

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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

BALTIMORE.

A symposium on the National Formulary was the feature of the December meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, held at the Hotel Emerson, Thursday, December 22, 1932.

Chairman E. N. Gathercoal, of the National Formulary Revision Committee, was the principal speaker and had for his subject "The Progress of the Sixth Revision of the National Formulary." Dr. Gathercoal's address dealt largely with the problems involved in revision and the manner in which they were met and overcome. Additions, deletions and retentions from the N. F. V were discussed. The time and labor involved in devising assay processes for new products were stressed. Perhaps the most interesting phase of the revision work was the method used by the Committee in ascertaining what products were sufficiently wide-spread in their use to merit inclusion. This information was secured by making an extensive prescription ingredient survey, in which each ingredient was tabulated according to the number of times it appeared in ten thousand prescriptions. By comparison of these values with those obtained in previous surveys, the status of the drug in question is readily demonstrated.

Professor Gathercoal stated that the progress made by this Revision Committee compares favorably with those of the past and it is expected that the new National Formulary will make its appearance in the latter part of 1935 or early in 1936.

E. F. Kelly discussed the Relationship of

the National Formulary to the United States Pharmacopœia. He pointed out that the books, although on an equal legal footing, differed considerably in their make-up, and served somewhat divergent purposes. The U. S. P. has "therapeutic efficacy" and "established utility" as the basis of admission, the N. F. prepares formulas and guarantees standards for products having wide-spread use, based on the sound principle that any substance used as a medicament should be so controlled in the interest of public health and welfare.

In discoursing upon the "Relationship of the Official Standards to Law Enforcement," Dr. R. L. Swain traced the legal history of these volumes from their inception at which time they were self-imposed standards, to their present high authority as conferred by the National and State Food and Drugs Acts. He pointed out that a wider recognition of synonyms and a greater number of assays would enhance their value as instruments in the work of pharmaceutical law enforcement.

Messrs. Davidov, Kantner, Ragland and Williams spoke on the value of the National Formulary to the retail pharmacist. They emphasized the value of the book in dealing with the proprietary medicine evil and stressed the necessity of urging the physician to prescribe from its pages preparations of known composition and concentration rather than a proprietary whose recommendation comes from those most interested in its exploitation.

WM. F. REINDOLLAR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO.

The 209th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held December 13th at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

President Terry opened the meeting, calling attention to the fact that the Chicago Branch was nearing the close of its 26th year of existence. He announced the appointment of the following members as the nominating committee for the officers of the branch for the year 1933: *Chairman*, Dean W. B. Day; I. A. Becker; Prof. E. N. Gathercoal.

The date for the January meeting was set for the evening of the 24th. On that date Professor Snow will discuss "Some Early Members of the Chicago Branch."

Mr. Webster, a member of the committee of the American Association of the Colleges of Pharmacy that is seeking to establish student branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the pharmacy schools, outlined the purposes of the student branches.

"Milestones of Research," a scientific talking picture produced and shown by the Eli Lilly Company, was presented to the large group assembled. The picture presented the manufacture of insulin from the crude pancreas to the biologically tested solution in the ampuls. The picture then showed the use of insulin on diabetic patients.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the Eli Lilly organization for the presentation of this picture.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The November meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held November 17th. The meeting was preceded by a dinner.

President Fleisher called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Fleisher then introduced the speaker of the evening, Robert L. Whaley, of the Detroit Branch of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Whaley spoke on "The Application of the St. Louis Drug Survey and Its Relation to the Retail Drug Store;" he said this survey was made possible by the cooperation of the entire pharmaceutical industry. The survey has caused nation-wide interest.

Thirty-three associations contributed to the

survey, which was made at the request of pharmaceutical associations. The cost of the survey was \$75,000, one-third of which was paid by the U. S. Government, the balance was subscribed by pharmaceutical interests.

The survey presented some very interesting facts, particularly the great number of items necessary to completely equip the prescription department and the few that had every-day demand.

It was found that acetyl salicylic acid was by far the most commonly used prescription item. Sales in other departments were found to increase the volume considerably, without adding to the cost of operation. This was found particularly true with toiletries, candy and the soda fountain.

