

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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 monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held January 16, 1934, at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

President Terry opened the meeting and called for the report of the nominating committee for officers of the Branch for the ensuing year. Dean Day, chairman of the committee, presented the following nominations:

President, G. L. Webster
First Vice-President, S. W. Morrison
Second Vice-President, R. A. G. Linke
Third Vice-President, H. M. Emig
Secretary-Treasurer, L. Templeton
Delegate to the House of Delegates, R. E. Terry.

Committee Chairmen:

Membership, Thomas P. Rylands; *Legislation*, J. Riemenschneider; *Practice*, I. A. Becker; *Medical Relations*, Dr. Bernard Fantus; *Publicity*, A. E. Ormes.

By a unanimous vote the nominees were declared elected.

Secretary-Treasurer L. Templeton was called upon to give a financial report of the past year. The report showed a balance of \$1.15 in the treasury.

Dr. Muehlberger, chemist for the County Coroner, was introduced as the speaker of the evening. His subject was "The Toxicology of Common Drugs." He stated that due to the nature of his position he was experienced primarily with fatal poisonings. A summary was made of the types of fatal poisonings that he was called upon to investigate, such as acci-

dental, suicidal or with criminal intent. Mention was made that fashions were found in suicides due to the publicity that follows in the newspapers.

Common poisons and their detection by (1) odor, (2) chemical analysis, (3) biological analysis, (4) quantitative analysis, were discussed at some length. There must be proof beyond doubt for criminal court procedure.

Dr. Muehlberger pointed out that quantitative results were very hard to obtain in the case of mercury or arsenic poisoning due to the fact that the organic preparations of these two elements will show large amounts of the element in the body, which means nothing so far as a fatal dose is concerned.

Lye, as found in sink and drain cleaners, was mentioned as being one of the worst poisons to combat, as scar tissue is produced that fails to heal quickly. The lye seems to eat deeper into the tissues as time goes on. The acids do not produce an insidious scar tissue.

Dr. Muehlberger stated that he had not used Methylene Blue as an antidote for cyanide or carbon monoxide poisoning, but had read much of the literature that was being published lately regarding its use. He had found amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulphate to be beneficial in the treatment of these poisonings.

The discussion was followed with an open question and answer period which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large group assembled.

The meeting was closed by the newly elected president, G. L. Webster.

L. TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The January meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on January 8, 1934, in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. President Bilhuber was in the chair and about fifty-five members and guests attended.

The report of the secretary was read and accepted. Following this, Mr. Currens, treasurer, reported.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Legislation and Education, reported that the State Board of Pharmacy was gathering samples in cosmetic shops to see if their drug products met Pharmacopœial requirements.

Chairman Kidder, of the Professional Relations Committee, reported that the Physicians' and Pharmacists' Dinner Committee was still functioning. Dr. Wimmer reported a physicians' and pharmacists' meeting to be held by the Academy of Pharmacy in February. Dr. Ballard called attention to the meeting of the Bronx County Medical Society on January 17th, for which a display of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations was being arranged.

The chairman of the Membership Committee, Dr. Kassner, reported applications for Branch membership from Frank Pokorny, John Torigian and Richard G. Keller. All were voted to membership in the Branch.

Chairman Lehman, of the Nominating Committee, reported the following nominations for Branch officers during 1934:

President, Charles W. Ballard
Vice-President, Frederick C. A. Schaefer
Treasurer, Turner F. Currens
Secretary, Rudolf O. Hauck
Chairmen of Committees:
Audit, Ernst A. Bilhuber
Professional Relations, Herbert C. Kassner
Legislation & Education, Robert S. Lehman
Progress of Pharmacy, Morris Dauer
Membership, George J. Simpson
Secretary Remington Medal Committee and Delegate to House of Delegates, Hugo H. Schaefer.

Mr. Lehman also reported that the Nominating Committee recommended that the chairmen of the respective committees should appoint members who could report at the meetings, should the chairman find it impossible to attend.

On a motion made by Dr. Schaefer and duly seconded by Dr. Kidder the secretary was

requested to cast one ballot electing the new officers unanimously. Dr. Schaefer included in his motion the recommendation of the Nominating Committee pertaining to appointed members for the several committees.

