

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of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

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY STUDENT BRANCH.

OCTOBER 4, 1933.

President Isi called the meeting to order. Mr. Mac Williams suggested that we give Mr. Doble and the program committee a vote of thanks for the fine program they arranged, which preceded the meeting; it was moved, seconded and passed upon. Mr. Doble then asked the members to cooperate with the honor society which was approved of by all the members.

Mr. Yerman discussed the possibilities of having a drug garden and stated that he had corresponded with various drug concerns from which he obtained very satisfactory information on drugs. President Isi suggested that Mr. Yerman obtain the assistance of some other member on the project.

A discussion on the payment of dues was brought up, upon which was decided that Treasurer Uomini have the new members pay their dues in the best way possible. Following a general discussion on the dates concerning the holding of meetings, President Isi announced to the prospective members that the day meetings would be held on every third Thursday of the month in the Cafeteria and the evenings would be held on the first Wednesday of the month.

Mr. Doble announced that various programs would be arranged during the day and that the entire student body would be invited.

Mr. Mac Williams gave a brief talk concerning the president of the AMERICAN PHAR-

MACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, W. Bruce Philip, also outlining the aims of the A. PH. A. to the prospective members and earnestly requested that they join. Mr. Mac Williams then announced that a surgical supply demonstration would be held here soon.

Program Preceding the Meeting of October 4, 1933.—Mr. Mac Williams, our sponsor and adviser, gave a brief talk on the aims of the A. PH. A. and invited the students of the college to join, after which he introduced the president, John Isi. After thanking Mr. Mac Williams, President Isi introduced the Dean of the college, Dr. Carey. Dr. Carey said a few words on the benefit such an organization as this would have on raising the standards of Pharmacy. Dr. Max Marshall, of the Hooper Foundation, was then introduced by Dean Carey. Dr. Marshall gave a very interesting illustrated talk on the high points of bacteriology and its relation to Pharmacy. Several of the subjects he covered were:

"Historical High Lights of Bacteriology"

"Pasteur and Bacteriology"

"Modern Bacteriology and Its Various Fields."

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Marshall's talk Mr. Mac Williams thanked him and asked that the members of the A. PH. A. remain for a meeting and invited all students interested in the A. PH. A. to remain.

NOVEMBER 1, 1933.

The meeting was called to order by President Isi. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Yerman announced very favorable progress on the drug garden and there followed a general discussion on the subject.

Mr. Popoff announced he had in his possession a few old Italian prescriptions which were very comical and interesting, which he read.

Due to the absence of Vice-President Allen Caldeira from school this year it was suggested that a vice-president be nominated. Nominations were opened by the president, who nominated Mr. Doble, and he was elected.

Mr. Doble then announced that the only future field trip planned was a trip to the Alvarado Beet Sugar Plant and the possible date would be November 18th. Mr. Doble also announced that he had inquired at the Presedio as to the rank of a Pharmacist in the army and found that the Pharmacist ranked under the Medical Administrative Corps and that the ratings were second lieutenant and captaincy. He also gave all the requirements and the wages paid.

Mr. Mac Williams gave a general talk on the organizations of the college. He urged the students of the A. PH. A. to keep up their interest. He also asked that they continually attend the meetings and urge the members who are continually absent from meetings to attend also. Mr. Mac Williams then suggested that the secretary contact the alumni of the Bay area and inform them of the A. PH. A. so as to obtain their interest.

Mr. Mac Williams stated that California is to have a new Pharmacy Law in 1935 and asked the members to assist the faculty to draw up an ideal Pharmacy Law. He also stated there would be a distinction between the word "Pharmacist" and the word "Druggist" in this law. He then suggested that the members contact the University of Southern California College of Pharmacy so as to have their help in obtaining enough power to procure recognition on the new State Pharmacy Law of 1935.

Mr. Mac Williams informed that the A. PH. A. was strictly specialized and asked that the members become friendly with the State Associations as it might be helpful in gaining recognition in 1935. He concluded by asking that representatives attend the State Pharmaceutical Conventions for the purpose of recognition.

EUGENE BETTENCOURT, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO.

The first monthly meeting of the school year, 1933-1934, was held at the University of Illinois

College of Pharmacy, 715 S. Wood Street, Tuesday evening, October 17th.

The meeting was called to order by President R. E. Terry.

