

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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. To maintain its activity and representation each Branch should see that at least three of its meetings during the year are reported in the JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE.

The first meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the season of 1921-1922 was held at the Emerson Hotel on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th, at 8:15 P.M., Mr. John C. Krantz presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mention was made of the fact that the Branch sent a telegram and letters to the Committee on Finance of the U. S. Senate, protesting against the proposed amendment to the Revenue Bill H. R. 8245, which would increase the tax on non-beverage alcohol.

Dr. H. L. Meredith addressed the meeting on the subject, "Bacteriology—Its Place in Pharmacy."

Dr. Meredith gave his experiences in opening a clinical, biochemic and bacteriologic laboratory, which he has now conducted in Hagerstown for over two years, in that time analyzing nearly 2000 specimens. He explained that his laboratory was established for clinical service only, making the tests and determinations required by the physicians of that section, filling the prescriptions of these physicians, incidentally mentioning that he did not refill prescriptions; and thus excluding the merchandising and commercialism of the retail drug store as generally conducted.

The author stated that perhaps he was visualizing a dream, but thought the time was coming when it would be advisable or necessary for one such laboratory to be established in each community of from 15,000 to 20,000 people; pointing out that the State of Maryland, in conjunction with the work already definitely done by the Board of Health, was establishing, with the aid of the Red Cross and the General Health Board, such a laboratory in Washington County, Maryland, for indigent cases.

Dr. Meredith gave a list of the examinations he was prepared to make, which included urinalysis, tuberculosis, pus, blood, spinal fluid, diphtheria, sputum, water, milk, food, drug assay and special examinations.

He is enthusiastic and very much interested in the work and it was a pleasure for the members of the Branch to hear of the progress he is making.

This address was followed by ten minute reports of the Convention at New Orleans, by the following:

Dr. Hermann Engelhardt, "The Scientific Section;" Dr. E. F. Kelly, "The House of Delegates;" Dr. S. Y. Harris, "The State Boards of Pharmacy;" B. Olive Cole, "American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties."

Mr. W. C. Howell was scheduled to report on "The General Sessions of the A. Ph. A.," but was unable to be present on account of illness.

It was a pleasure to have in attendance and to listen to a few words of greeting from Dr. John F. Hancock, the oldest ex-president of the A. Ph. A. and a loyal supporter of the Baltimore Branch.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

CHICAGO.

The 120th monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the College of Pharmacy Building, Friday evening, October 21, with President C. M. Snow in the chair. Preceding the principal discussion of the evening, several matters of business were presented.

The principal discussion of the evening centered upon the recommendations presented at the recent annual meeting of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy at New Orleans regarding the standardization of "practical experience" as required by the various Boards of Pharmacy. These recommenda-

tions in substance are as follows: *First*, a minimum of two years of practical experience shall be required in those States where college graduation is a prerequisite; *second*, that practical experience gained in regularly chartered public hospitals or in a hospital corps of the U. S. Army or U. S. Navy be recognized under certain restrictions; *third*, that a unit system for crediting practical experience be instituted in which sixty units shall represent one year of practical experience, consisting of not less than 2,500 hours of real pharmaceutical training; *fourth*, that the forms for certifying practical experience of candidates to be used in future shall provide evidence under oath of actual pharmaceutical service, consisting specifically of work relating directly to the preparation, handling, storing, dispensing and selling of drugs, medicines and poisons, and of compounding physicians' prescriptions; and shall also specify the number of hours thus employed, per week, and the date thereof. The registered pharmacist under whose supervision the candidate worked must make the certification.

The history of the practical experience requirement in our State pharmacy laws was ably presented by Secretary H. C. Christensen, of the N. A. B. P., as an introductory to the discussion. His statements also pictured the chaotic condition of the practical experience requirement in these laws at the present time. He stated, further, that the object of these recommendations was not to establish the eight-hour day in pharmacy or to establish a minimum number of hours per day. He showed that under these proposed regulations it would be possible to credit only the actual pharmaceutical training that the candidate had acquired; that "a year" of practical experience, no matter over how many calendar years it might be spread, must include not less than the 2,500 hours of actual pharmaceutical experience; that this pharmaceutical training, wherever gained, whether in a drug store or not, should be credited to the candidate, and, finally, that the certification of this training must be made by the man under whom it was actually obtained. In conclusion, he pointed out that in view of the fact that the Board of Pharmacy virtually guarantees the fitness of the licensee to practice pharmacy, it was the duty of the Board not only to check up on the candidate's theoretical training in a college of pharmacy, but also to check more carefully on his actual, practical,

pharmaceutical training, and as a final check to require him to pass the Board examinations.

