

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of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

The regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Hotel Emerson, Monday, April 23rd, at 8:15 P.M., Vice-President Reindollar in the chair.

The Chair called for a report of the last meeting which was read by the secretary. Announcement of the chairmen of the standing committees for the year was made as follows: *Committee on Membership*, Gilbert Joseph; *Committee on Professional Relations*, Simon Solomon; *Committee on Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, Robert S. Fuqua; *Committee on Education and Legislation*, A. G. DuMez.

A communication from Secretary E. F. Kelly of the A. PH. A. was read. Dr. Krantz introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, who spoke on "Germicides." He traced the early work of Pasteur, Koch and Klebs and other famous bacteriologists and related how the first germicides were developed. He mentioned the early work on iodine, iodoform, mercury, gold, the dyestuffs, Atoxyl, Ehrlich's 606, phenyl mercuric nitrate, the phenol germicides, the organic mercurials, chlorine compounds, and finally related in an interesting way the discovery of the anti-septic properties of the alkyl resorcinols.

At the conclusion of the address a rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Dohme.

Before closing the meeting a vote was taken on the appointment of a delegate and an alternate to the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at the May meeting. President B. Olive Cole was elected to serve as delegate and Secretary-Treasurer C. Jelleff Carr was elected to serve as alternate.

C. JELLEFF CARR, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

CHICAGO.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch was held Tuesday, April 17, 1934, at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Bernard Fantus, assisted by the Misses Hattie and Josephine Dyniewicz.

Dr. Fantus chose as his subject "A Study of Vehicles for Medicines."

Each member of the audience was presented with an outline of the vehicles to be discussed.

Dr. Fantus began his discussion with the statement that he thought medicine in a solid form had many advantages over those of liquid form but that we must have good vehicles for medicines not subject to solid administration.

Some of his outstanding remarks were—the hope that the day will soon come when no nasty medicine will be prescribed, that there is almost a specific vehicle for every medicament.

It was shown with Syrup of Acacia that colloidal substances lessen the sharpness of taste of drugs. The syrup was flavored with oil of wintergreen.

Artificial Syrup of Cherry was presented, it being proposed that we need more fruit flavors, that this syrup is always uniform and quite suitable for the administration of acids. Hydrochloric acid was used to demonstrate its masking properties.

Syrup of Chocolate, with oil of theobroma added, was discussed. The Pure Food and Drug Act allows the syrup to be called "of chocolate" only when the oil is present.

Syrup of Cinnamon—artificial, was next presented. This syrup was proposed to have the advantage over the present U. S. P. product in that the tannins of the crude drug would not be present. The syrup was made by saturating syrup with the oil of cinnamon. Iron and ammonium citrate were used to show the power of masking of taste of the syrup.

Aromatic Syrup of Eriodictyon was exhibited as "the best vehicle for alkaloids." It was shown that the disguising property of the syrup lies in the resins of the drug.

Syrup of Strawberry—this syrup was made from the natural fruit juice and methenamine was used as the medicament to show its power of disguising taste.

Aromatic Syrup of Glycyrrhiza was suggested to take the place of the present N. F. formula. It was propounded that only the first fifty per cent of extraction be used in order to avoid the extraction of the acrid principle. The revised formula would also contain an anise bouquet to enhance the taste of the glycyrrhiza. Salty medicaments were used to show the special disguising powers of the syrup.

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla was shown to become much clearer with the reduction in quantity of oil and Syrup of Bromides, N. F. was cited as an example.

Isoelixir, an elixir of the same alcoholic concentration as the menstruum of the preparation for which it is to serve as the vehicle, was demonstrated. This elixir is made by mixing in the correct proportions "Elixir Aquosum" and "Elixir Alcoholicum."

Alkaline elixir of Eriodictyon was suggested as a new formula requiring a vehicle of a high alcoholic concentration.

It was shown that many bitter substances more soluble in alcohol than in water lose their bitter taste in proportion to the higher per cent of alcohol present in the vehicle.