Dean Day gave a résumé of the Plant Science Seminar held at Madison, Wisconsin; he was the chairman of this group of college teachers interested in Pharmacognosy. The meeting occupied an entire week and consisted of talks, business meetings, field trips and also sidelines of interest.

A very interesting report was given of the pleasant surroundings enjoyed by the group, of a visit to the Forest Products Institute where lumber and woods are tested, treated, etc. Lantern slides of American Medicinal Plants were shown to the group. These were taken by a former University of Wisconsin photographer and Dean Day suggested that he would be able to obtain these and present them to our group at some future meeting.

Professor Gathercoal presented a report of the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held at Madison. A chart was placed on the board showing twelve distinct sub-divisions of the ASSOCIATION, the number of meetings each held and some of the work that had been done by each group. Professor Gathercoal mentioned that the undertone at the convention was the distinguishing between professional pharmacies and the commercial drug stores.

Professor Terry gave a short report of the N. A. R. D. convention held in Chicago. He also gave a discussion of the professional pharmacy exhibit that was shown at the A. PH. A. convention and the A. M. A. convention. This exhibit of charts and preparations was compiled by J. Leon Lascoff, pharmacist, of New York City.

A rising expression of thanks was extended the speakers of the evening.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The October meeting of the Detroit Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held at Webster Hall, Thursday evening, October 19th. The meeting was preceded by a dinner.

At the dinner Wilbur L. Scoville was introduced by President Felix Johnson of the University of Michigan, who welcomed Dr. Howard B. Lewis, recently appointed Dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University

of Michigan. Mr. Scoville recommended Dr. Lewis for honorary membership in the Detroit Branch, A. Ph. A. The election was unanimous.

Dr. Lewis thanked the Detroit Branch for the honor and assured the members that as Dean of the College of Pharmacy he would continue to lend every effort and support to the Detroit Branch.

The meeting was called to order by President Johnson. The minutes of the previous meeting were presented by the secretary.

The first speaker on the program, introduced by the president, was Clare F. Allan, past-president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, who reported on the convention of that Association held at Madison, Wis.

Mr. Allan said thirty-six states were represented at that meeting, an all-time new record for that organization. Part time of the secretary of the National Boards of Pharmacy had been given to the Century of Progress Exhibit by the Association. Recently Georgia and Wyoming joined the many states requiring the prerequisite.

The next speaker was Professor Charles H. Stocking of the University of Michigan, past-president of the American Association Colleges of Pharmacy; Professor Stocking reported on the convention held by this Association. While 1694 students, 52 with advanced degrees, were graduated from recognized colleges of pharmacy in 1933, the attendance of pharmacy students has decreased 23%. Professor Stocking, like Mr. Allan, made it clear that their organizations were striving hard for the advancement of pharmacy. They lamented the fact that the Michigan Legislature did not see fit to raise the standards of pharmacy at the last session to meet the requirement of our border states and the national associations. They insisted, however, they would not stop fighting for the prerequisite law.

Secretary L. W. Rowe of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, reported on the Convention of the A. Ph. A. Notwithstanding the existing conditions the attendance was up to standard and the meeting was one of the most interesting ones he had attended in many years. Much constructive work was done and considerable time was devoted to the Code. He commented on the reports of President W. Bruce Philip and the President-Elect, Robert L. Swain.

An account of the new deal in the National Association of Retail Druggists was given by

John H. Webster, former president of that Association, who also commended the Exhibitors' Association for the splendid drug show held in conjunction with the N. A. R. D. Convention in Chicago.

A general discussion followed, lead by Messrs. Webster, Dikeman and Hayes. Mr. Hayes presented many good points and thoughts on modern merchandising to the members of the Detroit Branch.

At this meeting a representative from each of the four recognized colleges of pharmacy was present: E. H. Wisner of Ferris Institute, Dean R. T. Lakey, of the College of Pharmacy of the College of the City of Detroit, J. L. Dorion of Detroit Institute of Technology and Dr. Howard B. Lewis of the University of Michigan. A good representation of teachers and students from the local colleges of pharmacy were present. President J. Walter Runciman, of the Detroit Retail Druggists' Association, was also in attendance.

A rising vote of thanks was given the speakers. BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.*

The Remington Honor Medal was presented to Dr. Evander F. Kelly, secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, at the regular meeting of the New York Branch held on October 11th.

Prior to the meeting a get-together supper was served at the Pythian Temple in New York City. About one hundred members and guests attended this part of the evening's activities.