Drug store failures were found to be due to high rentals and poor locations; stores paying rentals up to 5% of volume were successful while those paying 10% were unsuccessful. Many other interesting points were brought out by Mr. Whaley; complete data pertaining to the Survey may be had by applying to the Department.

Clarence Weaver, Prof. Charles H. Stocking, of the University of Michigan, and Leonard A. Seltzer commented on the splendid work done by the Department; the Speaker was given a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Seltzer moved, seconded by Mr. Weaver, that the Detroit Branch of the A. Ph. A. go on record supporting the movement which requires graduation from a recognized College of Pharmacy before applicant can take the Michigan State Board of Pharmacy examination.—Carried.

Mr. Seltzer then moved, seconded by Professor Dorion, that the Detroit Branch recommend Bernard A. Bialk to Governor-Elect William A. Comstock to fill the vacancy on the Board of Pharmacy, which occurs December 31, 1932.—Carried.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The December meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, on the 12th, President Fischelis taking the chair. There was an attendance of about 65.

The president expressed the thanks of the Branch for the kind invitation extended by the Society for the third successive year to hold a meeting with its members.

The minutes of the November meeting were presented in abstract by the secretary and were approved.

At this point in the program Dr. Fischelis introduced Mr. J. D. Hill, a representative of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, who spoke of the work of the Committee and appealed for support for its work.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported briefly on Federal and State legislation that was likely to be considered during the coming sessions. Dr. Mayer reported for the Audit Committee.

Joseph Rosin, of Rahway, N. J., was elected to membership in the Branch.

Mr. Heimerzheim reported progress for the Committee on Professional Relations.

The president appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Joseph Mayer, *Chairman*; Hugo H. Schaefer and Robert Lehman.

Chairman C. W. Ballard, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, presented the following report: "The compilation of material for the forthcoming U. S. Pharmacopœia XI will undoubtedly reflect the progress of pharmacy in this country, but unfortunately the published list of deletions indicates a tendency toward medical progress at perhaps a more rapid pace than the practicing physician is willing to accept.

The decision as to retention or deletion can no longer be based solely upon prescription use, but this factor should not be wholly cast aside. We are reminded that the first U. S. Pharmacopœia was for the guidance of the physician and it is only in later revisions that the pharmacist enters the picture. In 1907 the establishment of the Pharmacopœia as a legal standard brings the public into the matter as an interested party and one for whom the legislation is primarily intended. The constant deletion of articles which, although perhaps of doubtful therapeutic utility, are nevertheless demanded by the public, lessens the usefulness of the Pharmacopœia as an adequate public protective standard. The National Formulary may afford this protection by inclusion of such articles, but dismissal from the Pharmacopœia at once creates an impression that they are of secondary importance even if tons be used annually.

Deleted articles continue to be used by medical men and for this reason the results of prescription surveys should not be wholly ignored. Articles which have a wide-spread

public use as home remedies and those which the patient is instructed, often by the physician, to obtain from the drug store should also be included. Typical examples are Anise and Fennel, both of which have been relegated to the Formulary as against Sumac Berries which still remains in the Pharmacopœia. A medical friend of mine jokingly suggested that it would be impossible to conduct a war without Compound Cathartic Pills.

Articles which are shown by prescription surveys or other referenda to be in use in 50% or over of the returns received should be retained. Articles in public demand should be restored and among these would be Anise, Fennel, Witch Hazel Water and Matricaria. All drugs noted as frequently used in the report of the Committee on Materia Medica, Conference of Boards and Faculties, District No. 2 should also be considered for inclusion.

Undoubtedly the physicians and pharmacists of this country desire to retain the privilege of pharmacopœial revision within their ranks, but an undue sacrifice of public protection to therapeutic usefulness and pharmacopœial necessity must eventually result in governmental intervention. Public as well as professional interests must be given consideration.

Following a discussion on Dr. Ballard's report, it was moved and carried that "The report of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy be sent in the form of a communication to the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia as expressing the sentiments of the members of the New York Branch."