Following the election of officers Dr. Bilhuber thanked the members of the Branch for their coöperation and turned the meeting over to President Ballard. The new president expressed his appreciation to the Branch for the honor bestowed upon him and proceeded to briefly outline plans for future meetings.

After some brief introductory remarks, Dr. Ballard presented the first speaker of the evening: Mr. James F. Hoge who spoke on the Tugwell Bill, the Black Bill and the Copeland Bill. Mr. Hoge's discussion was from the viewpoint of the lawyer. Brief abstracts of his comprehensive address follow. It will be understood that it is difficult to do justice to the speakers, whose well-prepared addresses are based on careful studies of the legislation.

FOOD AND DRUG LEGISLATION.

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS BY JAMES F. HOGE OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

Mr. Hoge introduced his remarks by stating that the food and drugs legislation involved the question as to whether the legislation shall be by Congress, an enforcement by the courts, as now, or legislation and enforcement by a government officer in the Department of Agriculture.

The speaker outlined some of the activities of the present drug law which was enacted in 1906. He stated that dissatisfaction with the present law is usually asserted in four principle respects. *First*, to establish a violation of the law the Government must prove that statements regarding curative effects of drugs are not only false but are also fraudulent. He said that there is reasonable argument for the suggestion that the Government should be relieved of the burden, and added that where an honest mistake is made through error or inadvertence it seems harsh to inflict criminal punishment, but the public health is involved. *Second*, criticism of the existing law is, that it does not apply to advertising. *Third*, the present law does not apply to cosmetics. *Fourth*, the general complaint is that the law needs improvement in definitions and administrative detail.

He referred to the fact that the Tugwell bill as first formulated would vest in the

Secretary of Agriculture broad and almost unsupervised legislative, executive and judicial powers. Mr. Hoge spoke at length regarding the latter provision in discussing the Copeland bill.

The speaker gave a history of the various bills which have been introduced and analyzed, the Copeland draft, which he said evidenced that criticisms made of the Tugwell bill were valid. In his opinion, the Copeland bill shows the sincerity, fairness and intelligence of the Senator. This proposed legislation is a revision of the Tugwell bill which it follows section by section and in some sections its language is retained; the speaker gave a careful analysis of the draft and an explanation of the changes which have been made.

He stated that the general administrative provisions of the Tugwell bill have been deleted and in their place a new section has been inserted which authorizes the secretary to promulgate regulations with the aid and advice of a committee on Foods and a committee on Drugs, each to consist of five members appointed by the President of the United States. The bill provides for court review of regulations vesting the courts with jurisdiction to restrain by injunction enforcement of any regulation shown to be unreasonable and not in accordance with law or that will cause the petitioner substantial damage by reason of this enforcement.

After further discussing the Copeland legislation the speaker analyzed the bill in the House of Representatives by Congressman Black which carries in its provisions the amendments suggested by James H. Beal. He said that to accomplish the objectives it is largely a matter of choice whether the new bill is enacted or the present law amended. For amending the law the bill by Congressman Black will accomplish the purpose and Senator Copeland's measure will do so in an entirely new law. Neither of these bills are subject to the criticisms and valid objections which were made to the Tugwell bill.

The speaker discussed the power of seizure vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. The former bill modifies this power and the Copeland bill retains substantially the Tugwell provisions. He discussed at some length the advertising provisions and wording of labels. He said that speakers for the Tugwell bill referred frequently to the regulations being subject to review by the courts and violations of the prohibitions of the bill can be established

by trial. He said this was neither theoretically nor practically true under the bill as drawn. He spoke at length regarding multiple seizures and the effects and referred to the fact that the Government has seized, for instance in New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Oakland, Calif., Portland, Me., Miami and elsewhere, simultaneously with the threat implied in the situation that if an adjustment of the controversy satisfactory to the Department is not promptly made more seizures will follow. The speaker gave a very complete explanation of the effect of such seizures. He said that as a legal matter and as proper law-making the seizures should be limited to adulterated poisons, putrid or filthy goods and misbranding should be punished by indictment and prosecution with a hearing at which the differences may be reconciled. He said, "it is conceivable that misbranding of a flagrant nature representing an article to be a cancer cure might be imminently dangerous to public health and the public should be protected." To protect the public against that and also to afford the defendant an opportunity to be heard a proceeding in equity by the Government for injunction would be appropriate. Provision for this is made in the Black bill and a simple amendment to the Copeland draft would make a similar provision.