The presentation of the medal took place at the Branch meeting in the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. President Ernst A. Bilhuber was in the chair and called the meeting to order. On a motion made by Dr. Kidder and duly seconded the business part of the meeting was omitted and President Bilhuber immediately proceeded with the special program.

Dr. Bilhuber, in his introductory remarks, outlined briefly the history of the Remington Medal and mentioned the names of previous recipients of the honor.

Following this the guest speakers were individually introduced by the president.

Dr. Robert L. Swain, who spoke on "Kelly, the Educator;" Dr. Henry A. B. Dunning, who spoke on "Kelly, the Association Man,"

* See also October JOURNAL, page 1006.

Dr. Samuel L. Hilton, who spoke on "Kelly, the Co-Worker;" Editor Eugene G. Eberle, who spoke on "Kelly, the Associate and Friend."

Immediately before the actual presentation of the medal, Dr. Billhuber called attention to the fact that Mrs. Kelly, without doubt, knew the recipient better than any of the previous speakers and although we had not heard from her she was undeniably in a position to tell a great deal about his life. In recognition of Mrs. Kelly's part in the medalist's life, she was presented with a bouquet of flowers by the president of the Branch. Mrs. Kelly was applauded by the members and guests.

Dr. Otto Raubenheimer, past-president of the New York Branch, in a very brief and sincere message congratulated Dr. Kelly on his numerous achievements whereupon the medal was presented to our honored guest.

Dr. Kelly delivered his address, which follows:

"It has been my privilege to have been connected with pharmacy for nearly thirty-five years and, during that time, to have served in almost every division of it. It has been my privilege, also, to have known a large number of the men and women associated with pharmacy, including many of the leaders in both the profession and the industry. It was my good fortune to know the distinguished pharmacist in whose honor this award is named.

"With very few exceptions, mine has been a pleasant experience and a profitable one, not so much in material gain as in the splendid contacts and rich friendships that have been made possible for me and which are life's greatest rewards. My entry into pharmacy was entirely accidental on my part and was intended to be but brief. The work and the prospects were soon found to be so interesting as to lead to the adoption of pharmacy as a life's work, a decision which, so far, there has been no cause to regret. My apprenticeship was spent in a well-conducted pharmacy under a good preceptor, and pleasant surroundings and among delightful people, one in particular. It later became possible for me to enter upon a course in pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, now the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, and in this institution, then an organization of pharmacists with a teaching faculty, to come under the instruction and influence of a truly remarkable group of pharmacists. Among them were such leaders as Caspari, Simon, Culbreth, Hynson, Base,

Schmidt, Piquett, the Dohmes, Hancock, Elliott, Mansfield, Frames and many others who impressed me by their ability, their love of the profession and their code of ethics. This circle of friends and advisers has steadily widened in the intervening years, I am happy to say. Their guidance and support have made it possible for me to do the work in which I have been interested, and they have contributed to such progress as has been possible for me. The lack of time and my inability of expression make it impossible to name all of them and to pay the tribute to these friends that they deserve. I am glad to thus briefly acknowledge my great indebtedness to them.

"You will, I am confident, understand a special reference to one of this group. Charles Caspari, Jr., influenced my life by precept and by example, more than any person outside of my family and it is a privilege to pay this tribute to his memory.

"As our British cousins express it, Mrs. Kelly associates herself with these statements and joins me in sincere thanks to those who, in coöperation with our friend, Dr. Schafer, established this medal, to those who awarded it to me, to those who arranged for this ceremony, to those who have spoken so kindly tonight and to those other good friends who by their presence here or by their messages or otherwise have made this such a memorable occasion for us and for our children.

"The receipt of such an honor is a high mark in any pharmacist's career and it has led me, with other events, to a rather searching appraisal of myself and of the calling to which my working life has been given. The self appraisal is of no interest here other than to mention that it has occurred with greater frequency as the years have passed and with increasing concern to the appraisee. Certain comments about our profession may be of interest as your working life or that of those dear to you have also been devoted to pharmacy.

"The working life of the individual is, at the best, but a comparatively short period of time. To those who live with purpose and effect, it seems entirely too short: to those who merely live, time is of but little importance. During this brief period, we make our entire contribution to human progress. There can be no repetition, no opportunity to correct omissions or mistakes. From the standpoint of the general welfare, the working life is the most precious possession that the individual can give

to any cause and, by the same token, it is the most valuable contribution that any cause can receive from the individual. The sum of the working lives of the individuals is the total of human progress.

