

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meeting of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

### CHICAGO.

The 203rd meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy on the evening of Tuesday, January 19, 1932.

The meeting was opened by President Hynes who called for the report of the nominating committee for officers of the Chicago Branch for the coming year.

Dean Day presented the following nominations: *President*, R. E. Terry; *First Vice-President*, G. L. Webster; *Second Vice-President*, R. A. G. Linke; *Third Vice-President*, S. W. Morrison; *Secretary-Treasurer*, L. Templeton. *Committee Chairmen: Membership*, C. P. Van Schaack; *Legislation*, J. Reimenschneider; *Practice*, J. A. Becker; *Medical Relations*, Dr. Bernard Fantus; *Publicity*, Samuel C. Henry.

A unanimous vote was given for the nominations presented.

Mr. Emig, instructor in the Pharmacy School, gave a review of the contents of the December issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The speaker of the evening was Colonel James Franklin Bell, Director of the Industrial Exhibit of the Century of Progress Exposition.

Colonel Bell gave a very interesting discussion of the progress that had been made by the United States since the last Chicago Fair.

The coming World's Fair is receiving the support of the nations of the world and already a majority of the states have made appropriations for their representation at the Exposition.

The financial backing of this enormous undertaking has been supplied by eighty of the most prominent and influential business men of Chicago.

The professions of Pharmacy, Medicine and Dentistry are going to be located in the same building. The directors of these branches have been chosen with the view in mind of giving these professions the best of representation.

Professor Terry, the newly elected president, called for a rising vote of thanks for Colonel Bell and the meeting was adjourned.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

### CINCINNATI.

The January meeting of the Cincinnati Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday, January 19th, at 2:30 P.M., at the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Chairmen of the various standing committees had no reports to make, but the Publicity Committee suggested that materials for publication be sent in several days before the date of the meeting, as the newspapers do not consider material a day old as news. This suggestion will be followed.

President Herman Schuler was speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Pharmacy and Business in South America." He had spent a number of years in South America, not only in the principal cities but also in the outlying districts and so was well qualified to give a comprehensive view of his subject. Pharmacy as

practiced in South America, in some respects, is quite similar to pharmacy here, that is, in the principal cities. The large cities have pharmacies which for size and beauty surpass many of our large stores here. Not only are they well stocked with pharmaceuticals but also with almost every known proprietary and toilet articles. Their toilet goods departments are especially well stocked with many kinds of perfumes for which the natives have great fondness. The principal cities are generally built around a great center circle. Here the large pharmacies are located and you generally find a pharmacy for each nationality, as French, German, English, Spanish, etc. Each of these handle the medicines peculiar to their country. The American or English apothecary, then, would have all the proprietary medicines which we are so accustomed to handle. Likewise the German apothecary would have the many teas, herbs and proprietary medicines which the German element there would be likely to seek.

The wages of the registered pharmacists are about the same as they are here, however, the hours of work are much shorter. One of their characteristics is to close the store at midday for two hours. This custom, as Mr. Schuler jokingly remarked, will never be adopted here.

We are accustomed to seeing as complete and as beautiful stores in our suburbs as in the cities. Suburban stores in South America take on quite another aspect. There the stores in the suburbs or outlying districts are nothing more than simple huts, having a large opening in front and rear, no floor covering and very little stock. Little or no prescription work is done and no proprietaries, candy or cigars, etc., are sold. They handle perfumes, and some of the native herbs and roots, and that's about all.

The laws relating to pharmacy are very strict. No one but a "Registered Pharmacist" may own a drug store, so we see every pharmacy is safely in the hands of a pharmacist. The Colleges of Pharmacy there are also very strict. Should a student fail in his studies, he is not permitted to take them over in the following semester, but must withdraw altogether.

Another interesting observation presented by Mr. Schuler related to merchandising methods of some of the wholesale houses. They not only supply the retailers with nationally known products, but also with many products put up under their name; and then, with all of this, run retail stores in their own right next to or across from the other stores. Yet there could be no

better competitors, for the wholesaler never prices his articles below that of his competitor.