The speaker concluded his remarks by saying that we should have legislation which will not violate American principles of law-making and law enforcement; a law that is fair to the public and to the people who try to do business with the public. The legislation should, as far as possible, stamp out fakes and frauds and he thought that such legislation could be had without discarding our legislative and judicial institutions, and both the Black and the Copeland bills are evidences of it.

The laws which contain blanks to be filled in by a bureau chief are open to definite possibilities of abuse. He stated that the advocates of the Tugwell bill had the protection of the public at heart, and referred to possibilities with the change of officials; their viewpoints may be radically different. Mr. Hoge concluded by saying: "In the final analysis, more than a food and drugs law is involved in this question. The objection is not primarily an objection to any particular legislation, but to an attitude of mind and the theories of immature idealogists upon which this legislation seems to be based. This attitude of

mind disdains the legislative and judicial machinery. I concede readily the existence of abuses, defects and miscarriages in our legislative and judicial institutions. As a lawyer I deplore them. But, I call all to witness that these institutions afford security and safeguards which are inherently necessary if this country is to remain free."

The second speaker for the evening was Mr. S. L. Mayham who spoke about the new food and drug legislation from the standpoint of the cosmetic industry. A brief abstract of his address follows:

FOOD AND DRUG LEGISLATION FROM THE
STANDPOINT OF THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY.

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS BY S. L. MAYHAM.

The speaker stated that the Tugwell bill had ceased to be of interest, having been replaced by the Copeland bill, S. 2000, and another bill by Congressman Black has been introduced. He said that the latter was formulated along the lines of the argument presented by Dr. James H. Beal at a hearing some time ago. He stated that Senator Copeland had failed to make certain changes in which the cosmetic industry is deeply interested. The first is a definition of the term "drug." The cosmetic industry is ready to accept regulation but does not want to have its products classified as drugs except where curative claims are made. Under the Copeland bill many of the cosmetic products are included. The industry also objects to certain definitions applied to an advertisement, being too broad. The advertising regulations include all representations of facts or opinion disseminated in any manner by any means. This would include house to house canvassers.

The speaker said the Copeland bill provides that the name and the place of business of the manufacturer, seller or distributor must appear on every package, but if all this information is necessary there are some packages on which the type of labels would have to be very small. He stated that if the definition for antiseptics is required, practically every preparation of that class would have to be provided with a new label. The cosmetic industry objects to the licensing provision in the Food and Drugs Act. Under publicity, the Copeland bill provides that information shall be disseminated regarding the dangers of certain cosmetics. There is a provision in his draft that no person who is a member of

the Department of Agriculture or who has a financial interest in the manufacturers' advertising the sale of any food, drug or cosmetics shall be eligible to appointment on the committee provided by the law. The speaker contended that under its provisions scientists in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical fields could not serve on the committee, nor any of the technical advertisers serving in that capacity at the present time.

The cosmetic industry objects to the definition which includes all substances and preparations other than foods and all diseases to affect a structure or any function of the body of man or animals; also to the provision of the bill which considers cosmetics adulterated if they contain poisonous or deleterious ingredients, likely to be *imminently* dangerous to the user under the condition or use prescribed in the labeling. It is the opinion of the cosmetic industry that the word "imminently" could lead to a great amount of litigation.

The speaker stated that the industry had no fear of any trouble arising from restricting dangerous poisons or deleterious ingredients and are interested in seeing such legislation enacted. He considered that some changes in the Beal draft should be made. The cosmetic industry would prefer to be entirely divorced from the Food and Drugs Act. He favored a measure that is fair and satisfactorily protects alike the interests of the consumer and those of the manufacturer.

Dr. Wharton, of the local Department of Agriculture office, complimented both speakers on their fair and adequate discussion of the proposed legislation, and he expressed regret that Department policy made it impossible for him to take part in the discussion.