"The choice of the activity of which our working life is to be given is, probably, the most important decision of our lives. A few changes from the first choice, frequently the first choice leads into other fields of endeavor, but the large majority follow the original selection. Despite its importance, the selection is usually accidental or is influenced by circumstances and surroundings. Possibly, this procedure is Nature's way of maintaining the balance, but the result might, at times, lead to the conclusion that progress is made in spite of rather than because of our own efforts. The selection of those who enter our profession is a question of primary importance to its future.

"The success and future progress of a profession depend in large measure, it seems to me, upon four conditions: its necessity to human welfare and comfort, and its contributions to the general good: the ethics and restrictions under which it is practiced; the attitude to the profession of those who practice it; and, lastly, the surrounding conditions.

"It appears to be well established that pharmacy was an organized activity when recorded history began, and that it has had a continuous existence since that time. Its history, despite the dark spots that mar the record of all human activities, is creditable and indicates that pharmacy has kept reasonably abreast of progress in other fields. In addition to its own development, pharmacy has contributed to human knowledge and to the progress, even to the establishment, of other callings, as it has received aid from others. Unless it had been a necessary service, it would not have stood the long test of time and would long ago have disappeared as an organized division of society. Pharmacy has earned recognition as a separate and important division of medical care, through its long service and through its contributions to public health and to human welfare.

"Although it has been led astray at times and has lent itself to practices contrary to and outside of its purposes, the course, in general, has been so true as to be a source of pride and inspiration to every pharmacist, especially when the responsible character of its work and the dangerous properties of many of the substances it employs are considered. If the past

is a guide to the future, the permanency of pharmacy as a public health profession is assured as far as any assurance can be understood.

"The code of ethics, and the governmental as well as voluntary restrictions which pharmacy has developed and accepted for its own regulation, are in accord with its aim and purposes, and reasonably bear comparison with those of other public health professions. The training and educational process for entry, the tests imposed for registration, and the restrictions on the practice of pharmacy, are designed to develop a responsible citizen and a dependable pharmacist and to provide adequate service and reasonable protection for the public interest. The approved ethics and standards indicate a rather high purpose for the calling and that its practitioners accept pharmacy as a profession with a clear recognition of the responsibilities and limitations imposed and accepted. It must be evident, however, to anyone who makes himself acquainted with present-day conditions, that pharmacy has not had legal protection, in its file, commensurate with these responsibilities and limitations, and in keeping with the public interest. Drugs and medicines, because of their nature, cannot be dealt with as ordinary articles of commerce, and public welfare demands that they be dealt with on a different basis.

"There has been and probably will be for some time considerable variations between professional ideals and professional practice. The variation is easily noticeable in our calling and in too many instances is objectionably evident. It is, no doubt, taken by the public to reflect the attitude of pharmacists toward their profession.

"Two unfortunate conditions contribute to this situation which should be recognized as dangerous to our future. Pharmacy is required to furnish articles as well as professional service and advice and is, therefore, subject more than other professions to certain influences of a commercial rather than a professional character. In the present tendency to distribute anything and everything, and in the apparent lack of a definite objective, the public sees the widest variations between our professional ideals and our actual practice. Recent developments in governmental procedures have brought pharmacy face to face with the dangers of over-commercialization and with the necessity for a decision as to whether it shall be primarily a profession or a business.

"The second condition is that, while the registered pharmacist is strictly regulated in his practice, those not registered are permitted to engage indirectly in practice. A similar evasion is possible in other legally controlled professions but not to such an extent as in pharmacy. Many institutions, some of which are manifestly distributing agencies in the main, are permitted to operate under the name and reputation of pharmacy without the restrictions imposed on qualified pharmacists. They are frequently owned and operated by those who have had no basic training in pharmacy, who are unacquainted with its service or ethics, who know but little about the dangers involved for the public, and who are in the very nature of the case interested principally in the possible profits. Such persons have a useful place in commerce but have no place in a profession dealing so intimately with life and death.

"There can be no reasonable criticism of business or of those who engage in it. Business is as necessary to human welfare as the arts, or the sciences or the professions. Every profession must have a business background and be conducted on sound economic principles. The pharmacist must buy and sell. But he cannot long expect the status and the advantages of a professional man without giving the professional requirements his major thought and attention. He cannot hope to escape the classification of a merchant if he makes business activity and retail distribution his major concern. The law of cause and effect works in our activities as inevitably as in all others. The attitude of pharmacists to their profession must decide this issue.