Phenobarbital was shown as an example where this holds true.

Dr. Fantus concluded the report by answering the questions of the audience and inviting those present to inspect and taste the vehicles presented.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary.*

A paper on "The Coöperation of the Hospital Pharmacist and Staff," by William Gray has been received and will be published in a later issue of the JOURNAL. Articles by Dr. Bernard Fantus and co-workers on vehicles must also be deferred to a succeeding number.—*Editor.*

NEW YORK.

The length of this interesting report prevents complete publication in this issue of the Journal.

A meeting to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the New York and Brooklyn Formulary was held by the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on Monday evening, April 9, 1934. As usual the meeting took place in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. About seventy-five members and their guests attended.

After the meeting had been called to order by the President, Dr. Ballard, the report of the secretary was heard. This was read, amended and accepted. The treasurer's report was read.

Due to the illness of Mr. Lehman, a report from the Committee on Education and Legislation was rendered by Mr. Dyer. His report follows:

Assembly bill 417 amending the pharmacy laws by permitting the Board of Pharmacy to control the manufacture and sale of all medicines (including proprietaries) which are of a poisonous, deleterious and habit-forming nature has been passed in assembly. The original bill called for "containing poisonous, deleterious and habit-forming ingredients" but it was amended in the assembly: this has weakened the bill. The prospects for its adoption by the Senate are good.

National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson has issued an order, effective April 8th, tightening the "loss limitation" provision in the code for the retail drug trade. The order reads:

"Inasmuch as the vast preponderance of drug store products is distributed through small drug retailers who are unable to purchase on a quantity basis but who perform services which are essential to the welfare of those in their communities, and whereas such services cannot adequately be performed through the facilities provided by their competitors, and whereas, in some cases sales are made to consumers by such competitors at prices below the lowest cost of purchase normally obtainable for such merchandise by small drug retailers, and whereas in most instances such sales prices are not a true indication of the general level of prices of such competitors and no general benefit to those in the community accompanies the same, but such prices are in fact in the nature of bait offers of merchandise to attract trade, it is hereby declared an unfair trade practice and is prohibited by this code for any drug retailer to sell any drugs, medicines, cosmetics, toilet preparations or drug sundries at a price below the manufacturer's wholesale list price per dozen, provided, however, that in the case of biologicals or other of the above-mentioned products which are not customarily sold in dozen or greater lots the Code Authority may fix a comparable unit quantity, and provided further that any discount, free deal or rebate which is made available to all purchasers of dozen lots or comparable quantities, shall be considered as part of the manufacturer's wholesale list price."

Following Mr. Dyer's report considerable discussion developed in which Messrs. Wm. C. Anderson, E. F. Kelly, J. Seley and Fred Schaefer took part.

Chairman Kassner, of the Professional Relations Committee next reported on the Physicians and Pharmacists' meeting recently held by the Academy of Pharmacy at the Academy of Medicine.

A special report was received from Chairman H. H. Schaefer, of the Remington Medal Committee, who announced that Sir Henry Wellcome had been awarded the Remington Medal for 1934, the presentation to take place at the Convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in Washington.

The chairman then proceeded with the special program for the evening and called upon Dr. Charles F. Schleussner, one of the two surviving members of the original New York and Brooklyn Formulary Committee, to tell about the early organization and development of a formulary which has grown to become the National Formulary. (This will be printed in a later number of the JOURNAL.)

A letter from Dr. John Uri Lloyd, commenting on the occasion was then read. The complete text of the letter will be included in a further report.—*Editor*.

Dr. H. V. Arny was next called upon to represent the New York College of Pharmacy. Dean Arny called attention to the exhibit of all editions of the National Formulary, the New York and Brooklyn Formulary, and to Lloyd's Elixirs which were on display. Several of these books had been presented by members of the early formulary committees. Dean Arny went on to say that the Formulary Committee membership list was literally made up of a pharmaceutical hall of fame, with such names as Ebert, Hallberg, Hoffmann and others. Dean Arny also discussed briefly the methods employed for carrying out revisions of the National Formulary and he closed his remarks by explaining the broadening of scope which had taken place.