Dr. Fischelis called attention to the fact that the speakers actually brought forward some points in favor of the Tugwell bill. He also went on to explain that the power to regulate advertising should be vested in some competent authority. Advertising goes before a public not educated in law nor technical points, and many of these statements have a different lay interpretation which is not infrequently misleading. Dr. Fischelis also pointed out that greater flexibility was required in the law due to rapid changes which take place. He especially pointed out the need for controlling radio advertising which reaches so many people at once and so quickly. And finally he criticized the industry for not

admitting the inadequacy of the present law when the new was proposed.

Since there was no further discussion the meeting adjourned following a rising vote of thanks accorded all speakers.

RUDOLF O. HAUCK, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The Northern New Jersey Branch, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, met for its first meeting of the new year on January 15th, in the main building of the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy.

After the reading of the minutes, President Little introduced two of our newest members, Albert Hawes and Milton Kahn, who were participating in their first meeting.

The Membership Committee then proposed the following individuals for inclusion on our roll: Ralph Nacca, James A. Bauman, William J. Ohland, Milton Jungling and George Mitterman. They were duly elected.

Plans are rapidly being consummated for the joint meetings between the physicians, dentists and the Branch. It is hoped that many pharmacists who are not members will attend these sessions and bring their medical and dental friends. Mr. Mecca, who is in charge of the programs, assures us that every minute will be taken up with topics and demonstrations of real interest.

Norman Silsby, the first speaker on the new series of 10-minute talks concerning some phase of the profession, read some of the absurd advertising claims made by a manufacturer relative to a product being detailed to physicians. He thus illustrated how the doctor is oftentimes made to accept and prescribe inferior medicines solely on the strength of falsely advertised virtues. "The pharmacist should work in closer coöperation with the physician," said Mr. Silsby, "and forestall these false prophets of therapeutics."

He also compared the cost of detailing to a pharmaceutical house with personal visitations by pharmacists and the relative success of each. It would appear, he felt, that the pharmacist has a decided advantage in every way.

This entertaining and instructive talk was closed with a reference to the high desirability of a good library of journals and reference texts in the prescription room of every pharmacy.

Prof. C. L. Cox, in his report for the committee on the Science and Practice of Pharmacy, touched upon the completion and occu-

pation of the headquarters building in Washington, the work of the new Prescription Protective Bureau, recent explanations of the alcohol regulations, proposed survey of open prescription departments, and the revised Tugwell Bill. R. W. Rodman added a few comments about the various substitute bills which have just been introduced into the two houses of Congress, pointing out as he did so, *the futility of intelligent abstracting of the bills for purposes of brief discussions* such as we were permitted in committee reports. This was forcibly driven home by the fact that proponents and opponents in congressional committee sessions, spoke for 4 to 5 hours at a time on the bills.

The speaker of the evening, James A. Bauman, of the State Board of Pharmacy, was then introduced by President Little. He discussed the recent State legislation pertaining to the sale of hypnotic drugs, the new prescription laws, and the Board of Pharmacy regulations resulting therefrom.

He brought out the fact that some of the Board regulations relative to the prescription law were forerunners of legislation planned to strengthen the professional standing of the pharmacists of New Jersey.

The formal discussion finished, Mr. Bauman answered many questions of procedure which had been bothering pharmacists since the enactment of the new laws. C. Graham McCloskey, also a member of the State Board, was present and gladly coöperated with Mr. Bauman in handling the flood of questions.

We greatly appreciated the presence of these two men and hope that they will bring their colleagues and meet with us often.

The meeting adjourned after Mr. Rodman had announced that Dr. James C. Munch, of Sharp and Dohme, would be the speaker at our next gathering.

L. W. RISING, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN OHIO.

The regular monthly meeting of the Northern Ohio Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on February 9, 1934. Featured as a dinner meeting in the dining room of the Western Reserve University Faculty Club, it proved to be a very profitable affair for the score or so of prescription pharmacists who were present, besides the faculty members of Western Reserve School of Pharmacy.

The first half of the business meeting was taken up by a review of the literature dealing with iron medication. Prescription suggestions were approved for use in the makeup type prescriptions to be distributed among the 1400 physicians of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

The second half of the meeting was given over to reports by members on their recent efforts in detailing physicians. The various viewpoints and criticisms of both physicians and pharmacists were made to serve a very useful purpose in the formulation of additional methods of approach.

All the members present were highly gratified with the results so far attained. Evidence that the initiative shown by the members in detailing physicians will bring results is indicated by the active coöperation of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and the recent applications for membership to the Northern Ohio Branch of the A. P. H. A.