"The general conditions surrounding the practice of pharmacy in our land are probably as favorable as those of other professions. The pharmacist is accepted as a useful and respected member of society. The drug store or pharmacy is recognized as an important institution in every community and has made a useful place for itself in the lives of the people. The jokes poked at it recently indicate that the public realizes how far many pharmacists have wandered from their real function and not that confidence has as yet been lost in pharmaceutical service or in the integrity of the pharmacy as an institution. The Chief Magistrate of the Nation has recently recognized pharmacists as professional persons—and our national and state governments, in connection with matters of great importance, have repeatedly

shown their confidence in the profession by intrusting to it certain very responsible duties. Recent intensive surveys, conducted by those outside of our profession, have shown beyond question that pharmacy continues to be a necessary public health profession and that in personnel and in extent and character of service, it occupies a position of importance in our social organization. Its ethics, its self-imposed standards, its educational requirements and its equipment are being steadily advanced. Contrary to the statements of its critics and of those who see it as a vanishing profession, pharmacy has made progress in recent years, has improved its service and has strengthened its position as a profession. A keen student of the situation has recently said that 'one weakness of pharmacy, as we see it to-day is the failure of the public to recognize the part it plays in the modern treatment of disease.' He might have said that the weakness of pharmacy is its own failure to realize and fully discharge its part in public health. The public cannot be expected to recognize what it cannot see and it must be evident that in recent years pharmacy has studiously hidden its public health service, splendid as it is, from public view. Our programs, our papers and our publications have emphasized almost everything else except our public health service and connection, which are, evidently the reasons for our existence and the very basis of our strength. The principal effect of Pharmacy Week, which we celebrate this week, has been to emphasize professional pharmacy to pharmacists.

"In the present century, our nation has undergone a voluntary social revolution of the most fundamental character and of the widest scope. Our theories of living, of government, of religion, of ethics and even of thinking have been radically changed. One of the outstanding changes is in the public attitude to health and physical well-being. Public health is to-day probably the most powerful social force next to education and possibly to the church. People are health conscious and health anxious. They no longer look on health as an accident of birth or condition but as something to be won and controlled. Those who minister to health are no longer mysterious and to be consulted only in emergency, but are valued as among the most important public servants.

"Pharmacy's part in the treatment and prevention of disease and in the presentation and improvement of the public health is

important and creditable. The Charter's Report said 'A well-informed pharmacist is the best single individual to disseminate information about public health.' The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care reported that 'Drugs, medicines and medical supplies are essential to an adequate medical service, both therapeutic and preventive.'

"It is nevertheless true that pharmacy has not recognized its opportunity nor fully discharged its responsibility in the public health movement—as these reports also indicate. Its sixty thousand pharmacies should be looked upon as so many public health stations by the public. In this respect, the attitude of the members of our profession and even of its leaders, has been unfortunate. For its own welfare and future progress, pharmacy should emphasize its present contributions to public health and should increase them to the extent of its capacity. With its personnel, its organization, its equipment and particularly in its intimate contacts with the people, pharmacy could be and should be one of the dominant forces in public health. Now it is considered by many only as a distributing agency and, at that, of many articles of doubtful value to public health.

"We should realize, too, that the public have not only become interested in public health but also critical of those whom they have licensed to protect and control it. The existence of a Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, its title and the character of its final report are extremely significant to the public health professions. The serious proposal to even partly socialize medical care carries its own message. Developments in other countries show that it cannot be lightly dismissed.

"I have no fear that pharmacy will disappear because of the profound conviction that it is a necessary and indispensable public health service. There can be a question as to how and by whom the service will be rendered in the future. Fortunately, the answer is, to this time at least, in our hands. We cannot, however, give our major thought and attention to other matters and expect this all important question to answer itself in our favor. With a little organized thought and effort, the public attitude could be changed and self-control in our field assured us.

"The history of pharmacy, the professional obligations that pharmacists assume on accepting registration and the soundest economic judgment, leaving ethics entirely aside, should

influence them to take their proper and responsible part in public health, to contribute their full share in its advancement and to receive the recognized professional status and the return to which they would be so richly entitled. It is difficult to conceive of a greater opportunity or a deeper satisfaction than to contribute to the health and physical well-being of people.