Doctors in South America write few prescriptions but supply patients with medicines. This, however, does not mean that they do much dispensing, but rather due to the fact that 85% of the natives suffer with genital diseases, and the doctors treat them right in their offices. Mr. Schuler gave an example of one physician who had a large office, and this office contained a large long table upon which were placed a row of some thirty syringes, each numbered for some patient. So when the patient needs attention, the doctor selects his syringe and gives the treatment.

Mr. Schuler concluded his address by saying that in his estimation there was a great field in South America for the manufacturers of serums, anti-toxins and biologicals.

R. L. PULS, *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The January meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Thursday, January 21, 1932; the meeting was preceded by a well-attended dinner. President James Liddell called the meeting to order at 7:45 P.M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved. President Liddell requested Dean R. T. Lakey of the College of Pharmacy of the College of the City of Detroit to introduce the speaker of the evening, Dean W. L. Coffy, of the College of Liberal Arts of the College of the City of Detroit. His subject was entitled "Urban University." He said that this country has been engaged in higher education for a comparatively short time; however, the city college or university, the first in higher learning, had its origin in Greece. From here the idea spread to the Romans and other European nations. The study of languages was encouraged from the very beginning.

After the Civil War the college idea spread to the United States, where religion was emphasized in addition to languages. The Massachusetts law of 1642 required that elementary education be given by the servants, and was the first law enacted in this country in promotion of education.

In 1647 rapid strides were made; secondary education was taught at the price of five pounds per pupil—this marked the beginning of the public school system, which was followed by the academy movement. Franklin's

Academy, established in 1751, was the forerunner of the public high school.

Dr. Coffy said the high school from 1840 to 1890 was a feeble institution. The last thirty years has seen this department of public education rapidly climb to the position it now holds in the education of the American youth.

The speaker said the college idea began in the year 1819, and was the outcome of the Dartmouth Case argued by Daniel Webster before the Supreme Court. A number of colleges were founded from 1830 to 1870. According to Dr. Coffy, Michigan is one of the outstanding states in public education; the University of Michigan was founded in 1836 and the same year that it became a separate institution, state schools were inaugurated and a superintendent was appointed. In 1862, 30,000 acres of land were given to the state by Congress, to develop the public school system and, in 1865, experiment stations were established.

Some startling figures were brought out in Dr. Coffy's talk. He said there are 145,000 school boards in the United States who are representative of the many communities. The cost of education to the City of Detroit is \$3,558,341,290, of this the University of Michigan receives \$2,015,058; Teachers Colleges, \$997,454; Michigan State College, \$752,439 and the College of the City of Detroit, \$450,000. He said the establishment of the City College was due to the breaking down of the apprentice system and the rapid shifting of the population; in 1890, 35 per cent of our people were urban; in 1900, 38 per cent; in 1910, 45 per cent; in 1920, 51 per cent and, in 1930, 77 per cent. The speaker added that the success of the City College was due to the opportunity offered the many who could not afford to attend the State Universities, but desired higher education to gain—*first*, competent leadership; *second*, adequate training; *third*, proper social and economic relations; *cosmopolitan* viewpoint; *fourth*, healthful living; *fifth*, building up a standard for valuations.

Dr. Coffy closed his talk by defending the present system of public school regulation by the State, as federal control would tend to put the school system into politics, and no real good could come from such action.

A general discussion followed, lead by Fred Ingram, Jr., L. A. Seltzer and R. T. Lakey, after which Mr. Ingram moved a rising vote of thanks to Dean Coffy for what he claimed to be one of the most inspiring and educational

talks ever presented before the Detroit Branch, A rising vote of thanks was cheerfully given.

Chairman Lakey, of the program committee, announced Howard T. Graber as the speaker for the February meeting and L. A. Danse as the speaker for the March meeting. The April meeting is to be given over to the pharmacy students; the Annual Student Night Program and the May meeting are to be held in Ann Arbor at which time Dean Edward H. Kraus of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy will supply the speaker; this will close the season.

#### NEW YORK.

The January meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday, the 11th, the chair being taken by the president, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. There was an attendance of about 65.

