

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should 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 one hundred and first meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the hotel LaSalle Friday evening March 28, 1919, President A. H. Clark presiding. A large number of members and friends was present.

The subject of the meeting was "Pharmacopoeial Revision," and the discussion was very ably opened by Dr. Carl Alsberg, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Alsberg was followed by Dr. Henry Kraemer, of the University of Michigan, and other notable speakers were: Dr. Bernard Fantus, Prof. C. M. Snow, Secretary Samuel C. Henry, of the N. A. R. D., Chas. Falkenhainer, of Dubuque, Iowa, Secretary H. C. Christensen, of the N. A. B. P., Prof. W. B. Day and Wm. Gray.

The discussion was very profitable and the principal conclusions could perhaps be summarized as follows:

*First*, While the standards of the U. S. P. and N. F. could possibly be improved upon and made much more definite in many instances, these two books are an invaluable aid to all those intent upon maintaining a high standard of drugs. It is greatly to be desired that standards as good as these be devised for many drugs and medicines not included in these works but which have a wide use and enter commerce in large quantities.

*Second*, Purity and standardization rubrics in the definition or the text of the monographs can be extensively used to advantage though there may be a question as to the value of the description of tests and assays for determining these standards. However, wherever test and assay processes are included in the U. S. P. and N. F. they should be strictly followed.

*Third*, A maximum-minimum standard for drugs and chemicals, and especially for the finished preparations of drugs, should be discontinued and a single standard adopted in-

stead. A sufficient tolerance from the standard is always allowed by courts and authorities anyway.

*Fourth*, The nomenclature and spelling of the U. S. P. and N. F. should, perhaps, not be accepted with the same idea of standard and legality as the statements made in these books, yet such a weight of opinion should lie back of the nomenclature and spelling used in these works that they should be considered standard in these respects. Certainly faddy changes in spelling or nomenclature backed by the opinion of one or a few persons should not be considered.

*Fifth*, The use of alcohol in the preparation of medicines, both as an extractive and preservative, should receive the most careful investigation. The introduction into the U. S. P. and N. F. of more classes of medicines in which alcohol is not present should be considered.

E. N. GATHERCOAL,  
*Secretary.*

The one hundred and second meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the LaSalle Hotel, Friday evening, April 25, 1919, with President A. H. Clark in the chair and a good attendance of members and visitors.

Samuel C. Henry, General Secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, led the discussion on the subject: "Recent Rulings Regarding Narcotics and Alcohol." Others who took part in the discussion were: Wm. Gray, C. M. Snow, J. H. Wells, Chas. Caspari, Jr., of St. Louis, F. W. Metzger, of Springfield, W. S. Denton, of Beardstown, Robt. W. Sterling, of Dixon, H. C. Christensen and W. B. Day.

Many interesting points regarding the application of the new amendments to the narcotic law, and the new taxes on proprietary medicines and soda fountain sales, were made.

Thus especial emphasis was laid on the fact that the retailer of narcotics can in no way act as a wholesaler and can dispose of narcotics only by prescription or in exempted preparations. The question arose as to how a 5 per cent solution of cocaine could be sold to a physician for office practice and Mr. Henry stated that such a solution could not legally be sold, though the government officials probably would make a ruling covering such cases and making provision for such sales.

Special attention was called to the stamp taxes to be collected upon all proprietary medicines, toilet articles, etc.; anything in which any kind of a proprietary right was claimed must bear the stamp. Such items as Bayer Aspirin Tablets, Lilly Coco-Quinine, Adrenalin solution, were mentioned as taxable. The tax stamps should be used whether the article is sold in original packages, in broken packages or in prescriptions. The exception among toilet articles was toilet soap, including soaps in any form for shaving, such as shaving creams and powders. Any soap, however, which claims medicinal properties is taxable.

Mr. Henry called special attention to the necessity of placing and cancelling the stamp at the time the sale is made and when the customer is called upon to pay for it. This leaves no question in the customer's mind that he is really paying the tax to the government.

Also, in collecting the tax on sales at the soda fountain the customer should pay the tax direct, rather than by increasing the price of the drink, even though the cost of collecting the tax may be an added burden.

E. N. GATHERCOAL,  
*Secretary.*

#### NASHVILLE.

The regular meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Nashville Drug Club was held Thursday, April 24. D. J. Kuhn presided.