NEIL T. CHAMBERLIN, *Secretary.*

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH A. P. H. A.

In connection with the Golden Anniversary Meeting of Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association there was held a joint session of the Scientific and Practical Section and the Northwestern Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A condensed program of the session follows:

Address of chairman, Dean Frederick J. Wulling. Reports of the following committees: College of Pharmacy, J. L. Fitzgerald, chairman; Drug Plant Culture, G. J. DeMars, chairman; Practical Pharmacy, J. B. Slocumb, chairman; Professional Standards by A. R. F. Johnson; Interprofessional Relationships, H. H. Gregg, Jr., chairman; Research, Dr. Charles H. Rogers, chairman; Hospital Pharmacists, Sister St. George, chairman; U. S. P. and N. F. Revision, F. A. Upsher Smith, chairman; Adulterations, Ragnar Almin, chairman; Public Health, H. O. Tiegen, chairman; Fellowship, C. T. Heller, chairman; Rho Chi, George Crossen; Historical, Dean F. J. Wulling, chairman. Report of Minnesota Pharmaceutical Educational Conference, F. J. Wulling. College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, Annual Historical Report, F. J. Wulling. Paper on Professional Pharmacy, Theodore A. Arneson. Iodine Standards, Oscar F. Muesing. Fifty Years of Personal Observation in the Advance of Pharmacy, George Countryman. Report on N. F. Revision Work, Gustav Bach-

man. The Pharmacist and the NRA, N. Vere Sanders. A Paper, George T. Kermott. The Art of Compounding, David F. Jones. The Significance of Business History, Willoughby Babcock. Another Patent Medicine Era, Joseph Vadheim. Report on M. S. Ph. A. Fellowship, Karl Goldner. A New Deal for American Pharmacy, Anton Hogstad, Jr. Biennial Report, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, F. J. Wulling. Historical Pharmacy in Minnesota, F. J. Wulling. Presentation of M. S. Ph. A. Scholarship Token, President Anderson. The Pharmacognosy of Animal Drugs—A New Field of Pharmacognostical Study, E. B. Fischer. A Paper, Edward Brecht. The Influence of Standardizing Agencies in Education, F. J. Wulling. The M. S. Ph. A. High Spots—Semi-Centennial, F. J. Wulling. Pharmacognostical Investigations of *Chrysanthemum Balsamita* var. *Tanacetoides* and *Chrysanthemum Balsamita* (*Balsamita vulgaris*), E. B. Fischer. A Brief Paper, John Connell.

A conference of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was held on the same day, February 15th.

PHILADELPHIA.

The January meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Temple University School of Pharmacy, on Tuesday evening, January 9th.

President Eby called the meeting to order and announced the program as a Symposium on the new Hormone—Tissue Extract.

Dr. James C. Munch, Associate Professor of Pharmacology at the School of Pharmacy, Temple University, was introduced, and began a discussion of the preparation and pharmacology of Tissue Extract. The following information was brought out in Dr. Munch's talk.

Tissue Extract is found in the pancreas, liver and kidneys, and is excreted in the urine. Before the discovery of this hormone, insulin was sometimes used in the treatment of hypertension, but it was found that in extraction of the pancreas an impure insulin was obtained containing some Tissue Extract, and that this, and not the insulin was responsible for the fall in blood-pressure.

The active principle of Tissue Extract is a vasodilator, and a direct antagonist to epinephrine. Its unit value is determined by its

epinephrine-neutralizing effect. When epinephrine is injected it produces a constriction of the arteries and a rise in blood-pressure. Tissue Extract counteracts this effect. One cc. of Tissue Extract is standardized to counteract the effect of 0.01 mg. of epinephrine.

Dr. Munch's assistants prepared an anesthetized dog, its blood-pressure being recorded on a kymograph. Epinephrine was injected and the rise in blood-pressure noted. Then injections of Tissue Extract were made and the counter-effect was apparent on the recording device.