"Pharmacy has been a kind and considerate professional mistress to me. It has given me the opportunity to live a full life in a worthwhile calling. It has honored me and I have thoroughly enjoyed my life. If a text had been a part of these remarks, the following would have been my choice:

"Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better, than that a man should rejoice in his own works: for that is his portion: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him?"

"I like to paraphrase St. Paul's statement to read, 'They are members of no mean profession.'

"Pharmacy and those who practice it, have had and will have my fullest confidence and support so long as it is permitted me to give them."

Dr. Kelly's address marked the close of the exercises and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was well attended, about one hundred and thirty members and guests being present.

RUDOLF O. HAUCK, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The first meeting of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on September 28th, in the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy Building, at Newark. All but three of the charter members were present and it was with a thrill of anticipation that we awaited our first call to order by Dr. Little.

Dr. Little was made temporary chairman, and Professor Schicks temporary secretary. The chairman appointed a nominating committee which reported for the following officers: *Honorary President*, Dr. Philemon E. Hommell; *President*, Dr. Ernest Little; *Vice-President*, Professor Geo. C. Schicks; *Secretary*, Dr. L. W. Rising; *Treasurer*, Prof. A. F. Marquier.

The report was unanimously accepted.

The constitution and by-laws of the branch were read and officially adopted.

Dr. Little outlined plans for the operation of the branch, after which the meeting was adjourned.

SECOND MEETING.

The Northern New Jersey Branch, A. PH. A., convened October 16th at the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, Newark, for its second meeting.

In the interim between the first and second meetings, Dr. Little had appointed the following as members of the standing committees:

1. *Membership*.—Robert W. Rodman, *Chairman*, Grace I. Harper, Emme J. Doyle.

2. *Professional Relations*.—S. B. Mecca, *Chairman*, John N. Silsby, George C. Schicks.

3. *Science and Practice of Pharmacy*.—C. L. Cox, *Chairman*, Louis W. Rising, O. P. M. Canis.

4. *Education and Legislation*.—Lloyd K. Riggs, *Chairman*, H. E. Wrensch, Philemon E. Hommell.

5. *Program*.—Robert W. Rodman, *Chairman*, Lloyd K. Riggs, George C. Schicks, B. J. Chiego, J. M. Block, Marie C. Jannitti.

The committee chairmen reported on the duties and objectives of their respective bodies.

Dr. L. K. Riggs and Prof. W. L. Sampson were received as the first new members of the Branch.

Robert W. Rodman gave a brief but entertaining résumé of the history of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The meeting was then given over to an open forum for the discussion of the proposed Food and Drugs Act. If subsequent forums are as worth while as this, our first, they are going to prove helpful indeed.

L. W. RISING, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The October meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the A. PH. A. was held in the museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science on Tuesday evening, October 10, 1933.

Professor LaWall introduced the speaker of the evening, C. S. Brinton, Chief of the Philadelphia Station of Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who presented a discussion of the new Food and Drugs Act. A large series of displays assisted the lecturer in demonstrating adulterations and false advertising possible under the present Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. Brinton summarized his discussion as follows:

"The aim of the present food and drugs act is to protect public health and to prevent deception of consumers. Twenty-seven years of enforcement have revealed many weaknesses in the law. The new bill is intended to plug these loopholes and to make the statute a more effective instrument against modern abuses. It preserves all worthy features of the present law and contains in addition the following new features:

"1. *Jurisdiction over False Advertising*.—Many foods and drugs bear no false statements on their packages but their advertising is blatantly deceptive. Legal actions under the present law against false labels result merely in correcting the label while continued deception of consumers may be accomplished by advertising the false claims formerly made on the labels.

"2. *Inclusion of Cosmetics*.—The health of many persons is impaired by poisonous cosmetics, and false labels and advertising are frequently employed for these products. The present law has no jurisdiction over cosmetics. This bill will correct these evils.

"3. *Better Control of Poisonous Foods*.—The present law contains no provision against poisons in foods unless they are added. This bill prohibits the sale of dangerous foods regardless of whether the hazard is caused by added poisons or otherwise. Under the present law the testimony of expert toxicologists must be introduced in every case to show the quantity of added poison in the food may be harmful to health. The bill authorizes the secretary to acquire expert advice and then to fix a safe tolerance for added poisons.