The main feature of the afternoon was the discussion of the new Tennessee Pharmacy Law, which embraces the following features:

The Board of Pharmacy shall consist of five members, three of whom shall be graduates in pharmacy; they shall serve for five years, but not be permitted to succeed themselves. The Governor is authorized to appoint one member of the Board annually from a list of five names submitted to him, these to be selected by ballot by the Tennessee Pharmaceu-

tical Association. The registration fees are \$2.00 and \$1.00, and the Board is to pay \$1.00 for each member to the State Association, which makes them automatically members of the Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association. One meeting of the Board must be held each year in Nashville. The applicants for registration must have educational requirements equal to 14 High School units. Examinations are provided, but persons who have had five years' experience in a drug store may register as assistants, and after serving five additional years may be registered as pharmacists upon the recommendation of their preceptor and the endorsement of two physicians. Permits may be granted in small towns. Reciprocal registration is provided for with other States.

Persons convicted of a felony or addicted to the liquor or drug habit may have their certificates revoked.

The latest copies of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary are required to be kept in each pharmacy.

No establishment can use the name of drug store unless under the charge of a registered pharmacist. Proprietors are required to pay an annual registration fee of \$1.00.

The provision allowing physicians to register as pharmacists is repealed.

S. C. Davis read and explained the provisions of the new narcotic law recently passed and which is now in effect. It provides for the supply of a specified amount of narcotics to addicts for thirty days. The maximum quantity of the different narcotics which can be prescribed in a day's time to patients other than addicts is specified. Such order or prescription must have the endorsement of both the attending physician and the health officer. Registration of purchase and sale are required.

The passage of a new insecticide law was also reported. This is similar to the federal law.

The subject of shorter hours was discussed by Messrs. Kuhn, Snow, Wilson and others, who expressed their opinion that the hours of pharmacists should be shortened and this be put into effect by legislation.

This was one of the most interesting meetings of the two Associations.

WILLIAM R. WHITE,  
*Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK.

The April 1919, meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical As-

sociation was called to order by President Lehman in the Lecture Hall of the New York College of Pharmacy Building on Monday evening, the 14th, at 8.15 P.M. Twenty-two members were present.

The Treasurer's report was received and showed a balance on hand of \$122.20.

*Member of the Council:* Professor Jeannot Hostmann brought in no report.

*Membership Committee:* An application was received from Edwin C. Steinach, 776 Melrose Ave., New York City, for membership in the parent organization.

*Fraternal Relations:* Dr. Leon Lascoff being absent, no report was received.

*Audit Committee:* Dr. Jacob Diner reported that there were no bills on hand.

*Legislation and Education:* In the absence of E. J. Kennedy, Hugo Kantrowitz made a brief report, which was received with the thanks of the members.

Resolutions on the death of Professor Joseph Kahn, drawn up by Dr. Joseph L. Mayer, were adopted, and the committee was discharged with the thanks of the Association.

#### SCIENTIFIC SESSION.

The third "three-minute letter" of the Committee on Local Branches was received by the Secretary. Messrs. Caswell A. Mayo, Hugo H. Schaefer, Jeannot Hostmann, Jacob Diner, H. V. Army, and Joseph L. Mayer took part in a discussion with regard to this letter.

*Progress of Pharmacy:* Dr. George Diekman brought in a lengthy report and abstracts on the following topics:

Japanese Black Mint.

Substitutes Used in War.

Industrial Development of Acetic Acid and Acetone.

Disinfectant Properties of Alcohol.

Potash from Kelp.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this report, which was accepted with thanks by the Branch.

A paper written by Miss Adelaide Rudolph on "Pharmaceutical Medals" was read by Caswell A. Mayo.

Arthur C. Wyman, a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, then gave a very interesting talk on the early history of medals, also reviewing some of the work of his Society.

Under regular procedure the meeting was declared adjourned.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER,  
*Secretary.*

#### NORTHWESTERN

The Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at its April meeting held its annual election, and the following were elected to office for the year 1919:

*President,* Charles Huhn, Minneapolis.

*Vice-President,* Robert L. Morland, Worthington.

*Secretary and Treasurer,* F. A. U. Smith, St. Paul.

*Members of the Executive Committee,* Stewart Gamble, Minneapolis; W. A. Abbett, Duluth.

CHARLES H. ROGERS,  
*Secretary.*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Tuesday evening, April 22, 1919, President Griffith occupying the chair.