In the discussion that followed, William Gray, Mrs. Amanda Druehl, and I. A. Becker objected to the provision made in the recommendations, that experience gained in a dispensary of a hospital under a registered pharmacist should not be considered as of equal value as the experience gained in a drugstore. It was finally agreed upon by the meeting that hospital and Army and Navy corps experience should be credited in the ratio of 40-60 of drug store experience. William B. Day suggested that the 2,500 hours per year might be cut to 2,400 hours a year, thus making sixty units of forty hours each. After further discussion the recommendations as read and amended were approved.

The program also included a talk by Prof. Wm. B. Day on the subject "Are High School Graduates Entering the Colleges of Pharmacy?" The fact that high school graduates are entering colleges of pharmacy is such a self-evident one that Professor Day claimed there was no discussion necessary. He presented extensive compilations obtained from the Conference schools of pharmacy showing that of the total enrolment of between five and six thousand students, approximately three-fourths were high school graduates. In many schools, including some with large enrolments, all of the students are high school graduates. In others not as yet requiring high school graduation for entrance, a very large proportion of the students are either graduates or have had two or more years of high school work. The central West is especially fortunate in this regard, as the schools of pharmacy of the State universities all require high school graduation for entrance to their courses. We have no need to worry about future pharmacists. A good crop of well-educated men and women is coming along.

Secretary S. C. Henry, of the N. A. R. D., presented a short report on the great annual meeting that this Association has very recently held in Denver. He stated that there were more than 1,600 actually registered for the Denver convention and that, despite the fact that Denver is at a greater distance from the populous districts of the East, there were more delegates actually present than any previous year. He stated, further, that we have not only gained in membership but have gained in the interest and coöperation of our members. He mentioned many of the pleasant experi-

ences and especially the wonderful entertainment provided by the Denver committee and discussed to quite an extent some of the more important resolutions that were adopted at the meeting. He pointed out, especially, the great importance of maintaining the identity of the Board of Pharmacy in the various States and how unfortunate it has been to combine the Board of Pharmacy with other examining boards as has already occurred in several States. He urged pharmacists generally to prevent, if possible, this loss of identity of the State Board of Pharmacy. Pharmacy to-day is in better condition to defend and uphold itself than ever before. Pharmacists generally are alive to the needs of the day and are gaining greater confidence in their own ability to fight for their rights.

Harold Bruun, a Chicago pharmacist, active in entertaining the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at its Chicago meeting last June, reported that meeting. He referred to the interesting and very profitable results obtained by the Commercial Section in its splendid addresses and its "Trade Interests" exhibit. This is one of the largest meetings that the I. Ph. A. has held—nearly 600 being registered. Social events and entertainments were splendid.

Wm. Gray, of Chicago, reported for the recent New Orleans meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He stated that it was a *hot* meeting and reported, especially, for the Section on Practical Pharmacy and expressed his approval and interest in the sub-section of hospital pharmacists that was organized at this meeting. Others who were at New Orleans took part in testifying to the splendid social events and the remarkable southern hospitality.

The November meeting of the Branch will be held November 18, at the College of Pharmacy building. Prof. Henry A. Langenhan of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy is to present an address on the arsenicals of the U. S. P. E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

[The thought of announcing the program for next meeting is a good one, in fact, it might be well to arrange the programs for the season, and helpful if these were commu-

nicated to the several branches, in bringing about coöperation and a closer relation.—EDITOR.]

VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the Virginia Section, A. Ph. A., held in the office of the Board of Pharmacy, Thursday afternoon, October 20th, the matter of the contemplated increase in the tax on medicinal alcohol was thoroughly discussed. There were present about 25 members from many sections of the State.

A letter from Mr. Ivor Griffith, Chairman of Committee on Local Branches, A. Ph. A., was read, and a communication from Mr. J. W. England, which had been presented to the Philadelphia Branch, was discussed.

[The substance of these presentations has heretofore been published and also resolutions covering the situation and protesting against the proposed amendment. There is no certainty at this time (October 31) as to what form of alcohol legislation will develop; this much, however, is certain that the prompt action of druggists, pharmacists and chemists and their organizations prevented the passage of this amendment, and it should give them encouragement to protest against legislation that seeks to tax medicinals, and by one measure seemingly encourages the industries and by another offsets or neutralizes such legislation.

Action since this note was added leaves alcohol tax unchanged.—EDITOR.]

The report of the meeting and action were sent to druggists throughout the State, with the accompanying form:

We the undersigned VOTERS of Va., Congressional District of Virginia, respectfully petition you as our representative in Congress to use your influence and vote to prevent the passage of any legislation increasing the tax on Medicinal Alcohol, or any other medicinal preparations. We deem such increased taxation an injustice to the sick and infirm of the country, and recognize that a 200% increase in cost of Medicinal Alcohol to the druggist will of necessity have to be passed along to the unfortunate consumer.

A. L. I. WINNE, *Secretary*.