The minutes of the December meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

Treasurer Currens' report was read and accepted.

Dr. Mayer, for the Audit Committee, reported that he had approved of the bills submitted to him.

The secretary reported that Messrs. E. F. Pinner, M. Baumann and A. J. Monte-Bovi had become members of the Branch through joining the parent organization.

Dr. Fischelis announced that the February meeting would be in charge of President Albert A. Muench of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and reports on the work of the various Committees of the State Association would be read and discussed. He also called attention to the Editorial on A. Ph. A. Membership that appeared in the December issue of the *American Druggist*.

Dr. Schaefer, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee for the meeting of the Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy of District No. 2, said that the banquet in honor of the delegates, which would take the place of the March meeting of the Branch, would be held on Monday, March 14th, at the Hotel Pennsylvania; he stated that the program for the entertainment at the banquet was being arranged and the artists' expenses defrayed by the courtesy of the *American Druggist*. He urged all members of the Branch to make a point of attending the banquet.

Chairman Lehman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported briefly on

the various bills that were going to be submitted by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to the State Legislature, and said that these would be fully discussed at the February meeting of the Branch. He said that the Department of Health of the City had recently been active in examining shop labels for the required statements regarding alcoholic, acetanilid, etc., content, and urged pharmacists to be certain that their labels met the requirements of the Department.

The president called attention to a new item that appeared in the *United States Daily* of January 11th, referring to a survey carried out by the Baltimore Station to determine the accuracy with which druggists compounded prescriptions; a hundred representative drug stores were tested and many glaring inaccuracies, revealing great carelessness, were found. He said that if the public once lost confidence in the pharmacist's ability to fill prescriptions accurately, it would be a sorry day for pharmacy.

Dr. Mayer, reporting for the Nominating Committee, submitted the following list of names:

*President*, Robert P. Fischelis  
*Vice-President*, Ernest A. Bilhuber  
*Secretary*, Herbert C. Kassner  
*Treasurer*, Turner F. Currens  
*Delegate to House of Delegates and Secretary of Remington Medal Committee*, Hugo H. Schaefer.

*Chairmen of Committees.*

*Education and Legislation*, Robert S. Lehman  
*Progress of Pharmacy*, Charles W. Ballard  
*Professional Relations*, Charles E. Heimerzheim  
*Audit*, Joseph L. Mayer  
*Membership*, Barnett Miller.

The report was accepted and Dr. Raubenheimer cast one ballot for electing the officers and committee chairmen. The officers expressed their thanks for the honor of being re-elected.

Chairman Brown, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, gave a very interesting report on the following subjects: "The Gillette Razor Deal with the United Cigar Stores and Its Significance to the Retail Pharmacist;" "The Drug Store of Yesterday, To-day and Tomorrow," by President Walter D. Adams of the A. P. H. A.; "The Production of Methyl, Ethyl and Butyl Alcohols," and "A Preliminary

Report of the National Drug Store Survey," being conducted in St. Louis by the Department of Commerce.

The president now introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Gerard L. Muench, surgeon in the New York City Police Department and associate professor of Gynecology of the New York Post Graduate Medical School, Columbia University, who delivered an address on "The Doctor in the Service of New York City."

Dr. Moench began his talk by referring to the progress that had taken place in the development of preventive medicine, by which the growth of epidemics had been checked; small-pox, cholera, typhoid, etc., were almost wiped out, diphtheria and other diseases occurred much less frequently. In order to give a picture of the work confronting the City Departments, he quoted the following interesting statistics: 1200 to 1500 persons die each week and about 1800 to 2000 are born; dwellings in the city, which has an area of 310 square miles, number about 400,000; the assessed valuation is 18 billions. Schools number 574, with an average attendance of about a million and a staff of 30,000 teachers. There are 300 hospitals, asylums, etc., about 20 of these being city hospitals. In a year 32,000 fires occur, with 11,000 false alarms; in these over 111 million gallons of water were used, of which 31 million were salt water.