A brief communication relative to the celebration from Dr. Robert L. Swain, President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was now read.

Following this, President Ballard introduced Dr. Evander F. Kelly, secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, who addressed the meeting. This is held over for a later report.

After Secretary Kelly's address letters from Chairman Gathercoal and Secretary Nichols of the Sixth Revision Committee of the National Formulary were read. Chairman Gathercoal had also submitted a report on progress of revision. This will be reported later.

Following this there was some slight discussion and after a rising vote of thanks was extended to all speakers, Mr. Fred Schaefer called the meeting closed.

RUDOLF O. HAUCK, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, April 10, 1934.

President Barol called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the previous session were read and approved. In the absence of the chairman of the membership committee Dr. Frank Eby proposed the following for membership in the local branch: F. R. Greenbaum, David J. Phillips and Albert C. Moreau.

President Barol then announced the committee appointments for 1934-1935: *Committee on Practical Pharmacy, Chairman, Quintus Hoch; Leo G. Penn; George T. Pickett. Committee on Professional Relations, Chairman, H. Everett Kendig; Wilmer Krusen; W. L. Cliffe. Committee on Membership, Chairman, George K. Schacterle; Frank H. Eby; Frank F. Law; W. J. Stoneback; Harvey P. Frank; Adley B. Nichols. Committee on Entertainment, George E. Byers, Chairman.*

The principal speaker of the evening was Sergeant W. C. Leinhauser, Chief of the Narcotic Squad of the Philadelphia Bureau of Police, who spoke on the illicit trade in narcotics in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

He began by displaying various opium pipes devised by opium smokers from such commonplace articles as beer bottles, perfume bottles and tin cans, easily destroyed when expecting a visit from the narcotic agent. It was explained, however, that opium smoking is a thing of the past, most of the addicts now using crude hypodermic injections of morphine.

Between 2000 and 3000 addicts and former addicts are now living in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and among the last 200 arrests 90 per cent had been arrested three or more times for larceny. Theft is the chief means the addict uses to obtain funds for narcotic drugs.

Sergeant Leinhauser described the various methods used by traffickers in narcotics in smuggling them into the city. Most of Philadelphia's supply is brought from New York and peddled in small amounts to users, the packages often being disguised as various insignificant articles.

The speaker made an appeal to the pharmacists of Philadelphia to aid in the enforcement of the narcotic act by observing the following precautions:

1. Maintain careful narcotic records.
2. Keep narcotic drugs in a locked cabinet at all times.
3. Carefully scrutinize every narcotic prescription and the person who presents it. In case of doubt as to authenticity, delay filling the prescription until the narcotic squad is notified.

During the discussion after the talk Sergeant Leinhauser gave the following information:

During his nine years as Chief of the Narcotic Squad he has made no seizure of codeine, and knows of no primary codeine addicts.

Since the Pennsylvania enactment against the use of Marihuana (referring to Cannabis) 30 persons possessing it have been arrested in Philadelphia. Its use is mainly confined to the poor negro classes. Sergeant Leinhauser has smoked this drug as an experiment but received no effect whatsoever.

The selling of narcotics to school children is a myth and merely represents perennial material for newspaper stories. Of the 175 to 225 arrests of users in this vicinity only a few are under 21 years of age.

Very little opium is used by the Chinese population of Philadelphia, and Chinese users do not abuse the habit. The Chinese do not permit white people to frequent their quarters. It is the opinion of Sergeant Leinhauser that once a person has become an addict he always comes back to the habit, even when supposedly cured.

At the close of the meeting a rising vote of thanks was accorded Sergeant Leinhauser.

