmacy and oversold on the commercial side of the drug store. He encouraged the clerks to become members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION where the clerks' proprietors and the clerks are on the same level and can exchange ideas. This paved the way for a very lively discussion led by Dr. Dykema who was so well pleased with the Clerks' program that he offered to donate \$25.00 towards a fund to stimulate interest in the ranks of the clerks and students for writing papers and appearing before the Detroit Branch.

Mr. Seltzer said the proposition was too good to be passed by lightly and he further suggested that memberships also be considered as prizes for writers of papers. President Rowe told of his experience in a similar program that brought splendid results. He thanked the speakers for the excellent papers and the enthusiasm aroused by them. He said he hoped this was only the beginning of these programs offered by the clerks.

Chairman Seltzer reported the following additions to the nominations:

Council of Clerks, Olivia Williams and William F. Smith; Council of students, Detroit College of Pharmacy, Charles Robertson and Clifford Anderson.

Detroit City College and the University of Michigan representatives were not ready to report at this time.

E. K. Field moved the additions to the nominations be accepted, seconded by William A. Hall, and carried by vote.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, April 12th, at the P. A. R. D. Building, 2017 Spring Garden St., President Hendrickson presiding.

A large number of those present had attended the regular dinner at the Touraine early in the evening and the meeting itself was called to order at 8:30 o'clock.

Upon a motion from the floor the reading of the March minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary read several communications and announced the appointment by the President of the following committees to serve for the ensuing year:

*Practical Pharmacy:* William L. Cliffe, Chairman; John J. Kelley and J. W. England.

*Professional Relations:* Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., Chairman, W. W. McNeary and Ivor Griffith.

*Membership:* Leo G. Penn, Chairman, Otto Kraus, B. C. Goodhart, William J. Stoneback, C. Louis Seip, C. C. Pines and Harry D. Silver.

*Entertainment:* J. W. E. Harrison, Chairman, Elmer Michener and Ralph R. Foran.

The tentative program as made out for the year was also read and special attention was called to the May meeting at which time Mr. Robert L. Hobart, of the Merchandising Department of the Wharton School, will be the speaker. This being the last meeting of the year it will be devoted to an effort to give the retailers some special merchandising notes and pointers to help them carry over the dull summer months.

Chairman Penn of the Membership committee presented applications for membership for Benjamin Cantor and Placido Venuto. These men were accepted by the Branch pending the action of the parent Association.

Mention was again made of the voting which is under way for the A. PH. A. headquarters building and members were urged to follow the original resolution of the Branch in casting their votes for Washington, D. C.

A feature of the evening's program was a

skit entitled "A Typical Day in a Prescription Store." This was presented by Mr. Charles T. Pickett and a small cast including B. C. Goodhart, C. Louis Seip, Ambrose Hunsberger, Howard J. Siegfried and A. G. Keller. This was one of the most interesting and valuable programs that the branch has had for many a day. The story was staged in a prescription store with Mr. Pickett acting as proprietor. He first placed his audience in a receptive mood and then opened the store for business, looking over the morning mail with its usual amount of advertising circulars, bills and a few refill prescriptions. Then the customers came in one by one and as each event took place some special feature of dispensing or manipulation was involved which proved to be very unique. For in-

stance the mail order brought in a prescription refill which proved to contain a narcotic. Prescriptions came in for high-priced items and combinations difficult to compound, also several with excessive doses. Then the doctor also made his appearance requesting a narcotic solution for office use and pure alcohol, etc.

At the close of their part of the program Mr. Pickett and his cast were given hearty applause and a rising vote of thanks and everyone said that it was a very enjoyable and valuable program.

Considerable discussion followed and the subject was so interesting that it was with difficulty that the meeting broke up after 11 o'clock.

ADLEY B. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

#### "SHALL CONGRESS HAVE POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER THE SICK?"

In an article the above question is discussed and reported on by a committee, in the *Journal A. M. A.* for April 30th. The introductory paragraphs are reprinted. The report of the committee is signed by Drs. Samuel W. Lambert, James F. McKernon, T. C. Chalmers, Charles L. Dana, Frederic E. Sondern, J. Bentley Squier, Harlow Brooks, N. B. Van Etten, Warren Coleman.

"The Supreme Court has decided by a majority of 5 to 4, in the case of *Lambert vs. Yellowley*, that Congress has power to limit the amount of whisky which a physician may prescribe for a patient to one pint in ten days, irrespective of the patient's condition or the physician's opinion as to the patient's needs.

"Previously the Supreme Court had decided by unanimous opinion, in the case of *Everard's Breweries vs. Day*, that Congress has power to declare that malt liquors are without therapeutic value and may not be used as remedial agents by physicians.

"Under these decisions Congress becomes both pharmacologist and physician; Congress has power to decide what is and what is not

medicine; Congress may fix by legislative fiat the dosage of remedies contained in the United States Pharmacopœia. And under these decisions, Congress may penalize any physician who dares to oppose his trained judgment to the fiat of Congress, by forbidding him to use whisky and wines in his practice for a year, and by fine or imprisonment or both.

"Not even the Middle Ages may boast of a greater triumph of legislative imperialism over the methods and achievements of science."

The closing paragraphs read:

"Once the people realize that Congress, in the Volstead Act, has arrogated to itself the functions of the physician, the question

"Shall Congress Have Power of Life and Death Over the Sick? will be answered at the polls instead of in the courts."

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon-general United States Public Health Service will be the commencement speaker at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond on Tuesday, May 31st. Doctor Cumming is an alumnus in medicine both of the University of Virginia and the Medical College of Virginia.