President Eby then introduced Dr. Joseph B. Wolfe, Associate Professor of Medicine at the Temple University School of Medicine. Dr. Wolfe's discussion concerned the clinical phases of the Tissue Extract. He spoke of the considerable interest at the present time in various forms of heart disease, especially angina pectoris, or the constriction of the coronary artery. High blood-pressure comes on gradually, and the arteries are often hardened and blocked before serious symptoms are apparent. Angina pectoris is caused by indiscretions in dietary habits, excessive use of tobacco, etc. Dr. Wolfe has successfully treated causes of angina pectoris with Tissue Extract, and finds that in 55% of the cases clinical relief was obtained, 30% were partially relieved and 15% were failures. The hormone is injected intramuscularly or subcutaneously in doses of 2 to 5 cc., each cc. representing 10 units.

Special diets are used in conjunction with the Tissue Extract, depending upon the type of patient. Dr. Wolfe's talk was illustrated with a series of lantern slides.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF JOSEPH W.
ENGLAND.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our Beloved Co-worker and Fellow-member, Joseph W. England, who died December second, and WHEREAS Mr. England served the profession of Pharmacy in many positions of responsibility in both state and national associations, over a period of fifty years, and in his death Pharmacy has lost one who had contributed in many ways to the furtherance of its highest ideals. He was a man esteemed professionally by all who knew him. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1883.

In 1886, he was appointed Chief Pharmacist in the Philadelphia General Hospital and in 1900, he became head of the Pharmaceutical Department of the H. K. Mulford Company. He left that position in 1902 to become Scientific Director of Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia. He was widely known for his researches in Pharmacy, and was the author of hundreds of original articles of scientific character and many of an historical nature. At one time he was a member of the Revision Committee of both the U. S. P. and the N. F. He served as curator of the Museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science from 1887 to 1920 and had been a trustee of the institution since 1892, and the chairman of the Board since 1924. In 1903 his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master in Pharmacy, *honoris causa*. From 1893 until his death, he had served as a member of the Publication Committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and since 1904 had been recording secretary of its Alumni Association. He served as its president in 1891-1892. Other services included the Acting Editorship of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION *Bulletin* in 1910 and 1911, and the chairmanship of the same Association's Committee on Publications. He also had been secretary of the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. He was the Editor of "The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy," a volume widely acclaimed for its accurate and fascinating portrayal of the first one hundred years of this college. In 1926, he was president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and in 1921-1922 held the presidency of the Philadelphia Branch, A. P. H. A.

Resolved, that we express our deep sorrow at his death and extend to his widow and daughter our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, be spread upon our minutes and be sent to the Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

E. H. MACLAUGHLIN, *Secretary*.

PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held a well attended meeting Tuesday evening, January 16, 1934, in the main lecture room of the Falk

Clinic. The group had the pleasure of hearing John Russell, X-ray technician of the Falk Clinic; Dr. W. Harry Archer, lecturer in Anesthesia and Exodontia of the School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Paul Walker, associate professor of Exodontia and Anesthesia, School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh.

Clarence T. Van Meter presided.

John Russell, X-ray technician of the Falk Clinic, presented a very interesting and practical demonstration of X-ray and Fluoroscopic Technique. He showed an instructive film on the manufacture of X-ray plates. In summarizing his presentation, Mr. Russell indicated to the group how very important to health is the necessary coöperation between patient and physician when an X-ray or fluoroscopic examination is needed. The pharmacist can serve in breaking down the idea that there is something mystic or fantastic about X-ray and fluoroscopic diagnosis. The patient must be brought to the realization that it is a very necessary part of complete medical service when it is ordered by the practitioner.

President Van Meter introduced Dr. W. Harry Archer, member of the teaching staff of the School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Archer presented a paper entitled "A Discussion of Dentifrices and Mouth Antiseptics." The speaker elected to present the good and bad qualities of certain proprietary articles sold as dentifrices and mouth antiseptics. He stated that, "many dentifrices on the market to-day are unnecessarily and irrationally complex in composition. The sole function of a dentifrice is to aid in keeping the teeth clean by the removal of food débris by the mechanical use of the tooth brush." He cited instances where "the claim for therapeutic or bacteriostatic virtue of some of the dentifrices on the market to-day borders on the ridiculous." He then indicated the formulated provisions of the council of therapeutics of the American Dental Association for the inclusion of dentifrices in "Accepted Dental Remedies." Mention was made that, "The labors of the council of therapeutics are at present directed toward a control of irresponsible claims made in dentifrice advertising, together with the exposure of misbranded and injurious dental nostrums." Dr. Archer said, "I was pleased to note that the code of ethics of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION deals with the subject of nostrums as follows: 'The pharmacist should uphold the