The president drew attention to the fact that at the January meeting Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn would speak on the subject of "Legislation to Outlaw Unfair Price Competition and Unfair Price Discrimination from Commerce." The meeting had been arranged with the coöperation of the Fair Trade Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, the members of which Association were being invited to attend the meeting.

President Fischelis then welcomed to the platform the speaker of the evening, Dr. Joseph A. Burgun, a pharmacist and a dentist, saying that the Branch had held joint meetings in recent times with physicians, but that this was the first time that a dentist had addressed the members.

Dr. Burgun's subject was "Dentistry and Its Relation to Pharmacy." The greater

part of the address dealt in a comprehensive way with the anatomy and the functions of the mouth, the teeth, and the relation to other parts of the body and how diseased conditions may result through lack of observation of healthy functions and neglect of mouth and teeth. It is regretted that space will not permit printing of this valuable address in full and an abstract would not do justice to the speaker. He spoke at some length relative to the proper prophylactic treatment and mouth cleansing. He stated that the use of a tooth-brush would not completely cleanse the teeth and other means were necessary for the purpose, such as floss.

Dr. Burgun referred to a formula by Dr. Herman Prinz for a dentifrice, as follows:

Precipitated chalk (light)	94 parts
Powdered castile soap	5 parts
Saccharin	$\frac{1}{20}$ part
Flavoring	1 part

He regretted misinformation relative to mouth washes and stressed the importance of seeing the dentist frequently, having the individual become acquainted with his condition and follow the dentist's instructions, and thereby prevent dental disease and its far-reaching ill-effects. He referred to the dental hygienist movement as an important service.

Dr. Burgun spoke of lime water, salt solution, sodium bicarbonate and perborate as mouth washes, and of a formula for a mouth wash powder composed of:

Saccharin	12 grains
Menthol	15 grains
Calcium oxide	150 grains
Sodium chloride	1 pound

Vice-President Bilhuber invited Prof. Frederick Schroeder, of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, to come to the platform to discuss the paper. Dr. Schroeder complimented Dr. Burgun; in his opinion the subject was so well presented that it needed no further comment. He remarked that years ago druggists alleviated toothache with various medicaments but that the intelligent pharmacist of today avoided treatment of this kind and instead sent the patient directly to a reliable dentist for care. If a toothache happens late at night the pharmacist may recommend that the cavity be dried with cotton and a little Oil of Clove be inserted on a pledget of cotton as a temporary expedient until proper dental care is available.

In connection with halitosis the speaker said that foul breath always comes from the mouth and head region and that it should be taken as a warning that something was wrong; it might implicate the teeth, tonsils, nasal sinuses, etc. It was formerly thought that a person had a foul breath because the stomach was out of order, and consequently, in the old days, the druggists usually gave cathartics. To-day they give mouth washes, but Dr. Schroeder felt that using a mouth wash was like trying to deodorize a garbage heap, and that if a perfect germicide was used it would probably destroy the tissues of the mouth. He held that mouth cleanliness was merely mechanical and that a person could not use a better tooth-cleaning agent than a simple tooth powder as suggested by Dr. Burgun. He felt that many tooth-pastes were exploited because of their financial reward rather than on real merit from a germicidal standpoint.

In connection with brushing the teeth Dr. Schroeder felt that the unhygienic tooth brush should be discarded and in its place suggested a one- or two-inch piece of sterile gauze wrapped around the index finger, moistened and dipped in the powder and then rubbed on the teeth. The only objection to this method was that it would be impossible to cleanse the occlusal or grinding surface properly. Dental floss is essential to dislodge food impacted between the teeth. For use as a general mouth wash he suggested $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt in a tumbler of lukewarm water.

Dr. Schroeder then drew attention to the fact that the teeth were sources of focal infection for a large number of important diseases, and pointed out that in Class A institutions a routine medical examination always included a survey of the teeth by cooperating dentists. He concluded by saying that dental caries was not entirely due to neglect of the external care of the teeth, since some people at 90 who had never used a brush had perfect teeth; moreover, through the proper selection of foods, including the use of cod liver oil for vitamin D for calcification, much could be done to help protect the teeth from decay.