He showed how the various departments were interdependent and outlined the work of medical officers in the fire, police and sanitary departments. From his former experiences as Medical Examiner he told some interesting stories of work in the slums, and in the Chinatown opium dens, including some murder and homicide cases.

He concluded by telling of the important work of Dr. Charles Norris, the Chief Medical Examiner, and Dr. Gettler, City Toxicologist, in post-mortem examinations.

In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Lehman, Lewitus, Lichtman and Mayer took part.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Muench.

Vice-President Bilhuber welcomed Dr. Otto Raubenheimer to the platform to deliver a short address on "The New Belgian Pharmacopœia."

Dr. Raubenheimer began by giving a brief history of the Belgian Pharmacopœia; he went on to explain in detail how the Belgian government, through the Pharmacopœia, had safe-

guarded the handling of poisons by the following system, of which he highly approved:

1. The poisons that are listed in Table I are marked in the Pharmacopœia by a single cross and must be dispensed in an amber octagon bottle.

2. Those listed in Table II can only be dispensed on written order, the more poisonous drugs being designated in the Pharmacopœia by two crosses; the latter must be kept, under lock and key.

3. Narcotics are marked with two crosses and an S and are listed in Table V.

The adult single daily dose and the maximum daily dose are given for all poisonous substances. The physician cannot prescribe a dose larger than the maximum unless he writes out the quantity of the particular drug in full and marks this with his signature; if he fails to do this, the pharmacist has a right to refuse to fill the prescription or he can simply reduce the dose to the maximum daily dose. In labeling prescriptions that contain the

maximum dose the pharmacist uses a green label which cautions the patient not to take an overdose.

For poisons in general an orange and black label with skull and cross bones is used, while substances for external use only, not necessarily so poisonous, bear an orange and red label.

He referred to changes in nomenclature, and the permitted substitution of methyl salicylate for oil of wintergreen, morphine hydrochloride, for morphine acetate and any kind of edible oil in certain formulas in place of olive oil, etc. He said that the Belgian Pharmacopœia was a distinct contribution to pharmacy and that all could learn much by perusing its contents.

A discussion followed and Dr. Bilhuber and Dr. Muench took part.

Mr. Gesoalde rose to compliment Dr. Raubenheimer on his interesting address and the meeting concluded with a rising vote of thanks.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

*The Druggists Circular* writes of the Makers of American Pharmacy. The editorial is concluded with congratulations, a view into the past, an estimate of the present and confidence in the future of pharmacy.

#### DISCUSSION OF THE PHILIP SURVEY.

Representatives of a number of pharmaceutical manufacturing houses and others interested met at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on February 8th to discuss the Philip Survey. The purpose is to determine the policy of manufacturers who desire to guarantee a certain definite sales status. Mr. Philip presided and explained the purpose of the meeting which was attended among others by Dr. R. B. J. Stanbury, *secretary* of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, who recently completed a survey similar to that of Mr. Philip.

Secretary E. L. Newcomb and Secretary E. F. Kelly attended. Samuel Dworkin was present as a retailer and association member, also a number of manufacturers' representatives.

The results of the Philip Survey were shown on large charts with replies to the question. During the discussion Carl Weeks urged that a bill be prepared which would recognize a manufacturer's trade mark and prohibit its use without the owner's authorization.

Secretary Newcomb stated that adequate legislation is needed to define "unfair practice." The results of the discussion are being considered by Mr. Philip with the end in view of shaping them into constructive and helpful efforts.

#### CHAIN STORE REPORTS.

The Federal Trade Commission has sent three more chain store reports to the Senate, one covering the scope of its inquiry, a second the sources of chain-store merchandise, and a third the wholesale business of chains. They are factual and do not contain recommendations. These reports will be made available in due course.

The Department of Commerce is making a survey of delivery and cost problems; lately, the work has been carried on in Boston.

#### FACTS CONCERNING INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

Commissioner J. M. Doran has prepared a booklet under above title in which the lawful use of industrial alcohol is explained, one of the purposes being to prevent diversions of alcohol to illegal channels, and the informative compilation is responsive to a demand which has come to the Commissioners.