The Auditing Committee, Prof. F. P. Stroup, Chairman, reported the accounts of the previous Treasurer correct. The President announced that twenty-four members of the Senior Class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy so far had become members of the parent body, all of whom he hoped might become members of our branch.

The third of the series of "Four Minute Papers" was read by the Secretary. The paper was written by Editor Caswell A. Mayo, of the American Druggist on "Prohibition Fraught with Danger to Pharmacy."

There was a motion made that the discussion of this subject be deferred to a future meeting, when the subject could be the basis of several interesting papers.

There being no other business, the speaker of the evening was introduced. Mr. Theodore A. Seraphin, Inspector of Weights and Measures, presented the subject: "Prescription Scales and Weights." The subject was a timely one, having been chosen because of an article in one of the Philadelphia newspapers claiming that many deaths were resulting from faulty prescription scales and weights. Mr. Seraphin stated that the inspection of pharmacists' scales and weights was yet in its infancy. Out of Philadelphia's 1200 pharmacies only 44 have been inspected. Out of 71 scales inspected in these 44 pharmacies, 66 percent were found incorrect. Out of 1126 weights inspected 37 percent were found incorrect. This is, however, no fair estimate of the scales and weights in all Philadelphia pharmacies on account of the small part inspected and

especially because such inspection was made in the foreign quarters of the city.

The paper was followed by an interesting discussion by Messrs. Friedman, Glass, Hahn, Kraus, Lowe Reesc. Hendrickson, Hunsberger, Ehman, Gershenfeld and Cliffe. A motion for a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Seraphin was made and adopted.

Mr. W. L. Cliffe then referred to the Leslie Bill, No. 732, introduced in the Pennsylvania State Senate, and explained the ridiculous provisions of the bill which, if passed, would prevent the sale and use of volatile anodynes and anesthetics and synthetic hypnotics and anodynes without a physician's prescription. The following resolution was made and adopted with instructions to forward a copy to the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

"WHEREAS, There has been introduced into the Pennsylvania State Senate a bill called the Leslie Bill, No. 732, intended to regulate the sale and use of narcotics, volatile anodynes and anesthetics, and synthetic hypnotics and analgesics, and

"WHEREAS, The Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association is anxious to coöperate with legislation intended for the

public good and especially so with legislation relative to public health and the sale of medicines, and

"WHEREAS, There are now on our statute books laws which, if properly enforced, would amply regulate the use and sale of narcotics; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association vigorously protests against and oppose the passage of any such bill which cannot possibly benefit the public but which would be a distinct disadvantage as the bill would prevent the use and sale of many ordinary remedies for trifling ailments except on a physician's prescription; be it further

"Resolved, That such a bill should receive no favorable report from the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

IVOR GRIFFITH, *President.*

ELMER H. HESSLER, *Secretary.*

There were about thirty-five persons present and the meeting was indeed an interesting and profitable one.

ELMER H. HESSLER,  
*Secretary.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

### SOLDIER AND SAILOR PHARMACISTS.

#### WORK OF THE A. PH. A. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The re-establishment of soldier and sailor pharmacists is steadily progressing. Indications are that the discharge of pharmacists from the Service has not been in proportion to the total discharges which have taken place to this time, and this seems to be explained by the fact that many of the pharmacists are retained at Base and Camp Hospitals. The next few months are likely to bring discharges for a greater number, and the A. Ph. A. Advisory Committee is making every effort to have openings for all of them. A great many of the returned soldiers have found good positions, through the Committee, and at present in many sections of the country there are still many good positions to be had.

The Committee has also endeavored to aid in the re-establishment of chemists, and has been able to help some of them, but the demand for chemists seems very limited, and many who have their discharge from the Service are still without positions. It is requested that chemical and pharmaceutical houses which have openings for chemists list such openings with the A. Ph. A. Committee, which is anxious to give every possible assistance.

President LaWall, of the A. Ph. A., has just issued the following message:

*To the Pharmacists Who have Served their Country in the Army and Navy of the United States of America:*

It is my privilege, as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to thank you collectively, on behalf of organized professional pharmacy, for the service you have rendered your profession during the war and since the signing of the armistice. You have upheld the best traditions of your calling and that, too, in the face of adverse conditions and lack of official recognition of the importance of your work by being given commissioned rank in a distinctive pharmaceutical corps.