"4. *Authorization to Establish Definitions and Standards for Food*.—The present law authorizes the establishment, in the limited field of canned foods only, of one standard of quality for each generic group of canned food. This bill authorizes the establishment of standards of identity and definitions of quality for all foods.

"5. *Permits May Be Required for the Manufacture of Food* that may be injurious and against which the public cannot be effectively protected by other provisions of the bill. Some foods are susceptible of dangerous contamination in unsanitary factories. The detection of such contamination by examination of samples from interstate shipments, the only procedure authorized by the present law, is often difficult or impossible. Under this bill permits may be required for the interstate shipment of such foods, and permits would not be given unless warranted by sanitary conditions in the factories.

"6. *Provisions Made for More Adequate Control of False Curative Claims for Drugs.*—Many persons are influenced by false curative claims for drugs to postpone or discontinue rational treatment for serious diseases. Frequently the disease is thus permitted to progress and illness is protracted or untimely death follows. As stated in (1), there is under the present law no control of false curative claims in advertising. Even in establishing a case against such claims in labeling which, unlike advertising, is subject to the present law, the Government must show not only that the claims are false but that the manufacturer *knows they are false*. Public protection against this evil is therefore inadequate because proof of a manufacturer's actual state of mind is extremely difficult to establish. The new bill prohibits false curative claims in both labels and advertising. The Government would not be required to show that the manufacturer knows they are false.

"7. *Fully Informative Labeling of Foods and Drugs Required.*—The present law prohibits false labeling but does not require the manufacturer to state the whole truth as to what his product is. This bill requires foods to be labeled with their common names and drugs to be labeled with the common names of each therapeutic or physiologically active ingredient. It is an expression of the right of the consumer to know what he is eating and what he is taking for his ills.

"8. *More Adequate Penalties.*—Penalties in the present law are very mild. They may be regarded by some unscrupulous firms as license fees for the conduct of a lucrative illegitimate business. Heavier penalties in the bill and authorization to stop violations by injunction proceedings should have a deterrent effect on those manufacturers who are disposed to risk violations for monetary gain."

At the close of the meeting each of the 150 members of the audience was urged by Mr. Brinton to write his Senator for a copy of the New Food and Drug Bill, Senate Bill, No. 1944.

EDMUND H. MACLAUGHLIN, *Secretary*.

MEETINGS OF PHARMACISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

On October 24th pharmacists of New York City arranged for a dinner at Pennsylvania Hotel, participated in by physicians and pharmacists; about 300 were present. Dr. Curt P. Wimmer presided as toastmaster; among the speakers were: Dr. Harlow Brooks,

Dr. J. C. Gerster, Dr. Terry Townsend; Dr. Walter Bastedo, Chairman E. F. Cook, Dr. William C. Anderson.

In the talks it was emphasized the medical students should be taught to prescribe from the Official Standards. A feature of the occasion was a display of U. S. P., N. F. and Recipe Book preparations.

A meeting of physicians and pharmacists was held November 3rd. It has become an annual custom to hold a combined meeting of physicians and pharmacists in the P. A. R. D. building in the fall and, later, the Philadelphia County Medical Society sponsors a like meeting in their home at 21st and Spruce Streets.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A booklet of sixty pages on "The History of Apothecaries Practice in Nürnberg." It has been published as a memorial to the medical college on its celebration of the two hundredth anniversary in which the members of the Nürnberg College of Pharmacy have participated. There are many historical notes which deal with the apothecaries of various periods during the bi-centenary.

Contributions to the "Knowledge of the Sources of Catechins and Tanin-Containing Drugs" with special reference to catechin of cola fruit, an inaugural dissertation for the Ph.D. degree by Karl Reber, Berne, Switzerland. The author feels obligated to Dr. H. Zörnig and Dr. P. Casparis. Reprint of the research covers more than fifty pages.

Copy of a descriptive booklet published in commemoration of the opening of the Merck Research Laboratory at Rahway, New Jersey, on April 25th last. The booklet contains the complete address given by Sir Henry Dale on that occasion as well as a description of the Laboratory. Also a copy of "A Chemical Almanack," prepared for distribution at the Merck Exhibit in the Hall of Science at "A Century of Progress."

A forty-page booklet dealing with the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, founded by Julius Rosenwald.—An institution to reveal the technical ascent of man by Waldemar Kaempffert. It follows somewhat that of the museum at München in which the idea of Dr. von Miller is carried out.