approved legal standards of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary and should, as far as possible encourage the use of these drugs and preparations and discourage the use of objectionable nostrums. He should not accept agencies for objectionable nostrums, nor allow his name to be used in connection with advertisements or correspondence furthering their sale.' A number of agents used to whiten teeth are sold directly to the public at drug stores and department stores. In order to make this discussion interesting to you, I made a survey of twenty-five drug stores throughout Metropolitan Pittsburgh, to ascertain what dentifrices were stocked. The results were tabulated and I found that, in spite of all publicity given the harmful products, six out of every twenty-five, or approximately 25%, stocked one or two of the worst dental nostrums on the market to-day. I was gratified to learn that the majority when asked what they had for pyorrhea, advised the individual to have the condition treated by a dentist."

The speaker considered the fact that one drug store stocked 28 different kinds of tooth pastes and powders and 13 mouth washes. "Now it isn't my purpose to tell you how to conduct your business," said Dr. Archer, "but it seemed to me that this pharmacist had a lot of money tied up in seldom called for articles. Now where can he start to eliminate and what can he tell his customers when they ask for certain preparations? Obviously he could not use the classical excuse, 'We do not have that but we do have something better.' I suggest for instance that he could tell a customer who called for a nostrum that he did not stock this product as it has been proved to be injurious to the tooth enamel by authorities and that this code of ethics prohibited him from stocking injurious products." Two benefits would be derived from such a procedure whereby the most glaring nostrums are eliminated from his stock:

"First: His stock of non-essential preparations would be greatly reduced allowing him a larger stock of essential preparations.

"Second: He would be putting into effect the principles of his code of ethics." At this point the speaker presented the results and findings of investigators of the American Dental Association, and cited instances of over medication with such medicaments as Sodium perborate and alkalis.

"It is disgusting to read in a magazine, or

hear on the radio, the wild, exorbitant claims made for some dentifrice, knowing that they are not the result of conscientious, careful research, but the abortive product of some high pressure advertising manager, whose knowledge of dentistry is obtained from a text book on dental diseases.

"The leading Dental Schools to-day give their students a course in Dental Medicine and Pharmacology. At the School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh, this course covers fully all remedial agents that properly belong to the field of Dental Medicine, includes prescription writing and discusses briefly the most important general remedies available in dental diseases and emergencies. The course causes the student to familiarize himself with the dental preparations of the National Formulary. During the Junior and Senior years when the clinical work is done in the infirmary these students write prescriptions for their patients which are countersigned by the instructor, and the patient has the prescriptions filled at the school's pharmacy. When the students graduate they are equipped with sufficient knowledge to enable them to cooperate intelligently with members of the pharmaceutical profession."

The next speaker, Dr. W. Paul Walker, associate professor of Exodontia, University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry, considered the use of "Analgesics, Anodynes and Sedatives in Dentistry."

Quoting from Dr. Walker's paper:

"One of the large commercial houses, manufacturing a brand of procaine hydrochloride, used in local dental anesthesia, quotes from Hippocrates for its advertising slogan: 'The Alleviation of Pain is a Sublime Task.' We are willing and ready to recognize not only the professional idealism but also the economic value of such an intensely worth-while goal as is the prevention of human suffering. Since time, indefinitely ancient, man has made efforts to alleviate or eliminate pain. From the crude aboriginal method of chewing cacao leaves, and allowing the saliva to drip into the open wound, down to the present-day multiplicities of anesthetics, sedatives, anodynes, analgesiques, hypnotics, etc., we follow an ever-broadening field of human endeavor and activity. It has been because of the scientifically correct use of such medicaments at hand, and the constant striving to eliminate the useless and deterrent methods, that the science of materia medica, therapeutics and pharmacology has advanced so greatly along this line.

"Along with the true accomplishments in the discovery and perfection of really valuable drugs and remedies have come also a host of others developed for selfish commercial purposes. So many, indeed, have been the preparations perfected that even the most experienced professional man occasionally is lead astray by these modern medicinal gold bricks. It is with the thought of upholding a higher ethical standard, in that the worthless be eliminated in favor of the truly valuable, that I enter upon this subject."