E. H. MACLAUGHLIN, *Secretary.*

PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a dinner and joint session of the Pittsburgh Branch and the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy Students' Branch, Tuesday, April 10, 1934.

Dinner was served to seventy-five members and guests at the Hotel Henry. President Raymond Hornfeck introduced Robert R. Gaw as toastmaster. In his introductory remarks Mr. Gaw stated that the "Pittsburgh Branch was founded twenty-five years ago at the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, pursuant to the action of the Board of Trustees, and that Dr. Julius A. Koch served as first president. B. F. Pritchard was elected first secretary, but resigned very

shortly after election and Dr. Louis Saalbach was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Saalbach served as Secretary-Treasurer until February 19, 1929.

The chairmen of the first committees were: *Membership*, William R. Bell; *Practice*, Louis Emanuel; *Medical Relations*, Albert F. Judd; *Education and Legislation*, John R. Thompson; *Publicity*, James H. Beal.

Mr. Gaw read a communication from Dr. Julius A. Koch to the effect that "he would be absent from the city on the 10th and could not take part in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

A communication from the parent body extending congratulations to the Pittsburgh Branch on the completion of twenty-five years of useful service to Pharmacy was signed by R. L. Swain, E. F. Kelly and E. G. Eberle.

The toastmaster called first on Dr. Albert F. Judd to tell something about early experiences of the society. Dr. Judd told about the contacts made with medical practitioners and problems encountered in the early period.

Dr. Louis Saalbach continued the relation of facts and told how the Pittsburgh Branch grew to its present position among pharmaceutical societies.

Dr. George D. Beal, Assistant Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, delivered the principal address. He outlined the early history of the Branch and indicated the importance of the various local branches in the work of the parent association; he read excerpts from the code of ethics of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to illustrate the fact that its principles are so fundamental and basic that they apply equally as well to-day as they did when adopted over eighty years ago. Dr. Beal also pointed out the necessity for organization in our present economic scheme, illustrating the need for local, state and national units, but clearly indicated the inherent danger of duplication of these units. Dr. Beal concluded by paying a glowing tribute to outstanding men in Pharmacy, telling of his experience with some he had known personally, pointing out that the various callings are not professions in themselves but become so according to the character of the men in them.

President Albert Gabig of the Student Branch of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, responded on their behalf.

Dean C. Leonard O'Connell responded for the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. Announcement was made that a meeting would not be held in May, but meetings will be resumed in September, 1934.

FRANK S. MCGINNIS, *Reporter*.

A. A. C. P. AND N. A. B. P. DISTRICT NO. 6.

The Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy, District 6, met in Fort Worth, Texas, March 22nd, in a one-day session; E. M. Joseph, *national vice-president*, presided over the meeting. C. B. Allison, Dallas, Texas; C. M. Brewer, Oklahoma City; H. H. Horst, Stuttgart, Ark.; Dr. D. B. R. Johnson, Norman, Okla.; Frank A. Milne, Pratt, Kansas; John A. Weeks, Ballinger, Texas; Herbert W. Parker, Jonesboro, Ark.; Dr. W. F. Gidley, Austin, Texas, and Mac Childs, Eldorado, Kansas, addressed the meeting, which followed a regular examination of the Texas Board at which time 210 applicants presented themselves.

Herbert W. Parker read a paper on "The Difference in Examinations after Prerequisite Laws Become Effective," which was

well received. Social features included a banquet in honor of the visiting delegates at the Blackstone Hotel at which Josh Lee, the sage of the Southwest, was principal speaker, followed by a dance, given by the druggists of Fort Worth. The Texas Board of Pharmacy entertained with a luncheon in honor of the delegates, and the druggists of Dallas entertained with a stag party at the Blackstone.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF DELAWARE PHARMACEUTICAL LAW.

A test case is being made which involves the constitutionality of the Delaware pharmacy law on motion of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., to quash an indictment charging the Company with alleged violation. The Delaware statute is very similar to the former Pennsylvania Ownership law.