After a general discussion Doctor Anderson expressed the thanks of all present to Dr. Burgun; he was of the opinion that the pharmaceutical background had helped Dr. Burgun. Vice-President Bilhuber hoped that a joint meeting of the Branch and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society would be held next year.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The December meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on Tuesday evening, December 13, 1932, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

President Stoneback called the meeting to order at 8:15, and in the absence of the secretary, Mr. Bernard Melkon was appointed to act in that capacity for the evening.

Dr. Walter H. Hartung was introduced as the first speaker, and presented a lecture called "1:40, One Century of Organic Chemistry, Forty Centuries of Pharmacy." Beginning with the discovery of urea he described the manner in which organic chemistry has developed compounds helpful to medicine and modern life. He presented an interesting tabulation showing the number of substances classified as Inorganic, Biological, Natural and Synthetic that have been included as official from Pharmacopoeias V to X. He said that of the approximately 400,000 known organic compounds about one in one thousand were useful in medicine, and suggested the need for further investigation of organic remedial agents.

President Stoneback then introduced Dr. D. M. Findlay who presented a paper on "Insulin, Its Manufacture and Use." Dr. Findlay displayed various specimens of pancreas and insulin. He stated that in the United States about 500,000 to 2,000,000 people are estimated to have diabetes, and described the disease with the symptoms and treatment. He also outlined for the audience the various steps in the manufacture and standardization of insulin, and related some of Dr. Banting's experiences in the development of the product.

At the close of the lecture, a discussion was held, the participants being Messrs. W. L. Cliffe, Wilmer Krusen, Harvey P. Frank and James C. Munch. The meeting was adjourned after a rising vote of thanks was tendered the speakers.

E. H. MACLAUGHLIN, *Secretary*.

Dean Townes R. Leigh has been appointed by the American Association Colleges of Pharmacy to the chairmanship of the Committee on the Establishment of a Pharmaceutical Corps in the U. S. Army. Dr. Leigh is Lieutenant-Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service Reserve.

EMIL BOERNER HONORED.

The first dean of the Pharmacy College of the State University of Iowa, Emil Boerner, was given a dinner on December 15th, at the Memorial Union building of the State University. Senator J. M. Lindly, a former student under Dean Boerner, presided as toastmaster and the occasion was enhanced by the presentation of a portrait of the honor-guest to the University; a sketch of the veteran pharmacist will be found in the August number (1927), of the JOURNAL A. PH. A., page 709. Dr. Boerner was a member of the committee to draft the constitution of Iowa Pharmaceutical Association; he taught in the Iowa College of Pharmacy from 1882-1884, and was elected dean of the College of Pharmacy when it became part of the University.

Among the speakers were Dr. Rockwood, of the Chemistry Department of the University; Dr. Jessup, president of the University; B. F. Osborn, president of the Iowa Veteran Druggists' Association; E. L. Beezley, president of Iowa Pharmaceutical Association; J. W. Slocum, of the State Board of Pharmacy, Dean Wilber J. Teeters, Prof. Zada M. Cooper and others. Many congratulatory telegrams were received.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WARFIELD.

Brigadier General Edgar Warfield celebrates his 91st birthday, June 7th. At the age of 15 years he engaged in a drug store; three years later he left Alexandria, Va., with 700 others, to join the Confederate forces, few of whom returned after the 4 years of service. On his return, Mr. Warfield again entered the drug business, in which he has a record of 72 years. He was appointed on the first board of pharmacy of Virginia by the late General Fitzhugh Lee, when Governor of Virginia; he is honorary life president of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association.

General Warfield is the sole survivor of the Old Dominion Rifles and is one of the oldest, if not oldest, active druggists in the country. He opens his pharmacy in Alexandria at 7:00 A.M. daily, and leaves the store at noon for the remainder of the day.

Annually, for more than thirty years, on the occasion of the celebration of General Robert E. Lee's birthday, the veteran pharmacist has recited the farewell address of the former to his troops.