Dr. Walker then formulated the following classification:

1. *Analgesics* — produces insensibility to pain.
2. *Anodyne*—relieves or assuages pain.
3. *Sedative*—moderates or tranquilizes excitement.

In further consideration of his subject, Dr. Walker indicated how important it is for the prescriber to be thoroughly familiar with the pharmacology, posology and toxicology of the drug.

The therapeutic classification Dr. Walker presented was very complete. The official medicinal and remedial agents possessive of the aforementioned therapeutic properties were particularly emphasized. Those preparations which are acceptable to the American Dental Association and to the Council of Chemistry and Pharmacy of the American Medical Association were stressed. Those to which some objection was raised, were also discussed.

In summation Dr. Walker is quoted, "Simplified and rational therapeutics remains a fundamental law in medicine and in dentistry. These few drugs namely, barbital, phenobarbital, phenacetine, amidopyrine, antipyrine and acetylsalicylic acid, etc., have not lost their therapeutic value by the formulation and preparation of so-called substitutes. It is, of course, necessary that open mindedness be used in considering new remedies of value, but it is of paramount importance that the old and valuable shall not be discarded for some new and questionable. It is to be hoped and desired that a conscientious effort on the part of the professional man be evidenced in bringing about this valuable reform, in drug usage and manipulation which is so intensely necessary at this time."

The papers were briefly discussed by Dean C. Leonard O'Connell, and an invitation extended to the guest speakers for a joint session of the Pittsburgh Branches of the Dental and Phar-

maceutical Societies. It is hoped that this can be arranged soon.

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was accorded those who participated in the evening's program.

President Van Meter presented to the group Dr. George D. Beal, Assistant Director of the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, who has recently been elected to serve as First Vice-President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL AS-

OCIATION. Dr. Beal acknowledged the introduction.

The officers and members of the Pittsburgh Branch were pleased to have as their guest so many members of the student's branch of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. A cordial welcome is extended to all pharmacists to participate in the activity of the Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

FRANK S. MCGINNIS, *Reporter.*

JOINT PHARMACY MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association held a joint meeting at the Hotel Emerson, Baltimore, February 14th. It will long be remembered as a most helpful pharmacy meeting; the attendance was fine and the addresses of unusual brilliance and worth. President L. V. Johnson, of the State association, and President Simon Solomon, of the City association, presided. The afternoon session, was devoted entirely to a discussion of business problems.

Editor Jerry McQuade delivered a stirring address. He covered hurriedly the conditions surrounding the preparation of the retail drug code, expressed the feeling that the code was worthless and characterized it as a "price cutter's code." He gave special attention to some very recent developments which are being worked out by manufacturers, independent retailers and chains, to bring about a better price situation throughout the country. The plan will be under the local supervision of a committee to be selected. Mr. McQuade expressed himself as convinced that the plan would bring about much sounder business conditions.

Nelson A. Miller, of the United States Department of Commerce, spoke on "The Economic Situation in the Drug Business." Mr. Miller has been associated with the St. Louis Drug Store Survey for several months and much of his talk dealt with the facts and figures established by that study. One very interesting thing brought out by him was his feeling that business conditions strongly indicate that retail pharmacists may anticipate a pick up in business of 30 to 35 per cent.

Prof. Marvin Andrews, University of Maryland, gave an up-to-date picture of the work being done by the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity of which he is chairman, and submitted samples showing the many combinations suitable for prescribing official drugs, he also referred to methods of dispensing proprietaries.

President Aquilla Jackson, of the Local Retail Drug Trade Council, presented a report which was well received, which evidenced the confidence of the pharmacists in the members of the Council.

The evening meeting was given over to a discussion of professional matters. Two valuable addresses were delivered. Dr. G. O. Sharrett, Cumberland, president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, delivered a most impressive talk. It was an earnest, candid and fearless talk and went to the very heart of many important problems.

Chairman E. Fullerton Cook, of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, discussed the professional phases of pharmacy and gave special attention to the procedure followed in revision work.

President Frank L. Black, of the Alumni Association, School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, presided over the evening session.

Michael Joseph Dausch, of Baltimore, has been awarded an annual membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, following a precedent of former years.
